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1996 Census of Population and Housing

Australia in Profile

A Regional Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

This social report uses information collected in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing to describe some of the major differences in the characteristics and well-being of people living in different parts of Australia. By contrasting the circumstances of people living in urban and rural areas, and identifying regions with the highest or lowest proportions of people with particular characteristics, it provides insights into the diversity of people's experience of life in different parts of the country. In providing this information, the report capitalises on one of the main strengths of the Census, that is, its ability to provide detailed geographic information. Such information cannot be readily obtained from any other source.

Where possible and unless otherwise stated, the data presented in this publication relate to the usual residents of each region. Exceptions include data presented on an urban/rural basis (Section of State), and data used to calculate the index of relative disadvantage, both of which relate to where people were enumerated on census night (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 9–12).

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

The report has two main parts. The first consists of seven chapters, each discussing different topics of social interest and concern. The second consists of a detailed social indicator table which presents a selection of indicators for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in Australia.

The report begins by describing the geographic pattern of human settlement in Australia. Subsequent chapters go on to describe regional differences in patterns of cultural diversity, living arrangements, educational participation and attainment, employment and unemployment, income distribution, and housing. The topic by topic approach provides the opportunity to present and discuss a wide range of social indicators, many of which are interrelated. For example, areas with high proportions of older people also tend to be those with high levels of home ownership and low levels of employment, reflecting the fact that both home ownership and the likelihood of being employed are closely related to a person's age.

The social indicator table presents a selection of 16 indicators, covering the major topics discussed in the body of this publication. As well as providing information for every SLA in Australia, it provides data for broad regions (obtained from aggregations of SLAs), including the respective States and Territories. As not all geographic areas can be identified in the chapters of this report, the detailed social indicator table provides the opportunity for readers with interests in particular areas to obtain further information on those areas.

Many more indicators could be constructed from the information collected in the Census. Space precludes their presentation in this publication. However, such information is readily available in other products and services (for further information, see related publications on page 155, Appendix 2, or the contact numbers on the last page of this publication).

SELECTION OF AREAS

Australia is a large continent and can be geographically divided in numerous ways. This report adopts three approaches, drawing on the classification structures of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), to describe the characteristics of people living in different areas.

The first approach used is an ASGC structure referred to as 'Section of State'. This structure divides the country into four location types—major urban, other urban, bounded locality and rural balance—each being defined according to population size. The area type referred to as 'rural balance' separately identifies the group of people living on private rural properties or in very small communities from those living in urban centres and localities in specified size ranges (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 28).

The second approach recognises that Australia is a highly urbanised country and presents information for the 18 largest population centres (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 29 and 30). Taken together, the residents of these major population centres numbered 13.6 million people in August 1996, representing 74.1% of Australia's total population.

The third approach uses 195 adjoining regions (with populations in a broadly similar size range) which cover all parts of Australia. These regions separately identify parts of cities as well as rural and remote parts of Australia. Details of the regions, their population sizes, and maps are provided in Appendix 1.

It is important to recognise that any single statistic relating to a particular region, irrespective of the approach used, can disguise considerable locational diversity within that region. The extent of any such diversity can only be assessed by examining the characteristics of smaller component areas. Such information can be obtained from other sources. For example, the Social Atlas series of publications provides detailed views on levels of diversity within Australia's major cities by using census Collection Districts (CDs) (usually clusters of 200 or so households) as the spatial unit of analysis. Reference details for the Social Atlas series of publications produced by the ABS are given on page 177.

USING SOCIAL INDICATORS

Social indicators in this publication relate to particular geographic areas, and either express the proportion of people in an area with a particular characteristic (e.g. persons aged 65 years and over as a percentage of the total population), or take the form of a summary measure for the population of the region (e.g. household income per capita). When the 195 regions representing Australia are ranked in terms of the highest and lowest regions, the ranking is based on these types of measures. While the use of these measures enables comparisons of social conditions in different geographic areas, they do not show where the largest numbers of people with a particular characteristic live. For example, a region with a high proportion of unemployed people could have a smaller number of unemployed people than a region with a lower unemployment rate simply because the total population of the region is comparatively small. Due to space limitations, information about the numbers of people with certain characteristics by region have generally not been included in this publication. However, as a point of reference, the overall population size of each region is provided in Appendix 1.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES.....

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

SPATIAL UNITS

CD	Collection District
MSR	Major Statistical Region
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision

SLA TYPE

(A)	Area
(B)	Borough
(C)	City
(CGC)	Community Government Council
(DC)	District Council
(M)	Municipality
(RC)	Rural City
(S)	Shire
(T)	Town

MISCELLANEOUS

Bal	Balance
BSD	Brisbane Statistical Division
C.	Central
C'Maine	Castlemaine
E.	East
Gr.	Greater
M'borough	Maryborough
Mt C'tha	Mount Coot-tha
N.	North
P'sula	Peninsula
Pt	Part
S.	South
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
S'saye	Strathfieldsaye
Unincorp.	Unincorporated
W.	West

OTHER USAGES

Unless otherwise stated, where source data used in the calculation of percentages included a non-response category (i.e. not stated), it has been excluded from the calculations. Total numbers shown with such percentages include the number of non-responses.

CHAPTER 1

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH

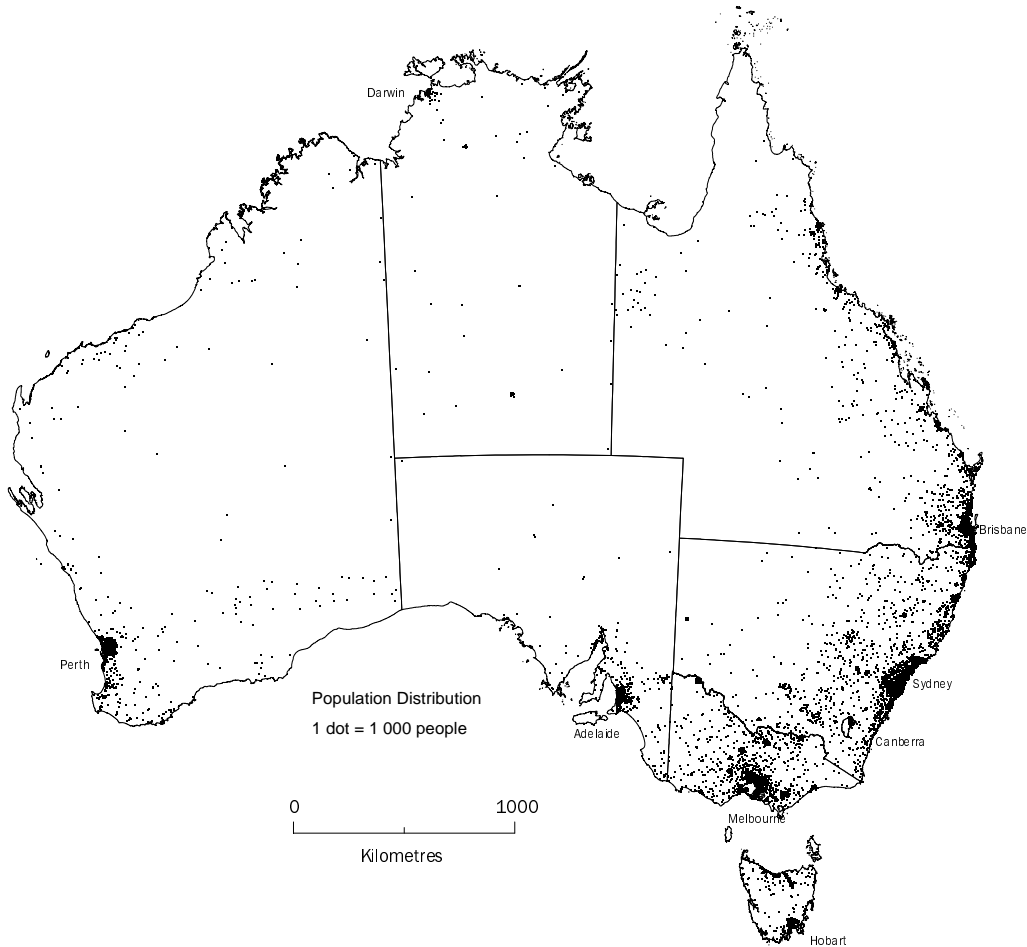
INTRODUCTION

In June 1996, the official estimate of Australia's resident population was 18.3 million people. This figure, and most of the others used in this chapter, is based on census counts of usual residents that have been corrected for underenumeration and to include the number of Australian residents temporarily overseas. Other chapters use census counts.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

At 30 June 1996, over four-fifths of the population lived within 50 kilometres of the coast, mostly concentrated in two coastal regions. The longest region stretches along the south-eastern coastline from South Australia through to Queensland, and includes Tasmania. The smaller region is concentrated in the south-west of Western Australia around metropolitan Perth.

1.1 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION



Source: Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 1996.

Urban and rural areas

Australians live mainly in urban areas (table 1.2). In August 1996, 63% of Australians lived in major urban areas (areas with more than 100,000 residents). A further 23% lived in other urban areas (towns with between 1,000 and 99,999 residents). The remaining 14% of Australians lived in rural areas (other small localities and settlements, or on the land).

Apart from the Australian Capital Territory, where the city of Canberra accounted for 99% of the Territory population, the highest levels of urbanisation occurred in New South Wales and Victoria (both 88%). Conversely, Tasmania and the Northern Territory had the highest proportions of people living in rural areas (both 27%).

The largest cities in Australia, presented in size order in table 1.5, were Sydney and Melbourne with 3.9 and 3.3 million people respectively. Other cities with more than 1.1 million people included Brisbane (1.5 million), Perth (1.3 million) and Adelaide (1.1 million).

1.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Section of State(a)									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major urban	67.1	68.3	49.8	68.5	63.5	27.4	0.0	99.3	62.7
Other urban	21.3	19.3	30.8	17.6	22.9	45.2	72.6	0.0	23.3
Bounded locality	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	5.9	9.0	0.1	2.5
Rural balance	9.4	10.6	16.2	11.0	10.7	21.3	18.1	0.6	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Australia(b)	6 204.7	4 560.2	3 338.7	1 474.3	1 765.3	474.4	181.8	308.3	18 310.7

(a) Areas are further defined in Explanatory Notes, paragraph 28. Distribution based on census counts.

(b) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 1996.

POPULATION DENSITY

Overall, Australia had a low average population density of 2.4 people per square kilometre in June 1996, reflecting its large size and relatively small population. However, because of the concentration of people in urban areas, the regional population density varied enormously across the country; as high as 7,100 people per square kilometre in Waverley (A) in Sydney and as low as one person per ten square kilometres in the South West and Central West region of Queensland.

Outside capital cities

When regions located outside capital cities are ranked in order of population density, only a few recorded a density in excess of 100 persons per square kilometre (table 1.3). The highest population densities occurred in large regional centres, such as Newcastle (C) and Wollongong (SSD), and popular tourism and retirement areas such as the Sunshine Coast (SSD), Gold Coast City Part B (SSD), Lake Macquarie (C) and Richmond-Tweed (SD). Not surprisingly, the lowest population densities were in remote inland regions in Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and South Australia where there was less than one person per square kilometre and, in some cases, only one person for every ten square kilometres.

1.3 POPULATION DENSITY(a), Top and Bottom Ten Non-Capital City Regions

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Persons per km ²	Rank	Region	State or Territory	Persons per km ²
TOP TEN REGIONS				BOTTOM TEN REGIONS			
1	Newcastle (C)	NSW	752.2	1	South West & Central West	Qld	0.1
2	Sunshine Coast (SSD)	Qld	340.4	2	Kimberley (SD)	WA	0.1
3	Gold Coast City Part B (SSD)	Qld	284.7	3	South Eastern (SD)	WA	0.1
4	Lake Macquarie (C)	NSW	274.8	4	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	0.1
5	Wollongong (SSD)	NSW	234.9	5	Pilbara (SD)	WA	0.1
6	Maitland (C)	NSW	131.3	6	Central (SD)	WA	0.1
7	Port Stephens (A)	NSW	61.0	7	Northern (SD)	SA	0.1
8	Barwon (SD)	Vic.	26.7	8	North West (SD)	Qld	0.1
9	Cessnock (C)	NSW	23.3	9	Far West (SD)	NSW	0.2
10	Richmond-Tweed (SD)	NSW	20.4	10	Upper Great Southern (SD)	WA	0.5
	Australia		2.4		Australia		2.4

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 1996.

Within capital cities

Population densities were particularly high in regions in Sydney and Melbourne (table 1.4). The regions with high population density in Sydney and Melbourne were generally older areas established last century which lie within five to ten kilometres of the city centre. In Sydney, these regions were mainly in the inner west, but also included Woollahra (A) and Waverley (A) in the east (near Bondi Beach) and North Sydney (A) across the harbour. In Melbourne, these regions were mainly in the inner south-east. In these areas of high population density, the proportion of semi-detached, row, terrace and townhouses and flats and units was three to four times higher than for Australia as a whole. For example, semi-detached, row and terrace houses and flats and units made up over 80% of all occupied private dwellings in Waverley (A), North Sydney (A) and Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda and around 75% in Stonnington (C) - Prahran and Woollahra (A) (compared to 21% nationally).

Within capital cities *continued*

A small proportion of all regions designated as being within capital cities had less than 100 persons per square kilometre. These were located on city outskirts and in semi-rural areas where separate houses were more common. Separate houses accounted for over 85% of all occupied private dwellings in each of these outer regions, compared to 76% nationally.

1.4 POPULATION DENSITY(a), Top and Bottom Ten Capital City Regions

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Persons per km ²	Rank	Region	State or Territory	Persons per km ²
TOP TEN REGIONS				BOTTOM TEN REGIONS			
1	Waverley (A)	NSW	7 103.7	1	Wollondilly (A)	NSW	13.5
2	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	Vic.	5 461.3	2	Weston Creek-Stromlo(b)	ACT	15.1
3	North Sydney (A)	NSW	5 381.9	3	Hawkesbury (C)	NSW	21.3
4	Ashfield (A)	NSW	5 034.7	4	Cardinia (S)	Vic.	33.3
5	Marrickville (A)	NSW	4 830.8	5	Blue Mountains (C)	NSW	52.3
6	Leichhardt (A)	NSW	4 725.9	6	Beaudesert Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	68.9
7	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	Vic.	4 607.3	7	Melton (S)	Vic.	77.0
8	Woollahra (A)	NSW	4 303.0	8	Yarra Ranges Shire Part A (SSD)	Vic.	102.3
9	Burwood (A)	NSW	4 152.3	9	East Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	104.0
10	Canterbury (C)	NSW	4 132.7	10	Hume (C) - Sunbury	Vic.	107.8
	Australia		2.4		Australia		2.4

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 1996.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory - Bal (SSD).

POPULATION GROWTH

In the five years to 1996, Australia's population grew by an average of 1.2% annually. There were large variations in population growth rates between different areas, which reflect differences in births and deaths, and the movement of people into and out of regions.

Major population centres

Between 1991 and 1996, the three fastest growing major population centres (those with more than 80,000 residents) were the Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast-Tweed and Cairns, all with average annual population growth rates about three to four times the national level (table 1.5). The next fastest average annual rate of population growth occurred in the cities of Brisbane (2.3%), Perth (1.7%), Townsville (1.4%), Darwin (1.4%) and Canberra-Queanbeyan (1.4%). However, average annual population growth was lower than the national average in Sydney (1.1%), Melbourne (0.8%), Greater Hobart (0.5%) and Adelaide (0.4%). These cities all experienced internal migration losses between 1991 and 1996 (ABS 1998a).

1.5 POPULATION GROWTH, Major Population Centres—1991–1996

	1996 population(a)	Growth rate(b)
Major population centres	no.	%
Sydney	3 881 136	1.1
Melbourne	3 283 278	0.8
Brisbane	1 519 994	2.3
Perth	1 295 092	1.7
Adelaide	1 079 112	0.4
Newcastle	463 388	0.8
Gold Coast-Tweed	354 110	4.9
Canberra-Queanbeyan	345 061	1.5
Wollongong	255 744	0.9
Greater Hobart	195 718	0.5
Sunshine Coast	156 407	5.5
Geelong	152 245	0.0
Townsville	122 415	1.4
Cairns	106 694	4.3
Launceston	98 829	0.6
Albury-Wodonga	92 658	1.1
Toowoomba	86 569	0.5
Darwin	82 232	1.4
Australia	18 310 714	1.2

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June.

(b) 1991–1996 average annual growth rate.

Growth within capital cities

Although Melbourne had a relatively low overall average annual growth rate between 1991 and 1996, many regions in Melbourne were among the fastest growing in Australia (table 1.6). For example, the population growth rate for the new area of Casey (C) - Berwick was almost thirteen times that of Melbourne as a whole.

Within capital cities, growth was highest in outer metropolitan areas, about 20 to 40 kilometres from city centres. Exceptions included Sydney Centre and Melbourne Centre (with average annual growth of 3.8% and 2.8% respectively). The fastest growing regions were mainly suburbs on the outskirts of Melbourne and Brisbane, although Camden (A) (7.1%) and Liverpool (C) (4.2%) in Sydney, and Wanneroo (C) (4.0%) in Perth also recorded high growth rates. Regions located on the metropolitan fringe of these four cities accounted for two thirds of all regions where the annual growth rate exceeded the national level.

Population decline in capital cities was most apparent in regions of Melbourne and Canberra. These regions were located ten or more kilometres from the city centre (5 km in Canberra) rather than on the outskirts. Regions in Adelaide (Western (SSD) with -0.4%) and Sydney (including Marrickville (A) and Botany (A) with -0.3% and -0.1% respectively), which were relatively close to the city centre, also experienced population decline.

1.6 POPULATION GROWTH 1991–1996(a), Top and Bottom Ten Capital City Regions

TOP TEN REGIONS				BOTTOM TEN REGIONS			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	Growth rate(b) %	Rank	Region	State or Territory	Growth rate(b) %
1	Casey (C) - Berwick	Vic.	10.2	1	Weston Creek-Stromlo	ACT	-1.8
2	Caboolture Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	7.5	2	Monash (C) - Waverley East	Vic.	-1.2
3	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Vic.	7.5	3	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	Vic.	-0.9
4	Beaudesert Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	7.2	4	Monash (C) - Waverley West	Vic.	-0.8
5	Knox (C) - South	Vic.	7.2	5	Frankston (C) - West	Vic.	-0.8
6	Camden (A)	NSW	7.1	6	North Canberra (SSD)	ACT	-0.7
7	Frankston (C) - East	Vic.	5.8	7	Woden Valley (SSD)	ACT	-0.5
8	Casey (C) - Cranbourne & South	Vic.	4.5	8	Moonee Valley (C) - West	Vic.	-0.5
9	Redland Shire (SRS)	Qld	4.5	9	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	Vic.	-0.5
10	Gold Coast City Part A (SRS)	Qld	4.3	10	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	Vic.	-0.5
	Australia		1.2		Australia		1.2

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June.

(b) 1991–1996 average annual growth rate.

Growth outside capital cities

Most regions outside capital cities experienced population growth between 1991 and 1996. Growth was particularly apparent along the coast in popular holiday areas (for example the Sunshine Coast (SSD), the Far North (SD) including Cairns, Gold Coast City Part B (SSD), and Port Stephens (A) near Newcastle). Other coastal areas with strong average annual growth included Richmond-Tweed (SD) (2.2%) and the Mid-North Coast (SD) (1.7%) in northern New South Wales.

The regions which declined in population between 1991 and 1996 were mainly remote inland regions. Losses through internal migration have contributed to the population decline in many of Australia's inland areas (ABS 1998a). The largest average rate of decline of –2.8% per year between 1991 and 1996 occurred in Pilbara (SD) in Western Australia, closely followed by the Far West (SD) of New South Wales at –2.2% and South West and Central West Queensland at –1.7%.

1.7 POPULATION GROWTH 1991–1996(a), Top and Bottom Ten Non-Capital City Regions

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Growth rate(b) %	Rank	Region	State or Territory	Growth rate(b) %
TOP TEN REGIONS				BOTTOM TEN REGIONS			
1	Sunshine Coast (SSD)	Qld	5.5	1	Pilbara (SD)	WA	-2.8
2	Gold Coast City Part B (SSD)	Qld	4.8	2	Far West (SD)	NSW	-2.2
3	Moreton SD Bal (SSD)	Qld	3.9	3	South West & Central West	Qld	-1.7
4	Far North (SD)	Qld	3.1	4	Upper Great Southern (SD)	WA	-1.3
5	Port Stephens (A)	NSW	3.0	5	North West (SD)	Qld	-1.2
6	South West (SD)	WA	2.8	6	Northern (SD)	SA	-1.2
7	Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	Qld	2.8	7	Northern (SD)	NSW	-0.7
8	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	2.4	8	Wimmera (SD)	Vic.	-0.7
9	Outer Adelaide (SD)	SA	2.3	9	Western District (SD)	Vic.	-0.5
10	Illawarra SD Bal (SSD)	NSW	2.3	10	Mersey-Lyell (SD)	Tas.	-0.3
	Australia		1.2		Australia		1.2

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June.

(b) 1991–1996 average annual growth rate.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

At the time of the 1996 Census the median age of all people resident in Australia was 34 years. More than one in five Australians (22%) were children aged under 15 years and 12% were aged 65 years or over.

Whether a region has more older or more younger people is a product of past and present patterns of births and deaths, and the ages of people who move into or out of the region. The age profile of a region affects the demand for amenities such as schools and hospitals, and the need for jobs.

Urban and rural areas

Residents in the urban areas of Australia had a slightly younger median age (34 years) than those living in bounded localities and the rural balance (35 years) (table 1.8). In the rural balance of Australia, the older median age was due more to the number of people in the 15–64 year age group, than the number in the 65 years and over age group, which represented only 8% of these rural residents.

1.8 AGE DISTRIBUTION, Section of State and Major Population Centres

	PERSONS.....				
	Median age	0–14 years	15–64 years	65 years and over	Total
	years	%	%	%	%
SECTION OF STATE(a)					
Major urban	33.9	20.2	67.6	12.2	100.0
Other urban	33.9	23.5	63.0	13.6	100.0
Bounded locality	35.3	24.6	61.7	13.7	100.0
Rural balance	34.7	24.8	66.7	8.4	100.0
Australia	34.0	21.6	66.3	12.1	100.0
MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES(b)					
Sydney	33.9	20.6	67.5	11.9	100.0
Melbourne	33.9	20.2	67.8	12.0	100.0
Brisbane	32.7	21.5	67.7	10.8	100.0
Perth	33.4	21.5	67.7	10.8	100.0
Adelaide	35.6	19.5	66.1	14.4	100.0
Newcastle	35.2	21.5	64.2	14.3	100.0
Gold Coast-Tweed	36.9	18.8	65.5	15.7	100.0
Canberra-Queanbeyan	31.4	22.5	70.2	7.3	100.0
Wollongong	34.1	21.9	65.5	12.7	100.0
Greater Hobart	34.5	21.8	65.1	13.0	100.0
Sunshine Coast	37.3	21.0	62.4	16.6	100.0
Geelong	34.6	20.7	65.0	14.2	100.0
Townsville	30.0	23.2	68.5	8.4	100.0
Cairns	31.3	22.3	70.3	7.4	100.0
Launceston	34.3	21.6	64.7	13.7	100.0
Albury-Wodonga	32.9	24.2	64.7	11.0	100.0
Toowoomba City	32.1	21.7	64.3	14.0	100.0
Darwin	29.2	24.3	72.2	3.5	100.0
Australia	34.0	21.6	66.3	12.1	100.0

(a) Census place of enumeration counts.

(b) Census usual residence counts.

Major population centres

The median age of people living in the major population centres ranged as high as 37.3 years on the Sunshine Coast and 36.9 years in Gold Coast-Tweed, both popular retirement centres, where residents aged 65 years and over represented 17% and 16% of the population respectively. The lowest median age of 29.2 years occurred in Darwin where people aged 65 years and over represented only 3.5% of the population.

Regions with older populations

The region with the oldest population in Australia was Mornington Peninsula (C) - South in Melbourne (table 1.9). Residents there had a median age of 44.8 years, about 11 years older than the median age of the Australian population as a whole; more than a quarter of the population was over 65 years. Other regions with older age profiles were also located near the coast—either in cities such as Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney, or further north in popular retirement locations.

1.9 OLDEST POPULATIONS(a), Top Twenty Regions(b)

			PERSONS.....				
Rank	Region	State or Territory	Median age	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	Total
			years	%	%	%	%
1	Mornington P'sula (S) - South	Vic.	44.8	18.0	54.5	27.4	100.0
2	Bayside (C) - Brighton	Vic.	40.3	17.8	62.9	19.3	100.0
3	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	40.2	21.9	59.6	18.4	100.0
4	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	Vic.	40.1	18.0	62.9	19.1	100.0
5	Redcliffe City (SRS)	Qld	39.6	19.0	62.0	19.0	100.0
6	Bayside (C) - South	Vic.	39.6	19.0	62.3	18.7	100.0
7	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	39.6	19.7	64.8	15.6	100.0
8	Monash (C) - Waverley West	Vic.	39.3	15.2	68.6	16.2	100.0
9	Mornington P'sula (S) - West	Vic.	38.7	21.0	62.1	16.9	100.0
10	Mid-North Coast (SD)	NSW	38.2	23.1	60.1	16.8	100.0
11	Glen Eira (C) - South	Vic.	38.1	17.9	63.3	18.8	100.0
12	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	Vic.	38.1	16.8	66.1	17.1	100.0
13	Wimmera (SD)	Vic.	37.8	22.1	60.6	17.2	100.0
14	Western (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	37.7	16.6	64.8	18.6	100.0
15	Mosman (A)	NSW	37.5	15.4	69.8	14.9	100.0
16	Illawarra SD Bal (SSD)	NSW	37.5	23.5	59.8	16.7	100.0
17	Drummoyne (A)	NSW	37.5	14.7	68.9	16.4	100.0
18	Pittwater (A)	NSW	37.4	19.8	66.6	13.6	100.0
19	Sunshine Coast (SSD)	Qld	37.3	21.0	62.4	16.6	100.0
20	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	Vic	37.3	20.2	63.9	15.8	100.0
	Australia		34.0	21.6	66.3	12.1	100.0

(a) Census usual residence counts.

(b) Ranked according to median age.

Although most of the regions with the oldest populations were in capital cities, Yorke and Lower North (SD) in South Australia, and the Mid-North Coast (SD) in New South Wales, were non-metropolitan, coastal areas. Other non-metropolitan coastal regions with a high median age and a high proportion of residents aged 65 years and over included Illawarra SD Balance (SSD) in New South Wales and the Sunshine Coast (SSD) in Queensland.

Other metropolitan regions with older populations (all with a median age of 37 years or more), and high proportions of people aged 65 years or more were Glen Eira (C) - South, Mornington Peninsula (C) - West and Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading West in Melbourne, the Western (SSD) region of Adelaide, and Drummoyne (A) in Sydney.

Regions with young populations

Regions with the youngest populations had median ages up to seven years less than that of the total population (34 years) (table 1.10). The Northern Territory - Bal (SD), which excludes Darwin, Kimberley (SD), Pilbara (SD) and South Eastern (SD) regions of Western Australia, and the North West (SD) region of Queensland, all had low median ages (all less than 29 years). The low median age in these remote regions reflects their high proportion of Indigenous people who are, on the whole, younger than non-Indigenous people. In August 1996, the median age of the Indigenous population was 20.1 years.

Regions with young populations *continued*

Other regions with young populations were located on the fringes of capital cities. Examples include Campbelltown (C) in Sydney, Logan City (SRS) in Brisbane, Hume (C) - Craigieburn in Melbourne, and Tuggeranong (SSD) in Canberra. Young couples and families are attracted to affordable housing developments which are often concentrated in the new outer suburbs of cities and regional centres (see Chapter 7, Housing). While about a third of Australia's families consisted of couples with dependent children aged under 15 years, these families represented over 45% of all families in Hume (C) - Craigieburn, Melton (S) and Tuggeranong (SSD), and 42% in Campbelltown (C). Other outer metropolitan regions with a low median age (between 29 and 31 years) and a high proportion of couples with dependent children (40% or more) included Casey (C) - Cranbourne and South and Frankston (C) - East in Melbourne, Penrith (C) in Sydney and Brisbane's Logan City (SRS).

There were also relatively young populations in the centre of most capital cities. As well as Melbourne Centre, these regions with young populations included Yarra (C) - Richmond and Yarra (C) - North, also in Melbourne, the Western Inner (SRS) and City Core (SRS) of Brisbane, and Darwin (SD), Sydney Centre and North Canberra (SSD) (all with a median age between 29 and 33 years). People aged 20–34 years accounted for over 30% of the population in each of these regions (compared to 23% nationally).

1.10 YOUNGEST POPULATIONS(a), Top Twenty Regions(b)

		PERSONS.....					
Rank	Region	State or Territory	Median age	0–14 years	15–64 years	65 years and over	Total
			years	%	%	%	%
1	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	26.6	29.8	67.2	3.0	100.0
2	Kimberley (SD)	WA	27.1	29.7	65.9	4.4	100.0
3	Campbelltown (C)	NSW	27.8	29.0	65.8	5.1	100.0
4	Pilbara (SD)	WA	28.3	29.1	69.0	1.8	100.0
5	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Vic.	28.4	29.7	67.4	2.9	100.0
6	North West (SD)	Qld	28.4	27.0	67.9	5.1	100.0
7	Melton (S)	Vic.	28.4	28.0	67.4	4.6	100.0
8	Tuggeranong (SSD)	ACT	28.6	29.7	67.4	2.9	100.0
9	South Eastern (SD)	WA	28.7	25.5	69.3	5.2	100.0
10	Logan City (SRS)	Qld	28.7	27.1	68.0	4.9	100.0
11	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	29.0	9.3	80.6	10.1	100.0
12	Casey (C) - Cranbourne & South	Vic.	29.2	28.7	65.7	5.5	100.0
13	Darwin (SD)	NT	29.2	24.3	72.2	3.5	100.0
14	Frankston (C) - East	Vic.	29.3	29.4	65.2	5.4	100.0
15	Penrith (C)	NSW	29.3	26.5	67.3	6.2	100.0
16	Western Inner (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	29.4	13.0	74.5	12.5	100.0
17	Wyndham (C)	Vic.	29.5	27.4	67.2	5.4	100.0
18	Casey (C) - Berwick	Vic.	29.6	27.4	66.2	6.4	100.0
19	Knox (C) - South	Vic.	29.6	31.2	65.2	3.6	100.0
20	Blacktown (C)	NSW	29.7	26.3	67.0	6.8	100.0
	Australia		34.0	21.6	66.3	12.1	100.0

(a) Census usual residence counts.

(b) Ranked according to median age.

(c) Includes Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

CHAPTER 2

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

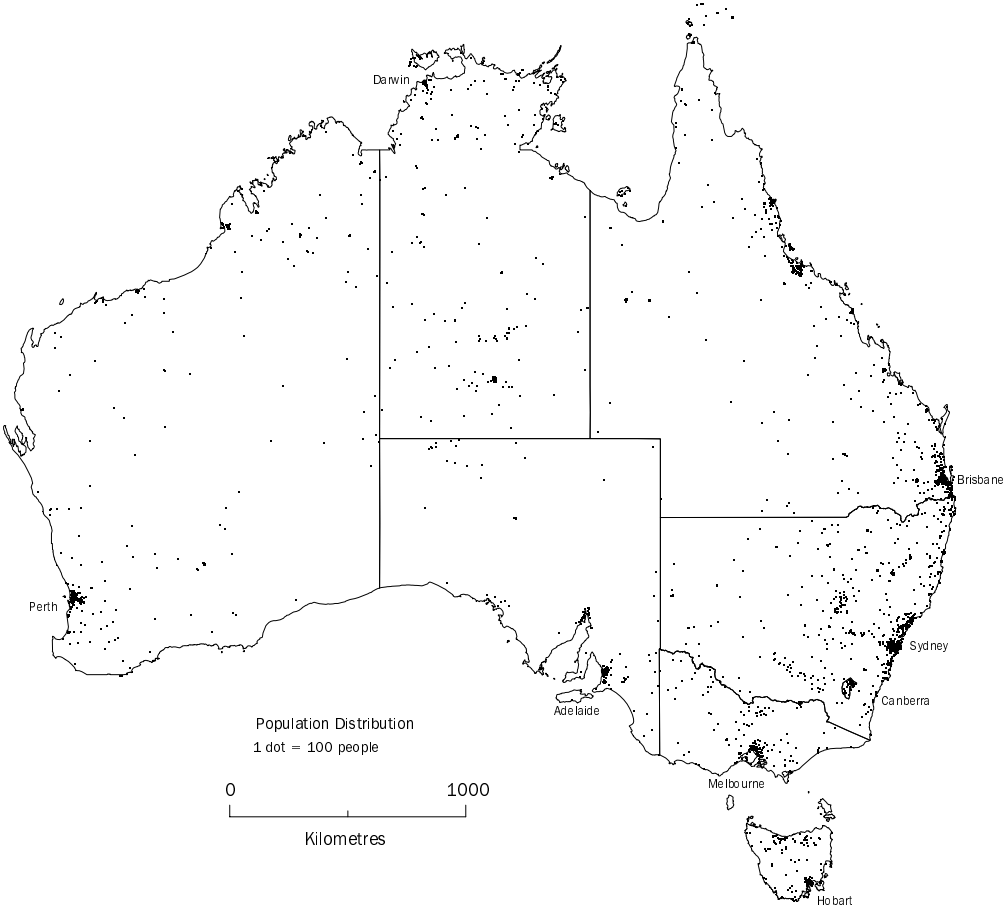
INTRODUCTION

Australia's people come from a diverse range of cultural backgrounds. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were the original inhabitants of the land. For many years after first European settlement, migration was mainly from England, Ireland and Scotland. Although settlers from other nations came to Australia prior to World War II, it was not until after World War II that settlers from other nations became a significant part of the population of Australia. First it was mainly southern and central European settlers, but later, settlers from the Middle East came. Most recently (over the last two decades) immigrants from many Asian countries, and from New Zealand, have made Australia their home (ABS 1997).

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

In August 1996, there were 353,000 people who identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin in the Census of Population and Housing. Indigenous people represented 2% of Australia's total population.

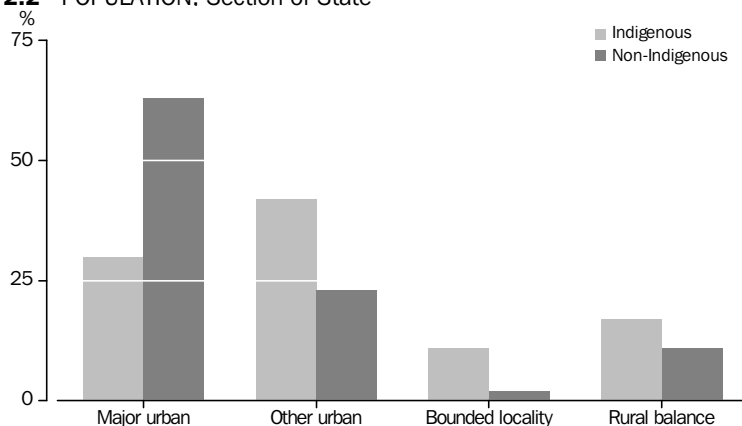
2.1 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



Geographic distribution

Most Indigenous people live in urban areas just as non-Indigenous people do. However, Indigenous people are more likely to live in regional population centres and more remote parts of the country than the rest of the population.

In August 1996, 30% of Indigenous people lived in major urban centres with a population of 100,000 or more, while 42% lived in smaller urban centres with a population between 1,000 and 100,000. The remainder lived in bounded localities with a population between 200 and 999 (11%) or the rural balance (17%). The non-Indigenous population was less widely dispersed, with 63% living in major urban centres.

2.2 POPULATION, Section of State

Regions with the highest proportions of Indigenous people in August 1996 were in remote areas of central and northern Australia. Three regions had significantly higher proportions of Indigenous people than any other regions in Australia (Kimberley (SD), Northern Territory - Bal (SD) (excluding Darwin), and North West (SD) in Queensland).

2.3 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, Top Ten Regions(a)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Aboriginal people	Torres Strait Islander people	Total Indigenous people(b).....	%(c)
			no.	no.	no.	
1	Kimberley (SD)	WA	11 177	71	11 478	50.8
2	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	38 118	249	39 076	43.6
3	North West (SD)	Qld	7 604	158	7 958	23.9
4	Pilbara (SD)	WA	4 920	202	5 198	14.2
5	Far North (SD)	Qld	14 598	9 288	25 675	13.2
6	North Western (SD)	NSW	11 400	186	11 747	10.6
7	Central (SD)	WA	5 192	44	5 285	9.7
8	Darwin (SD)	NT	6 278	444	7 079	9.5
9	South Eastern (SD)	WA	4 501	70	4 606	8.9
10	South West and Central West	Qld	2 843	69	2 986	8.1
	Australia		314 120	28 744	352 970	2.0

(a) Ranked according to proportion of population who reported Indigenous origin.

(b) Total Indigenous people includes those who stated that they were of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) As a proportion of the population in the region.

Geographic distribution *continued*

Less than one in ten of Australia's Indigenous people (8%) were Torres Strait Islanders and 3% had both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage. The three regions with the highest proportions of Torres Strait Islander people (Far North (SD), Mackay (SD) and Northern (SD), all in Queensland), had 43% of the total Torres Strait Islander population in Australia.

Language and religion

Two indications of the continuation of traditional Indigenous culture are the use of an Indigenous language in the home and the acknowledgment of an Indigenous religion. In August 1996, 46,800 Indigenous people (14% of all Indigenous people) spoke an Indigenous language at home. Of those who spoke an Indigenous language, 26% spoke English poorly or not at all.

The use of an Indigenous language was most prevalent in the Northern Territory - Bal (SD) (excluding Darwin) where 74% of Indigenous people spoke an Indigenous language. Other regions with high levels of Indigenous language use were in the remote areas of Western Australia and South Australia (table 2.4) where Indigenous people were more likely to live in traditional communities. Together, the top five regions accounted for over three-quarters (77%) of all Indigenous language speakers.

2.4 INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES(a) AND RELIGIONS, Top Five Regions(b)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Proportion of Indigenous people speaking Indigenous languages(a)	Proportion of Indigenous people(c) reporting an Indigenous religion
			%	%
1	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	74.5	10.0
2	South Eastern (SD)	WA	40.3	17.3
3	Kimberley (SD)	WA	38.5	2.1
4	Pilbara (SD)	WA	37.0	17.4
5	Northern (SD)	SA	26.2	6.2
	Australia		13.8	2.1

(a) Language spoken at home.

(b) Ranked according to proportion of Indigenous people speaking an Indigenous language.

(c) Includes religion not stated or inadequately described.

In August 1996, most Indigenous people (71%) stated that they were Christian. However, 2.1% (7,300) reported an affiliation with an Indigenous religion (table 2.4). Regions with the highest proportion of people having an affiliation with an Indigenous religion were similar to those regions with the highest proportions of people who spoke an Indigenous language at home, although the order was different. Most Indigenous people reporting an Indigenous religion (86%) lived in these five regions.

Some 50 different Indigenous languages were identified in the 1996 Census as languages spoken by Indigenous people. The most common Aboriginal languages spoken were Arrrente (Aranda) and Dhuwal-Dhuwala. Even so, these were spoken by less than 4,000 Indigenous people, or 1% of the Indigenous population. Arrrente (Aranda) was spoken

Language and religion *continued*

by people in Central Australia, while Dhuwal-Dhuwala was spoken by people from East Arnhem in the Northern Territory. The next most commonly spoken languages were Warlpiri and Pitjantjatjara (spoken by 2,600 and 2,000 people respectively), both from Central Australia. Kriol (Creole) was also spoken by 2,200 Indigenous people, mainly in the Northern Territory and in the north of Western Australia. Kalaw Lagaw Ya (Kalaw Kawa Ya) was the most common traditional Torres Strait Islander language (spoken by 900 people), although Torres Strait Creole (Broken) was spoken by 1,700 Indigenous people. These Torres Strait Islander languages were spoken by people in the Far North (SD) region of Queensland.

OVERSEAS-BORN PEOPLE

Australia's population has a diverse mix of cultures from all over the world. In August 1996, there were 3.9 million people counted in the Census who were born in more than 200 overseas countries, forming 23% of Australia's population.

2.5 MIGRANT PROFILE, Section of State and Major Population CentresPROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
WHO WERE.....

	<i>Born overseas</i>	<i>Born in non-main English-speaking countries</i>	<i>Recent migrants(a)</i>
	%	%	%
SECTION OF STATE			
Major urban	29.1	19.1	4.7
Other urban	12.3	4.8	1.2
Bounded locality	10.2	3.5	0.6
Rural balance	12.5	5.1	0.9
Australia	22.8	13.8	3.4

MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES

Sydney	32.1	23.3	6.0
Melbourne	30.2	22.4	4.3
Brisbane	21.2	10.0	3.6
Perth	33.6	15.1	5.0
Adelaide	25.6	13.3	2.4
Newcastle	10.3	5.0	1.0
Gold Coast-Tweed	24.5	9.0	4.3
Canberra-Queanbeyan	22.8	14.0	3.1
Wollongong	24.3	14.7	2.3
Greater Hobart	12.4	5.4	1.3
Sunshine Coast	17.7	5.0	2.2
Geelong	18.7	11.6	1.5
Townsville	12.6	5.3	1.9
Cairns	19.8	9.6	3.8
Launceston	10.9	4.3	1.1
Albury-Wodonga	9.8	5.3	0.7
Toowoomba City	9.1	4.0	1.8
Darwin	23.4	14.5	3.2
Australia	22.8	13.8	3.4

(a) Migrants who arrived in Australia between 1991 and 1996.

OVERSEAS-BORN PEOPLE *continued*

In August 1996, 81% of the overseas-born lived in capital cities compared to 63% of Australia's total population. As a result of this concentration in large cities, major urban centres in Australia generally had high proportions of people from other countries, while rural areas and regional centres had comparatively low proportions. In August 1996, overseas-born people represented 29% of people living in major urban centres, more than double the proportion living in smaller urban centres or rural areas. The differences in proportions (between major urban areas and other areas) of people born overseas tended to be even more pronounced for people from non-main English-speaking countries and recent migrants. Thus, for example, people from non-main English-speaking countries represented 19% of people living in major urban centres, more than triple the proportions living in smaller urban centres or rural areas (table 2.5).

Among the major population centres, Sydney, Melbourne and Perth had the largest proportions of their residents born overseas, each in excess of 30%. Sydney and Melbourne also had the largest communities of people from non-main English-speaking countries. In August 1996, 23% of Sydney's population and 22% of Melbourne's population were from non-main English-speaking countries, compared to only 15% in Perth and even lower proportions in the other major population centres listed in table 2.5.

Selected birthplaces

Where the overseas-born live in Australia varies according to their particular birthplace. Although 21% of all people in Australia lived in Sydney in August 1996, 73% of the Lebanese-born lived in Sydney, as did 56% of the Chinese-born and 54% of settlers born in Hong Kong. Melbourne, with 18% of all people in Australia, had 49% of all Sri Lankan-born people, as well as 47% of the Greek-born and 44% of the Maltese-born. Perth, with 7% of Australia's population, was home to 22% of settlers born in Malaysia and 17% of those born in South Africa.

Regions with the highest representation of people from each of the ten largest overseas-born birthplace groups in August 1996 are shown in table 2.6. Regions with the highest proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom and New Zealand, the two largest birthplace groups, were located in quite different parts of the country. The three regions with the highest proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom (15% or more) were all located in Perth, while the three regions with the highest proportion of migrants from New Zealand (5% or more) were in south-east Queensland. Northern (SSD) in Adelaide also had a high proportion of people from the United Kingdom (15%), while the South Eastern (SD) region of Western Australia stood out as a region with a high proportion of people from New Zealand (almost 5%).

In contrast, regions with the highest proportions of people from many of the non-main English-speaking countries tended to be located in Sydney and Melbourne. For example, areas just to the north of Melbourne's centre, including Darebin (C) - Northcote, Darebin (C) - Preston, Moreland (C) - Coburg and Moreland (C) - Brunswick, had high proportions of Italian-born and Greek-born people (in the range of 6% to 11%), many of whom came to Australia in the 1950s.

2.6 TOP TEN BIRTHPLACE GROUPS, Top Four Regions(a)

		Proportion of region born in this country	
Top ten birthplace groups	Top four regions	State or Territory	%
1 United Kingdom	Wanneroo (C)	WA	18.7
	South East Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	15.1
	South West Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	14.8
	Northern (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	14.7
	<i>Total Australia</i>		6.3
2 New Zealand	Gold Coast City Part B (SSD)	Qld	6.9
	Logan City (SRS)	Qld	5.6
	Gold Coast City Part A (SRS)	Qld	5.2
	South Eastern (SD)	WA	4.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>		1.7
3 Italy	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	11.0
	Moreland (C) - Coburg	Vic.	10.9
	Moonee Valley (C) - West	Vic.	10.6
	Darebin (C) - Preston	Vic.	10.0
	<i>Total Australia</i>		1.4
4 Viet Nam	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	14.3
	Fairfield (C)	NSW	14.0
	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	13.0
	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	9.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>		0.9
5 Greece	Darebin (C) - Northcote	Vic.	8.0
	Monash (C) - South-West	Vic.	7.0
	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	Vic.	5.6
	Canterbury (C)	NSW	5.4
	<i>Total Australia</i>		0.7
6 China(b)	Ashfield (A)	NSW	8.8
	Auburn (A)	NSW	7.5
	Canterbury (C)	NSW	5.9
	Burwood (A)	NSW	5.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>		0.6
7 Germany, Federal Republic of	Knox C) - North	Vic.	1.3
	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	1.2
	Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	Vic.	1.2
	Woollahra (A)	NSW	1.1
	<i>Total Australia</i>		0.6
8 Philippines	Blacktown (C)	NSW	4.8
	Auburn (A)	NSW	2.9
	Botany (A)	NSW	2.8
	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	2.5
	<i>Total Australia</i>		0.5
9 Netherlands	Yarra Ranges Shire Part A (SSD)	Vic.	1.8
	Cardinia (S)	Vic.	1.6
	Gippsland (SD)	Vic.	1.4
	Casey (C) - Berwick	Vic.	1.3
	<i>Total Australia</i>		0.5
10 India	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	2.1
	Casey (C) - Hallam	Vic.	2.0
	Strathfield (A)	NSW	1.9
	Ashfield (A)	NSW	1.9
	<i>Total Australia</i>		0.5

(a) Ranked according to proportion of each region's population born in each country.

(b) Excludes Taiwan Province.

Selected birthplaces *continued*

Vietnamese people, most of whom have only come to Australia in the last twenty years, also tend to be highly represented in specific areas within Sydney and Melbourne. Vietnamese settlers were most highly represented in the areas of Maribyrnong (C) (14%) and the balance of Greater Dandenong (C) (13%) in Melbourne, and Fairfield (C) (14%) in Sydney. Regions with the highest proportions of Chinese settlers included Ashfield (A) (9%), Auburn (A) (7%), Canterbury (C) (6%), Burwood (A) (6%) and Strathfield (A) (5%), all in inner western Sydney.

Recent migrants

In August 1996, there were 575,000 migrants who had arrived in Australia between 1991 and 1996, representing 3.4% of Australia's total population. The ten areas with the highest proportion of recent migrants (all greater than three times the national average) were all located in Sydney and Melbourne (table 2.7). These included parts of inner suburban Melbourne (defined as Melbourne Centre) and Auburn (A) in Sydney, where recent migrants represented more than 14% of the populations of these areas.

2.7 RECENT MIGRANTS(a), Top Ten Regions(b)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Proportion of population who were recent migrants	Proportion of all migrants who were recent arrivals
			%	%
1	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	15.8	42.0
2	Auburn (A)	NSW	14.2	27.2
3	Sydney Centre(d)	NSW	12.2	30.4
4	Ashfield (A)	NSW	11.9	24.9
5	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	11.9	22.4
6	Canterbury (C)	NSW	11.1	22.4
7	Monash (C) - South-West	Vic.	11.0	26.7
8	Burwood (A)	NSW	10.9	23.5
9	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	10.7	23.8
10	Fairfield (C)	NSW	10.6	19.5
	Australia		3.4	15.2

(a) Migrants who arrived in Australia between 1991 and 1996.

(b) Ranked according to proportion of population who were recent migrants.

(c) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

(d) South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

LANGUAGE

Languages other than English spoken in the home are an indication of attachment to a particular cultural background and can sometimes be associated with a lack of English proficiency. Daily use of a mother tongue will depend, at least to some extent, on how long a cultural group has been in Australia. It may also reflect the size of a cultural group and its geographic dispersion. If there are very few people who speak a language living in close proximity to each other, then the language is more likely to fall into disuse.

Language spoken at home

The four most common languages spoken in homes in Australia, besides English, were Italian, Greek, Cantonese and Arabic. Vietnamese was the fifth most common language spoken in Australian homes, besides English, even though the Vietnamese-born comprised the second largest non-main English-speaking migrant group in Australia. This suggests that people from different cultural backgrounds place a different emphasis on the use of their native language.

The three regions with the highest proportions of the population speaking a language other than English at home were Auburn (A) (67%), Fairfield (C) (66%) and Canterbury (C) (65%), all in Sydney. The two regions ranked next were in Melbourne: Brimbank (C) - Sunshine (58%) and the balance of Greater Dandenong (C) (54%). In Auburn (A) and Canterbury (C), Arabic was spoken by 14% and 16% of the population respectively (table 2.8). A further 11% of the population of Auburn (A) spoke Cantonese while a further 12% of the population of Canterbury (C) spoke Greek. In Brimbank (C) - Sunshine and the balance of Greater Dandenong (C), 11% and 12% of their respective populations spoke Vietnamese.

2.8 SELECTED LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME, Top Five Regions(a)

ITALIAN				GREEK			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	Proportion %	Rank	Region	State or Territory	Proportion %
1	Moreland (C) - Coburg	Vic.	18.4	1	Darebin (C) - Northcote	Vic.	14.1
2	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	18.0	2	Monash (C) - South-West	Vic.	13.7
3	Moonee Valley (C) - West	Vic.	17.7	3	Canterbury (C)	NSW	12.1
4	Darebin (C) - Preston	Vic.	16.2	4	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	Vic.	10.3
5	Drummoyne (A)	NSW	15.8	5	Rockdale (C)	NSW	10.2
	Australia		2.2		Australia		1.6
CANTONESE				ARABIC			
1	Auburn (A)	NSW	11.0	1	Canterbury (C)	NSW	15.7
2	Strathfield (A)	NSW	8.4	2	Auburn (A)	NSW	13.7
3	Burwood (A)	NSW	7.2	3	Bankstown (C)	NSW	13.5
4	Willoughby (C)	NSW	6.5	4	Parramatta (C)	NSW	9.8
5	Hurstville (C)	NSW	6.4	5	Holroyd (C)	NSW	9.4
	Australia		1.2		Australia		1.0

(a) Ranked according to proportion of population speaking each language.

Italian was the most common non-English language spoken at home in Australia (spoken by 2.2% of the population), partly because of the high proportion of second generation Italians who also speak Italian at home. First generation Italians (those born in Italy) only represented 1.4% of Australia's total population in August 1996. Regions with the highest proportions of Italian speakers were in Melbourne. Although 18% of people in Moreland (C) - Coburg, Moreland (C) - North and Moonee Valley (C) - West spoke Italian, only 11% of the regions' respective populations were born in Italy. In Sydney, 16% of the population of Drummoyne (A) spoke Italian, while 10% of the population were actually born in Italy.

Language spoken at home *continued*

Greek was spoken at home by 1.6% of the Australian population. Darebin (C) - Northcote and Monash (C) - South-West both had 14% of their populations who spoke Greek at home, although 8% and 7% of their populations respectively were born in Greece. Of the population of Canterbury (C), 12% spoke Greek in the home compared to 5% of the population of the region who were born in Greece.

Cantonese is spoken by people from the south of China and from other countries where Chinese people have settled, such as Hong Kong. In Australia, it was mainly spoken in regions of Sydney such as Auburn (A) and Strathfield (A) (both 11%). Auburn (A) had the second highest proportion of Chinese-born people (7%) in Australia.

Arabic was spoken by a number of cultural groups, including Lebanese and Turkish people, and was spoken at home by 1.0% of the Australian population. Arabic was not spoken as widely as many other languages, with 69% of Arabic speakers living in regions in Sydney. These regions included Canterbury (C), Auburn (A) and Bankstown (C).

Spoken English proficiency

Of those people in Australia who spoke a language other than English at home, 19% spoke English poorly or not at all. Proficiency in spoken English differs among people from different countries and may be associated with how long they have been in Australia. Regions with low spoken English proficiency are those with a high proportion of recently arrived migrants from non-main English-speaking backgrounds and areas where certain cultural groups have been highly concentrated for long periods. A close-knit community can provide support and can reduce the need for English.

2.9 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AND NON-MAIN ENGLISH-SPEAKING BIRTHPLACE, Top Ten Regions(a)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Proportion of region who were born in non-main English-speaking countries	Proportion born in non-main English-speaking countries who spoke English poorly or not at all
			%	%
1	Yarra (C) - Richmond	Vic.	33.9	42.1
2	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	41.4	36.7
3	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	24.9	35.8
4	Fairfield (C)	NSW	52.2	34.0
5	Darebin (C) - Northcote	Vic.	29.9	33.5
6	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	Vic.	34.9	33.4
7	Marrickville (A)	NSW	39.4	33.1
8	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	48.3	32.3
9	Auburn (A)	NSW	50.1	31.8
10	Moreland (C) - Coburg	Vic.	31.2	31.0
	Australia		13.8	18.6

(a) Ranked according to proportion of population born in non-main English-speaking countries who reported speaking English poorly or not at all.

Spoken English proficiency *continued*

At the 1996 Census, people who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English. Responses to this question are subjective. For example, one person may consider that a response of 'well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping, while another person may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Responses should therefore be regarded as an indicator of a person's self-perception rather than a definitive measure of their proficiency in spoken English.

Regions with high proportions of people reporting poor spoken English proficiency had populations born in several non-main English-speaking countries. In Yarra (C) - Richmond in Melbourne, 10% of people were born in Viet Nam, 5% in Greece and 2% in China, while in Maribyrnong (C), 14% of people were born in Viet Nam and 3% in Italy. Similarly, in Fairfield (C) in Sydney's west, 14% of people were born in Viet Nam, 3% in Italy and 3% in China.

RELIGION

Affiliation with particular religions, or a propensity to report no religion, is related to a number of factors such as age and birthplace. For example, younger people were more likely to report no religion or to not state a religion (29% of those aged under 35 compared to 15% of those aged 65 years and over). Consequently, regional differences in reporting religion reflect the age and birthplace profiles of the population in each region.

2.10 RELIGION, Selected Birthplaces

	Australia	United Kingdom	New Zealand	Italy	Viet Nam	Greece	China(a)	Germany, Federal Republic of	Philippines	Netherlands	Total
Religious affiliation	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Christian	74.1	71.7	61.0	95.7	27.3	96.4	18.6	72.2	95.3	63.0	70.9
Anglican	24.5	42.5	20.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	4.8	0.8	3.9	22.0
Baptist	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.1	2.6	0.2	3.3	0.8	2.2	1.5	1.7
Catholic	27.1	12.0	15.4	93.1	22.5	0.6	4.8	29.3	82.2	34.7	27.0
Lutheran	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	29.1	0.1	1.0	1.4
Orthodox	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	93.7	4.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.8
Pentecostal	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.0
Presbyterian(b)	4.0	6.1	9.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	10.7	3.8
Uniting Church	9.1	4.9	3.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	5.1	7.5
Other Christian	3.6	3.3	7.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.9	6.5	4.6	3.7
Buddhism	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	41.1	0.0	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1
Hinduism	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Islam	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1
Judaism	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.4
Other religions	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Total religions(c)	75.9	73.3	63.2	95.9	70.1	96.9	28.2	75.2	96.0	64.2	74.7
No religion	17.1	18.6	28.2	1.8	24.3	1.1	64.9	16.6	1.6	27.9	16.6
Not stated	7.1	8.1	8.6	2.3	5.6	2.0	6.9	8.2	2.5	7.9	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Taiwan Province.

(b) Includes Reformed.

(c) Includes religion inadequately described.

RELIGION *continued*

In August 1996, 71% of the population stated that they were Christian (table 2.10). A further 17% stated that they had no religion. Most Australian-born people (74%) were Christian, with 24% stating they were Anglican and 27% Catholic. This pattern of religious affiliation reflects the historical pattern of settlement in Australia by the English (mainly Anglican) and Irish (mainly Catholic). People born in the United Kingdom were most likely to be Anglican (43%) or Catholic (12%), as were New Zealand settlers (20% Anglican and 15% Catholic).

Italians and Filipinos were mainly Catholic (93% and 82% respectively) while Greeks were mainly Orthodox (94%). Of Vietnamese in Australia, 41% were Buddhist and a further 23% were Catholic.

Of Australia's major population centres, Greater Hobart and Launceston were the cities with the highest proportions of their populations who were Anglican (36% and 35% respectively), while Sydney had the largest proportion of people of the Catholic religion (31%). Sydney also had a higher proportion of its population who were Hindu (1%), Buddhist (2%) or Muslim (3%). Melbourne had the highest proportion of people of the Jewish religion (1%).

2.11 SELECTED CHRISTIAN AFFILIATIONS, Top Five Regions(a)

			Proportion(b)	Overseas-born
Rank	Region	State or Territory	%	%
CATHOLIC				
1	Moonee Valley (C) - West	Vic.	51.3	34.2
2	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	48.1	36.8
3	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Vic.	47.4	41.8
4	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Vic.	47.1	24.0
5	Concord (A)	NSW	45.9	33.4
	Australia		27.0	22.8
LUTHERAN				
1	Murray Lands (SD)	SA	16.5	10.0
2	Outer Adelaide (SD)	SA	12.9	14.9
3	Eyre (SD)	SA	10.1	7.5
4	Wimmera (SD)	Vic.	9.0	4.5
5	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	8.5	9.2
	Australia		1.4	22.8
ORTHODOX				
1	Whittlesea (C)	Vic.	20.3	36.1
2	Rockdale (C)	NSW	18.7	41.4
3	Darebin (C) - Northcote	Vic.	16.5	35.1
4	Canterbury (C)	NSW	15.2	51.0
5	Monash (C) - South-West	Vic.	14.7	42.2
	Australia		2.8	22.8

(a) Ranked according to proportion of population reporting selected Christian denominations.

(b) As a proportion of the population including those whose religion was not stated or inadequately described.

RELIGION *continued*

Regions with the highest proportions of Catholics were found in Melbourne (table 2.11). These are regions with relatively high proportions of Italian-born people or Australian-born people of Italian parentage. In Moonee Valley (C) - West, for example, over half (51%) of the residents were Catholic, while 11% of the population were born in Italy and 11% were born in Australia but had at least one parent born in Italy.

Regions with the highest proportions of Lutherans were in South Australia. Of people in Murray Lands (SD), 17% were Lutheran; however, less than 1% of the population were born in Germany. This suggests that this religious affiliation is historical rather than related to current birthplace patterns.

Orthodox Christians were found mainly in regions in Sydney and Melbourne, with 20% of the population of Whittlesea (C) (Melbourne) and 19% of the population of Rockdale (C) in Sydney reporting an Orthodox faith. This pattern of religious affiliation also reflects the pattern of settlement by people from Greece with a high proportion (4%) of Greek-born people living in these regions.

Sydney and Melbourne had the highest proportions of people who reported non-Christian religions (table 2.12), again reflecting the settlement patterns of migrants. For example, Auburn (A) in Sydney and Hume (C) - Broadmeadows in Melbourne had relatively large Moslem communities. Fairfield (C) in Sydney and the balance of Greater Dandenong (C) in Melbourne had relatively large Buddhist communities. Over half of the populations of Fairfield (C), Auburn (A), Canterbury (C) and the balance of Greater Dandenong (C) were born overseas.

2.12 SELECTED RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS, Top Five Regions(a)

			Proportion(b)	Overseas-born
Rank	Region	State or Territory	%	%
.....				
ISLAM				
1	Auburn (A)	NSW	19.2	53.5
2	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Vic.	15.5	38.0
3	Canterbury (C)	NSW	9.6	51.0
4	Bankstown (C)	NSW	8.1	34.4
5	Moreland (C) - Coburg	Vic.	7.0	34.8
	Australia		1.1	22.8
.....				
BUDDHISM				
1	Fairfield (C)	NSW	14.3	55.4
2	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	12.2	54.1
3	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	8.3	46.0
4	Yarra (C) - Richmond	Vic.	7.9	40.0
5	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	6.0	48.8
	Australia		1.1	22.8

(a) Ranked according to proportion of population reporting each religion.

(b) As a proportion of the population including those whose religion was not stated or inadequately described.

CHAPTER 3

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

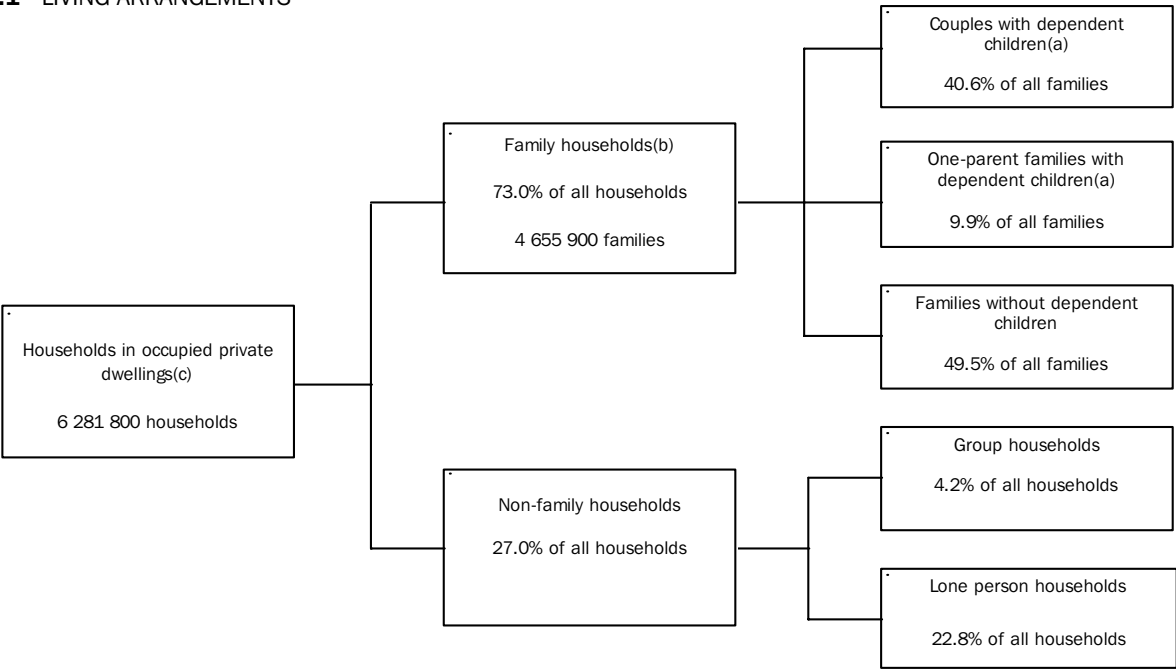
This chapter describes areas which have high concentrations of particular types of families and households living in private dwellings. It shows that people at similar stages in life, when viewed in terms of their living arrangements, tend to live near each other. For instance, couples with young children have a greater tendency to live in newly developing suburban areas than elderly people, while older people living alone are more likely to live in well established suburbs in cities and towns, and less likely to live in sparsely populated rural areas.

Differences in the living arrangements of people raise important social issues, as they reflect on many aspects of an individual's well-being. Families can provide care and companionship as well as economic and social support, which may be more difficult to maintain for people living by themselves. One-parent families are a particular group of social concern as they are generally over-represented among families with lower incomes.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

In August 1996, 16.8 million people lived in 6.3 million households in Australia, with an average of 2.7 persons per household. The relative numbers of the more common types of living arrangements in Australian households are illustrated below.

3.1 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS



(a) Dependent children are defined as children under 15 years or those aged 15–24 years who were full-time students.

(b) Includes households with more than one family.

(c) Households occupied by usual residents where household type could be classified.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION *continued*

Most people in Australia (83%) lived in family households. Within family households, 50% of families had no dependent children present. Most of these families (representing 34% of all families) were couple families without children. Couple families with dependent children represented 41% of all families, while one-parent families with dependent children represented 10% of all families.

Two types of non-family households (lone person and group households) occupied 27% of all private dwellings in Australia (23% and 4% respectively).

Urban and rural differences

In August 1996, 45% of families living in the rural balance were couple families with dependent children, compared to around 40% in urban areas and bounded localities (table 3.2).

3.2 HOUSEHOLDS, Section of State and Major Population Centres

	FAMILIES IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS(a).....		NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS.....		
	<i>Couple families with dependent children(b)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(b)</i>	<i>Couple families without children(b)</i>	<i>Lone person households(c)</i>	<i>Group households(c)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
SECTION OF STATE					
Major urban	40.0	9.9	33.0	23.4	4.8
Other urban	39.7	11.8	36.2	23.9	3.7
Bounded locality	40.3	9.9	38.3	23.7	2.4
Rural balance	45.5	6.2	35.4	16.3	2.1
Australia	40.6	9.9	34.1	22.8	4.2
MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES					
Sydney	41.2	9.3	31.6	22.1	4.6
Melbourne	41.9	9.1	31.3	22.6	4.4
Brisbane	40.4	10.5	33.5	21.7	5.4
Perth	40.7	10.1	33.9	23.5	4.5
Adelaide	37.1	10.4	36.6	26.2	3.9
Newcastle	37.8	10.7	35.3	23.2	3.8
Gold Coast-Tweed	32.6	11.1	42.9	23.7	6.8
Canberra-Queanbeyan	45.4	11.4	30.9	22.0	5.4
Wollongong	39.3	9.9	33.4	21.3	3.6
Greater Hobart	39.5	12.1	34.3	26.0	4.1
Sunshine Coast	33.6	12.2	43.5	23.7	4.9
Geelong	38.9	10.7	34.0	24.6	3.6
Townsville	42.3	11.8	33.0	20.6	6.1
Cairns	39.0	12.7	35.6	22.1	8.3
Launceston	38.6	10.9	36.3	25.6	4.0
Albury-Wodonga	42.7	12.0	33.2	22.7	4.6
Toowoomba City	37.9	11.9	36.5	25.6	5.9
Darwin	45.1	13.8	29.8	19.5	7.1
Australia	40.6	9.9	34.1	22.8	4.2

(a) Selected family types only.

(b) As a proportion of all families.

(c) As a proportion of all households occupied by usual residents where household type could be classified.

Urban and rural differences *continued*

One-parent families, lone person and group households were proportionally fewer in the rural balance of Australia. For instance, one-parent families with dependent children represented only 6% of families in the rural balance, compared to 10% in major urban areas and bounded localities, and 12% in other urban areas. The lower representation of one-parent families in the rural balance suggests that people in these circumstances may tend to move to towns and cities to be nearer to their family or to have better access to government and community support services (ABS 1998b).

Major population centres

Reflecting their younger populations, Canberra-Queanbeyan and Darwin had higher proportions of couple families with dependent children than the other major population centres in Australia. In contrast, the population centres of Gold Coast-Tweed and the Sunshine Coast, with their older age profiles, had much lower proportions of this type of family, but high proportions of couple families without children (table 3.2).

Darwin and Cairns had higher proportions of one-parent families than other major population centres. This was partly due to the relatively high proportion of Indigenous people in these centres, as Indigenous families were more likely to be one-parent families (with one-parent families representing 25% of Indigenous families, compared to 10% of all families).

Adelaide, Greater Hobart, Toowoomba City and Launceston had higher proportions of lone person households than other population centres, possibly reflecting the greater proportions of older people living in these cities. In contrast, group households, which are usually formed by young people, were more common in the cities with younger age profiles, such as Cairns and Darwin.

FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Couple families

In August 1996, areas with the highest concentrations of couple families with dependent children were generally located in areas of new residential development on the outskirts of cities. Twelve of the regions with the highest proportions of couple families with dependent children were located in the outer areas of Melbourne (table 3.3). The two regions with the highest proportions were also those which experienced some of the highest population growth in Australia between 1991 and 1996, with average annual growth rates of over 7% (compared to 1.2% for Australia). In Knox (C) - South (in Melbourne's east) and Hume (C) - Craigieburn (in Melbourne's north), couple families with dependent children accounted for almost 60% of all families.

The high proportion of couple families with dependent children living in outer Melbourne, and low proportion living in inner Melbourne, reflects the strongly polarised nature of the city in terms of the distribution of household and family types (AURDR 1995). The social indicator table reveals similar, although less pronounced, patterns in other major cities, such as Sydney, Brisbane, Perth and Canberra.

The proportion of couple families with dependent children who lived in the Pilbara (SD) region of Western Australia was also high (at 14 percentage points above the national figure). The availability of employment and suitable housing for young families, supplied by the large mining industry in the region, may help account for this pattern.

3.3 COUPLE FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, Top Twenty Regions(a)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	As a proportion of all families	All families
			%	no.
1	Knox (C) - South	Vic.	59.1	7 238
2	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Vic.	58.8	7 033
3	Nillumbik (S)	Vic.	56.7	14 565
4	Tuggeranong (SSD)	ACT	55.6	23 364
5	Pilbara (SD)	WA	54.6	9 024
6	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	Vic.	54.2	19 812
7	Hume (C) - Sunbury	Vic.	53.5	6 675
8	Wyndham (C)	Vic.	52.5	19 729
9	Casey (C) - Hallam	Vic.	52.3	12 344
10	Melton (S)	Vic.	52.2	10 591
11	Frankston (C) - East	Vic.	51.6	8 149
12	Beauresert Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	51.0	6 358
13	Casey (C) - Cranbourne & South	Vic.	50.7	14 917
14	Whittlesea (C)	Vic.	49.8	27 987
15	Casey (C) - Berwick	Vic.	49.7	12 315
16	Baulkham Hills (A)	NSW	49.6	32 573
17	Pine Rivers Shire (SRS)	Qld	49.3	28 394
18	Wanneroo (C)	WA	49.1	56 492
19	Camden (A)	NSW	48.9	8 733
20	Wollondilly (A)	NSW	48.8	8 996
	Australia		40.6	4 655 919

(a) Ranked according to the proportion of total families that are couples with dependent children.

One-parent families

In August 1996, regions with the highest proportions of one-parent families with dependent children were located in remote areas where there were high proportions of Indigenous people, and in urban areas, where public housing was commonly available (table 3.4). Lone parents, most of whom were women (84%), are over-represented among parents in low income families, as they are less likely to be in the labour force than partnered mothers and fathers.

Several remote regions, including Kimberley (SD) in Western Australia and Northern Territory - Bal (SD) which excludes Darwin, had some of the highest proportions of one-parent families with dependent children (19% and 15% respectively, compared to 10% for Australia). As noted earlier, one-parent families are more common among the Indigenous population, which forms a large part of the population of these regions (see social indicator table). Indigenous one-parent families with dependent children represented 13% of all families in the Kimberley (SD) and 9% of all families in Northern Territory - Bal (SD), both much higher than their representation in all families at the national level (0.5%).

In contrast, one-parent families in Australia's cities were concentrated in areas where there were high proportions of public housing, often in particular suburbs. The region of Campbelltown (C), in Sydney's outer south-west, had a proportion of one-parent families with dependent children (16%) which was more than one and a half times greater than

One-parent families *continued*

the national level. The suburbs of Airds, Ambarvale, Macquarie Fields, Minto and Claymore, located in this region, have high proportions of public housing (ABS 1998c). Similarly, a high proportion (13%) also lived in Blacktown (C), in Sydney's west. This region also had one of the highest numbers of one-parent families with dependent children in Australia, with many concentrated around the suburbs of Mount Druitt and Shalvey, where public housing is available (ABS 1998c).

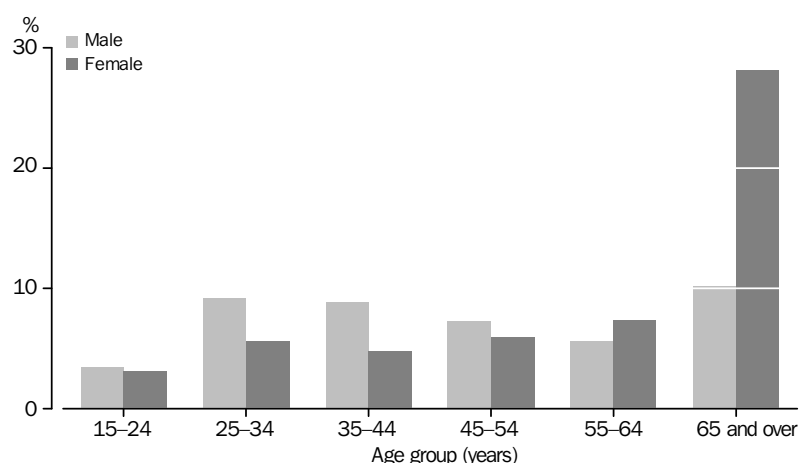
3.4 ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, Top Ten Regions(a)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	As proportion of	All
			all families	families
			%	no.
1	Kimberley (SD)	WA	18.7	5 138
2	Campbelltown (C)	NSW	15.6	37 752
3	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	14.6	20 773
4	Logan City (SRS)	Qld	14.0	42 494
5	Darwin (SD)	NT	13.8	19 155
6	North Canberra (SSD)	ACT	13.4	8 119
7	Blacktown (C)	NSW	13.2	62 407
8	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	13.1	5 280
9	Richmond-Tweed (SD)	NSW	12.9	52 904
10	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	12.9	8 877
	Australia		9.9	4 655 919

(a) Ranked according to proportion of total families that are one-parent families with dependent children.

LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS

In August 1996, more than 1.4 million people in Australia lived alone. Older people living alone represent a disproportionate share of all people who live alone. People aged 65 years and over represented 38% of all people who lived alone, but only 12% of Australia's total population. Women aged 65 years and over formed the largest group of people who lived in lone person households (representing 28% of all people who lived alone, while men aged 65 years and over represented 10%) (figure 3.5). This is because women live longer than men. Women also tend to marry men who are older and so outlive their husbands for this reason alone. More than one-half (59%) of people aged 65 and over who lived alone were widowed women.

3.5 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS, Age and Sex

In contrast to the areas on the outskirts of cities, which had high proportions of families with dependent children, regions with the highest proportions of older people (aged 65 years and over) living alone were generally situated in well-established suburbs in metropolitan areas. As might be expected, these regions also tended to have high proportions of older people living in households with someone else (table 3.6). In Melbourne, regions with the highest proportions of older people living alone included Bayside (C) - Brighton, Bayside (C) - South and both North and South Boroondara (C) - Camberwell. Other regions with high proportions of older people living alone were Mosman (A) and Woollahra (A) in Sydney, and the Eastern (SSD) and Western (SSD) regions of Adelaide.

Several coastal regions adjoining capital cities also had high proportions of older people living alone. These included Mornington Peninsula (S) - South, a popular retirement area on the southernmost tip of Port Phillip Bay close to Melbourne, and both Gosford (C) and Wyong (A) to the north of Sydney. Mornington Peninsula (S) - South was the region with the highest proportion of older lone person households of all regions in Australia, at almost twice the national level (16.7% compared to 8.8%). This was also the region with the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over in Australia (table 1.9).

3.6 OLDER LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS, Top Twenty Regions(a)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Households with people aged 65 years and over living alone	Households with people aged 65 years and over living with others(b)	Total households(c)
			%	%	no.
1	Mornington Peninsula (S) - South	Vic.	16.7	21.4	15 879
2	Bayside (C) - Brighton	Vic	15.1	14.1	12 490
3	Redcliffe City (SRS)	Qld	14.6	15.0	18 941
4	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	Vic.	14.1	16.7	14 575
5	Bayside (C) - South	Vic.	13.5	15.6	18 674
6	Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	Vic.	13.4	11.6	29 208
7	Wimmera (SD)	Vic.	13.4	14.2	18 876
8	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	Vic.	13.1	12.2	16 926
9	Wyong (A)	NSW	13.0	15.5	43 922
10	Western (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	12.9	15.0	82 907
11	Mosman (A)	NSW	12.8	9.6	10 600
12	Woollahra (A)	NSW	12.8	10.6	20 827
13	Far West (SD)	NSW	12.6	12.8	9 400
14	Newcastle (C)	NSW	12.5	13.5	53 233
15	Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	Vic.	12.5	12.5	10 271
16	Central Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	12.4	10.7	44 894
17	Gosford (C)	NSW	12.4	15.1	53 826
18	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	12.4	16.1	16 172
19	Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	Vic.	12.3	14.9	17 816
20	Eastern (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	12.3	11.9	84 381
	Australia		8.8	11.1	6 281 817

(a) Ranked according to proportion of total households that are households with people aged 65 years and over living alone.

(b) Households with a reference person aged 65 and over living with others as a proportion of total households.

(c) Households occupied by usual residents where household type could be classified.

SCHOOL STUDENTS

In August 1996, there were 1.7 million students in Australian primary schools and 1.2 million students in secondary schools. As schooling is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 (16 years in Tasmania), the distribution of school students generally reflects the distribution of children (and their families) throughout Australia. However, the extent to which older children (those who have completed their compulsory schooling) continue in the higher levels of secondary school also influences the number of students living in an area. The regions with the highest proportions of school students in their population were Tuggeranong (SSD) (24%) and Campbelltown (C) (23%), located in the outer metropolitan areas of Canberra and Sydney respectively, and Nillumbik (S) (23%) and Melton (S) (23%), located on Melbourne's outskirts. The regions with the lowest proportions of school students were located in inner city areas, including Sydney Centre (6%), North Sydney (A), the City Core (SRS) of Brisbane, and Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda, and Stonnington (C) - Prahran in Melbourne (all 7%).

Government and non-government schools

In August 1996, 70% of school children attended a government school, 20% attended a Catholic school and the remaining 10% attended other non-government schools. However, the proportion who attended government schools varied significantly depending on the area and, in particular, on the availability of non-government schools in the area. Regions with high proportions of government school students tended to be in country or isolated areas. While 95% of students in the Upper Great Southern (SD) region of Western Australia went to government schools, only 21% of students in the high income area of Woollahra (A) in Sydney did so.

Of the children who attended non-government schools, 66% went to Catholic schools. Attendance at different non-government schools may reflect the religious and cultural background of parents, their incomes, or their desire for children to be educated in a particular fashion. The region with the highest proportion of Catholic school children was Moonee Valley (C) - West in Melbourne (table 4.1). The other regions in Melbourne with high proportions of children in Catholic schools were similarly situated in northern and western Melbourne. The region with the second highest proportion was Concord (A) in Sydney. In a pattern similar to Melbourne, the other Sydney regions with high proportions of children attending Catholic schools were neighbours of Concord (A).

Regions with a high proportion of Catholic school children were also areas which had high proportions of people of the Catholic religion. This does not necessarily mean that only children who were affiliated with the Catholic Church went to Catholic schools. Rather, it may reflect the greater likelihood that Catholic schools will be located in a region with a higher Catholic population.

4.1 NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, Top Ten Regions(a)

Proportion of all school children				Proportion of all school children			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	%	Rank	Region	State or Territory	%
CATHOLIC SCHOOLS				OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			
1	Moonee Valley (C) - West	Vic.	45.0	1	Woollahra (A)	NSW	66.1
2	Concord (A)	NSW	41.7	2	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	Vic.	53.9
3	Hunter's Hill (A) & Lane Cove (A)	NSW	39.6	3	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	Vic.	52.4
4	Drummoyne (A)	NSW	37.8	4	Bayside (C) - Brighton	Vic.	48.7
5	Moreland (C) - Coburg	Vic.	37.5	5	Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	Vic.	47.8
6	Burwood (A)	NSW	37.3	6	Stonnington (C) - Malvern	Vic.	46.0
7	Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon (C)	Vic.	36.6	7	Mosman (A)	NSW	45.8
8	Ashfield (A)	NSW	35.8	8	Boroondara (C) - Kew	Vic.	42.6
9	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	35.2	9	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	41.7
10	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	34.8	10	Waverley (A)	NSW	35.6
	Australia		19.8		Australia		10.2

(a) Ranked according to proportion of all school children attending non-government Catholic schools, or attending other non-government schools.

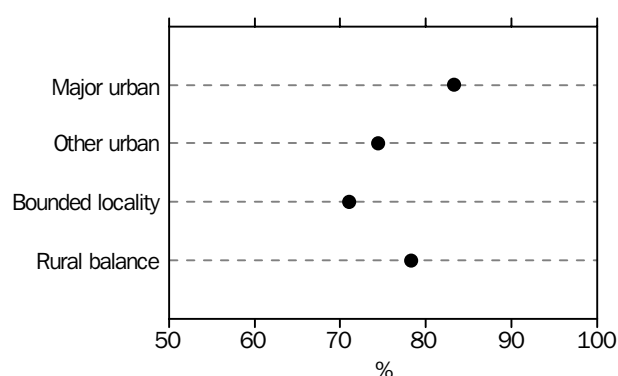
The participation of children in other non-government education was directly related to the income levels of the region in which they lived. Two-thirds of school children in Woollahra (A) (in Sydney) went to other non-government (non-Catholic) schools. Woollahra (A) had one of the highest household income per capita levels in Australia (see Chapter 6, Income and living standards). Similarly, the Melbourne region of Stonnington (C) - Prahran had the second highest level of attendance at other non-government schools, and one of the highest levels of income per capita. High levels of participation in other non-government education occurred in regions in inner eastern and southern Melbourne. (It should be noted that children may live in a different region to the one in which they participate in education.)

Retaining students in schools

In August 1996, 95% of 6–17 year olds in Australia attended school. This compares to 87% in 1976. In most States and Territories, compulsory schooling ends between the ages of 14 years and nine months, and 15 years. Thus, the proportion of 16 year olds still in school is a measure of non-compulsory school attendance, or retention. In 1996, 80% of 16 year olds were still at school.

A number of factors may affect the likelihood of children continuing their schooling past the compulsory age. These include the cultural background, income level and educational attainment of their parents, the availability of job and apprenticeship opportunities, and whether they live in rural or urban regions. People aged 16 years living in major urban areas were more likely to be still at school (83%) than those from any other areas (all less than 80%) (figure 4.2).

4.2 SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, Proportion of 16 Year Olds by Section of State



In August 1996, the regions with the highest proportions of 16 year olds still at school were Mosman (A) and Ku-ring-gai (A), on Sydney's North Shore. These two regions, together with Bayside (C) - Brighton in Melbourne, and Woollahra (A), also in Sydney, were among those with some of the highest per capita incomes in Australia (see Chapter 6, Income and living standards).

Conversely, regions with the lowest proportions of 16 year olds still at school were in remote and rural regions in the smaller States and in the Northern Territory. Only 40% of the 16 year olds in the Kimberley (SD) region in Western Australia were still at school, compared with the national figure of 80%. Two regions in Tasmania (Southern (SD) and Mersey-Lyell (SD)) were also ranked in the bottom five regions, with less than half of 16 year olds in these regions still at school, reflecting the relative lack of schooling opportunities for non-compulsory school attendance in these areas.

4.3 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF 16 YEAR OLDS, Top and Bottom Five Regions(a)

Proportion				Proportion			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	%	Rank	Region	State or Territory	%
TOP FIVE REGIONS				BOTTOM FIVE REGIONS			
1	Mosman (A)	NSW	97.3	1	Kimberley (SD)	WA	40.4
2	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	97.3	2	Southern (SD)	Tas.	46.9
3	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	Vic.	96.7	3	Mersey-Lyell (SD)	Tas.	48.3
4	Bayside (C) - Brighton	Vic.	96.5	4	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	51.1
5	Woollahra (A)	NSW	96.1	5	South West and Central West	Qld	52.6
	Australia		80.2		Australia		80.2

(a) Ranked according to proportion of 16 year olds attending school.

TERTIARY STUDENTS

In August 1996, 84% of tertiary students lived in major population centres, reflecting the fact that most centres of higher learning are located in large cities. Not surprisingly, Canberra-Queanbeyan had the highest proportion of people aged 15 years and over attending a tertiary institution. Canberra-Queanbeyan has a relatively young population and a high level of students in post compulsory school education (see social indicator tables). Additionally, six tertiary institutions are located in Canberra, a high number given its population. Other major centres with high rates of tertiary attendance were Toowoomba City and Darwin. Most of the other major population centres had levels similar to, or slightly above, the figure for Australia, with the exception of the Sunshine Coast, Cairns and Gold Coast-Tweed. The Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast-Tweed have many older people in their populations, who are less likely to attend tertiary institutions.

4.4 TERTIARY EDUCATION ATTENDANCE(a), Major Population Centres

	TAFE	University(b)	Total
Major population centres	%	%	%
Sydney	4.0	5.2	9.1
Melbourne	3.3	6.0	9.3
Brisbane	2.8	6.6	9.4
Perth	3.9	6.0	9.9
Adelaide	3.3	5.3	8.6
Newcastle	4.0	4.6	8.5
Gold Coast-Tweed	2.7	3.1	5.9
Canberra-Queanbeyan	4.1	9.0	13.0
Wollongong	4.5	5.0	9.5
Greater Hobart	3.4	5.3	8.6
Sunshine Coast	2.4	1.8	4.2
Geelong	3.0	4.6	7.7
Townsville	2.7	7.3	10.0
Cairns	2.4	2.7	5.1
Launceston	3.4	5.1	8.5
Albury-Wodonga	4.8	4.1	8.9
Toowoomba City	2.7	8.2	10.8
Darwin	2.5	8.3	10.8
Australia	3.4	4.8	8.1

(a) As a proportion of people aged 15 years and over.

(b) Includes students at other tertiary institutions. Note that students attending certain universities may be enrolled in TAFE courses.

Regional differences

Between 1% and 5% of the people aged 15 years and over in every region were Technical and Further Education (TAFE) students. However, almost all of the regions with the highest proportions of students participating in TAFE were in Sydney, reflecting the strong links between the school and TAFE systems in New South Wales (ABS 1996a).

The proportion of people aged 15 years and over attending university varied widely throughout the regions. About a quarter of the population aged 15 years and over in Melbourne Centre attended university, five times the national figure. Most of the regions with high proportions of university students were in inner city areas, close to universities.

Regional differences *continued*

Conversely, regions with low proportions of students attending tertiary institutions were located in remote or country areas, where access to universities in particular is limited, and where the population may be older and less likely to participate in tertiary education. For example, in the South Australian regions of Eyre (SD), Murray Lands (SD), and Yorke and Lower North (SD), less than 1% of the population aged 15 years and over attended university. It is likely, of course, that people who are originally from these regions have left, temporarily or permanently, to attend a tertiary institution in another region.

4.5 TERTIARY EDUCATION ATTENDANCE(a), Top Ten Regions

Proportion				Proportion			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	%	Rank	Region	State or Territory	%
TAFE				UNIVERSITY(b)			
1	Auburn (A)	NSW	5.4	1	Melbourne Centre(d)	Vic.	26.3
2	Ashfield (A)	NSW	5.0	2	Western Inner (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	25.4
3	Burwood (A)	NSW	4.8	3	North Canberra (SSD)	ACT	21.4
4	Canterbury (C)	NSW	4.7	4	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	Vic.	14.4
5	Fairfield (C)	NSW	4.7	5	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	14.3
6	Marrickville (A)	NSW	4.6	6	City Core (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	13.9
7	Maitland (C)	NSW	4.6	7	Monash (C) - South-West	Vic.	13.0
8	Belconnen & Gungahlin-Hall	ACT	4.6	8	Central Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	12.0
9	Parramatta (C)	NSW	4.6	9	Randwick (C)	NSW	11.5
10	Sydney Centre(c)	NSW	4.5	10	Boroondara (C) - Kew	Vic.	11.3
	Australia		3.4		Australia		4.8

(a) As a proportion of people aged 15 and over.

(b) Includes students at other tertiary institutions. Note that students attending certain universities may be enrolled in TAFE courses.

(c) South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

(d) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

MATURE AGE STUDENTS

In August 1996, 24% (262,000) of all tertiary students were aged 35 years or more.

Part-time study was much more common among mature age students, with 81% studying part-time, compared to 43% of students aged 15–34 years. Regions with high proportions of mature age students also had relatively high household incomes and high proportions of people with a degree or higher qualification (see social indicator tables). Nationally, 3.2% of people aged 35 years and over were attending a tertiary institution, with 1.7% attending university and 1.5% attending TAFE.

The regions with the highest proportions of mature age students (among people aged 35 years or over) tended to be in capital cities, but not necessarily Sydney or Melbourne. Darwin and most Canberra regions had very high proportions of mature age students (table 4.6).

4.6 MATURE AGE STUDENTS(a), Top Ten Regions

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Attending university(b)	Attending TAFE	Total
			%	%	%
1	North Canberra (SSD)	ACT	5.7	1.6	7.3
2	Darwin (SD)	NT	5.4	1.5	7.0
3	Melbourne Centre (c)	Vic.	5.1	1.7	6.8
4	Western Inner (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	5.5	1.3	6.8
5	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	4.9	1.6	6.4
6	Woden Valley (SSD)	ACT	4.4	1.7	6.1
7	Tuggeranong (SSD)	ACT	3.4	2.3	5.7
8	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	Vic.	3.9	1.7	5.7
9	Leichhardt (A)	NSW	4.1	1.5	5.6
10	Belconnen & Gungahlin-Hall	ACT	3.8	1.8	5.6
	Australia		1.7	1.5	3.2

(a) Students aged 35 years and over as a proportion of all people in the region aged 35 years and over.

(b) Includes students at other tertiary institutions.

(c) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

QUALIFICATIONS

In August 1996, 10% of people aged 15 years and over held a degree or higher qualification, and 14% held a vocational qualification. Most of the regions with the highest proportions of people with a degree or higher were located in areas of Sydney and Melbourne, with the neighbouring regions of North Sydney (A) and Mosman (A) recording the highest proportions. These regions also had very high per capita incomes (see Chapter 6, Income and living standards).

While the regions with the highest proportions of people (aged 15 years and over) with a degree or higher qualification were all in capital cities, those with high proportions of vocational qualifications were located all around Australia. The region with the highest proportion of people with vocational qualifications was the Pilbara (SD) region in Western Australia. This was also the region with the highest proportion of workers in the mining industry (28%), and with above average proportions of workers in the construction and transport industries (9% and 5% respectively). Other regions with high proportions of vocational qualifications included Sutherland Shire (A), Hawkesbury (C) and Wollondilly (A), all in Sydney, and Port Stephens (A). Many of these regions with high proportions of vocational qualifications were areas with strong manufacturing or defence industries.

The regions with low proportions of people with a degree or higher qualification were located in country or remote areas (such as the Murray Lands (SD), and Yorke and Lower North (SD) regions in South Australia, the Far West (SD) region in New South Wales, and the Mersey-Lyell (SD) and Southern (SD) regions of Tasmania), or in areas with a relatively old population (such as Wyong (A) in New South Wales). In contrast, the areas with low proportions of vocational qualifications were found primarily in inner city Melbourne regions which also had high proportions of people with a degree or higher qualification (such as Melbourne Centre and Yarra (C) - North).

4.7 PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER WITH QUALIFICATIONS(a), Top and Bottom Ten Regions

TOP TEN REGIONS.....

BOTTOM TEN REGIONS.....

Proportion				Proportion			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	%	Rank	Region	State or Territory	%
WITH A DEGREE OR HIGHER(b)							
1	North Sydney (A)	NSW	32.6	1	Cessnock (C)	NSW	3.1
2	Mosman (A)	NSW	32.3	2	Murray Lands (SD)	SA	3.3
3	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	32.3	3	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	3.9
4	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	Vic.	31.3	4	Wyong (A)	NSW	3.9
5	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	31.0	5	Casey (C) - Cranbourne & South	Vic.	4.1
6	Woollahra (A)	NSW	30.4	6	Far West (SD)	NSW	4.2
7	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	29.9	7	Gold Coast City Part A (SRS)	Qld	4.2
8	Western Inner (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	29.8	8	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Vic.	4.3
9	Boroondara (C) - Kew	Vic.	29.8	9	Caboolture Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	4.3
10	Woden Valley (SSD)	ACT	29.4	10	Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	Qld	4.4
	Australia		10.4		Australia		10.4

WITH A VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

1	Pilbara (SD)	WA	20.3	1	Melbourne Centre (c)	Vic.	4.9
2	Sutherland Shire (A)	NSW	19.2	2	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	6.1
3	Hawkesbury (A)	NSW	18.8	3	Boroondara (C) - Kew	Vic.	6.5
4	Port Stephens (A)	NSW	18.5	4	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	Vic.	6.7
5	Wollondilly (A)	NSW	18.5	5	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	Vic.	6.9
6	Frankston (C) - East	Vic.	18.4	6	Western Inner (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	7.1
7	Beaunesert Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	18.1	7	Yarra (C) - Richmond	Vic.	7.1
8	Lake Macquarie (C)	NSW	18.0	8	Stonnington (C) - Malvern	Vic.	7.5
9	Camden (A)	NSW	17.8	9	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	Vic.	7.5
10	Casey (C) - Berwick	Vic.	17.4	10	North Canberra (SSD)	ACT	7.6
	Australia		13.5		Australia		13.5

(a) As a proportion of people aged 15 years and over, including those who did not give an answer (11% for Australia, representing a very high non-response rate).

(b) Bachelor degree, post-graduate diploma and higher degree.

(c) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

CHAPTER 5

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

The 1996 Census counted 8.4 million people aged 15 years and over in the labour force. Most of these people (7.6 million) were employed. However, some 772,000 (9.2% of the labour force) were unemployed. Levels of employment, unemployment and overall labour force participation varied considerably between regions, reflecting the strength of economic activity in each region. However, these differences also reflected the extent to which people with typically low levels of labour force participation, such as retirees and young people, lived in these regions.

In August 1996, labour force participation rates tended to be higher and unemployment rates lower in major urban areas than in other urban areas and bounded localities (table 5.1). The higher than average levels of labour force participation, and lower levels of unemployment in the rural balance, reflect the fact that many residents in these areas work on farms, and that those who cannot find work tend to move to towns and cities in search of employment.

5.1 LABOUR FORCE COMPOSITION, Section of State and Major Population Centres

IN THE LABOUR FORCE.....					
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
.....					
SECTION OF STATE					
Major urban	4 943.7	479.7	3 251.2	62.5	8.8
Other urban	1 612.6	192.3	1 278.7	58.5	10.7
Bounded locality	163.5	19.6	145.6	55.7	10.7
Rural balance	908.9	80.2	497.2	66.5	8.1
Australia	7 636.3	772.0	5 174.2	61.9	9.2
.....					
MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES					
Sydney	1 684.3	133.6	1 056.1	63.3	7.4
Melbourne	1 402.1	139.4	919.2	62.6	9.0
Brisbane	665.9	63.2	403.9	64.3	8.7
Perth	560.3	49.5	346.7	63.8	8.1
Adelaide	440.8	51.4	339.3	59.2	10.4
Newcastle	177.1	22.9	149.5	57.2	11.4
Gold Coast-Tweed	140.0	20.8	108.5	59.7	12.9
Canberra-Queanbeyan	167.9	13.1	73.4	71.1	7.3
Wollongong	97.6	12.7	80.0	58.0	11.6
Greater Hobart	78.7	8.4	59.2	59.5	9.7
Sunshine Coast	55.8	10.2	50.6	56.6	15.4
Geelong	58.9	8.0	48.3	58.1	12.0
Townsville	54.2	5.5	28.9	67.4	9.2
Cairns	51.1	4.5	21.0	72.5	8.1
Launceston	38.3	4.7	31.3	57.9	11.0
Albury-Wodonga	38.4	4.4	24.4	63.7	10.2
Toowoomba City	33.9	3.1	27.1	57.7	8.5
Darwin	39.4	3.1	13.9	75.3	7.3
Australia	7 636.3	772.0	5 174.2	61.9	9.2

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Among the major population centres, those with the highest labour force participation rates were capital cities, especially Darwin, Canberra-Queanbeyan, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney (table 5.1). In all capital cities, except Adelaide and Hobart, labour force participation rates were above the national level and unemployment rates were relatively low. This was also the case in Cairns and Townsville, located along the north-eastern coast of Queensland. In contrast, labour force participation was relatively low and unemployment relatively high in regional centres such as Newcastle, Launceston, Wollongong and Geelong, and the coastal centres of the Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast-Tweed.

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Levels of labour force participation differ considerably between men and women and between people in different age groups. In August 1996, the labour force participation rate for men was 71% and for women was 53%. For both men and women, participation was highest for people in the 25–54 years age group (90% and 70% respectively) and lowest among young people aged 15–24 years (67% and 63%) and older people aged 55 years and over (32% and 14%). The participation rate in different areas was influenced by the size of these younger and older age groups, relative to the work force of prime working age (25–54 years).

Regional differences

The regions with the highest participation rates had around three-quarters of the population aged over 15 years in the labour force (table 5.2). The mining region of Pilbara (SD) in Western Australia had the highest participation rate of 78%. As might be expected, other regions with high participation rates were located in cities with above average levels of participation for both men and women. All of these regions had relatively young populations, with above average proportions of people in the prime working age group of 25–54 years (around 50% in Pilbara (SD), Tuggeranong (SSD), Darwin (SD), Knox (C) - South and North Sydney (A), compared to 43% for Australia).

In contrast, several of the regions with the lowest labour force participation rates had older populations, with high proportions of people aged 55 years or more. For example, in Melbourne's Mornington Peninsula (S) - South, the region with the lowest participation rate (44%), 39% of the population was aged 55 years or more (compared to 21% nationally). Other low participation regions with high proportions of people in this older age group (27% or more) included Moreland (C) - North and Darebin (C) - Preston in Victoria, Wyong (A), Mid-North Coast (SD) and Illawarra SD Balance (SSD) in New South Wales, Queensland's Redcliffe City (SRS) and Yorke and Lower North (SD) in South Australia. In all of these regions, participation rates for men and women were both considerably lower than the national levels.

Regional differences *continued*

Another factor accounting for regional variation in labour force participation was the level of educational attainment in different areas. In August 1996, labour force participation rates were 25 percentage points higher for people with post-school qualifications (80%) than for those without (55%). More than 50% of the population aged 15 years and over in North Sydney (A) had post-school qualifications (compared to 30% of the total population), as had 40% of people aged 15 years and over in Nillumbik (S) and Belconnen and Gungahlin-Hall, all regions with high participation rates. On the other hand, in the regions with the lowest participation rates, such as Moreland (C) - North, Darebin (C) - Preston, the Far West (SD) region of New South Wales, Redcliffe City (SRS) and Yorke and Lower North (SD), the proportion of the population aged 15 years or more with post-school qualifications was around 22% or less.

5.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, Top and Bottom Ten Regions(a)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE.....		
			Men	Women	Total
			%	%	%
TOP TEN REGIONS					
1	Pilbara (SD)	WA	88.4	65.0	78.0
2	Tuggeranong (SSD)	ACT	84.4	70.3	77.2
3	Darwin (SD)	NT	81.3	68.9	75.3
4	Knox (C) - South	Vic.	85.7	64.4	75.0
5	North Sydney (A)	NSW	81.2	68.4	74.2
6	Nillumbik (S)	Vic.	81.6	65.6	73.6
7	Belconnen & Gungahlin-Hall	ACT	79.5	67.6	73.4
8	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Vic.	83.7	62.9	73.3
9	South Eastern (SD)	WA	83.3	60.7	73.0
10	Pine Rivers Shire (SRS)	Qld	82.5	63.2	72.7
	Australia		71.4	52.8	61.9
BOTTOM TEN REGIONS					
1	Mornington Peninsula (S) - South	Vic.	52.6	35.8	43.8
2	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	61.8	41.3	51.2
3	Darebin (C) - Preston	Vic.	61.7	42.3	51.6
4	Far West (SD)	NSW	62.2	41.8	51.7
5	Wyang (A)	NSW	62.0	42.5	51.8
6	Mid-North Coast (SD)	NSW	61.0	43.7	52.1
7	Redcliffe City (SRS)	Qld	62.7	42.7	52.1
8	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	62.5	42.6	52.5
9	Illawarra SD Bal (SSD)	NSW	62.1	43.5	52.6
10	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	62.3	45.0	53.4
	Australia		71.4	52.8	61.9

(a) Ranked according to labour force participation rate for all persons 15 years and over.

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

Over recent decades, employment growth in Australia has seen a shift in labour demand away from manufacturing and other production industries toward service industries (ABS 1997). In August 1996, nearly three-quarters (74%) of all employed people worked in service industries, with the largest employers being retail trade (14%), property and business services (10%), health and community services (10%), and education (7%). The largest production industry was manufacturing, followed by construction (13% and 7% of employed persons respectively).

5.3 INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT(a)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Persons employed '000</i>	<i>Proportion of total employment %</i>
Production	1 918.4	26.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	324.3	4.4
Mining	86.3	1.2
Manufacturing	965.0	13.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	58.7	0.8
Construction	484.1	6.6
Service	5 463.0	74.0
Wholesale trade	446.5	6.0
Retail trade	1 036.6	14.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	355.3	4.8
Transport and storage	332.1	4.5
Communication services	150.2	2.0
Finance and insurance	296.5	4.0
Property and business services	750.2	10.2
Government administration and defence	373.4	5.1
Education	540.1	7.3
Health and community services	725.2	9.8
Cultural and recreational services	179.1	2.4
Personal and other services	277.9	3.8
Total(b)	7 636.3	100.0

(a) Industry of the main job held in the week before the 1996 Census.

(b) Includes persons whose industry of employment was not stated and non-classifiable economic units.

Urban and rural differences

As might be expected, employment in service industries was highest in major urban and other urban areas (representing 78% and 73% of employment respectively), and employment in production industries was highest in bounded localities and the rural balance of Australia (31% and 45% of employment respectively).

Major population centres

The mix of employment between these two broad industry sectors also varied between Australia's largest population centres. Capital cities had the highest levels of employment in service industries, especially Canberra-Queanbeyan, Darwin, Brisbane and Greater Hobart, where around 80% or more of workers were employed in the services sector. Contributing to the high proportion of service workers in Canberra-Queanbeyan and Darwin, and also in Townsville, was the concentration of public sector employment (government administration and defence) in these cities. There were also high levels of employment in service industries in population centres built around Australia's tourism

Major population centres *continued*

and resort coastline, including Cairns, Gold Coast-Tweed and the Sunshine Coast. On the other hand, the proportion of employment in production industries was highest in large centres with long established manufacturing industries, such as Geelong, Wollongong and Newcastle.

5.4 INDUSTRY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT(a), Section of State and Major Population Centres

	PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES.....		SERVICE INDUSTRIES.....	
	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Proportion of total employment</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Proportion of total employment</i>
	'000	%	'000	%
SECTION OF STATE				
Major urban	1 046.7	21.9	3 734.9	78.1
Other urban	424.5	27.2	1 136.4	72.8
Bounded locality	48.9	31.1	108.4	68.9
Rural balance	397.2	45.4	476.9	54.6
Australia	1 918.4	26.0	5 463.0	74.0
MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES				
Sydney	348.2	21.3	1 283.7	78.7
Melbourne	345.2	25.4	1 011.5	74.6
Brisbane	138.4	21.4	507.1	78.6
Perth	123.1	22.9	415.5	77.1
Adelaide	99.3	23.4	325.8	76.6
Newcastle	47.5	27.6	124.7	72.4
Gold Coast-Tweed	28.2	20.9	106.8	79.1
Canberra-Queanbeyan	16.2	10.1	144.3	89.9
Wollongong	27.6	29.2	67.1	70.8
Greater Hobart	14.5	19.1	61.2	80.9
Sunshine Coast	12.3	22.8	41.7	77.2
Geelong	16.9	29.7	40.1	70.3
Townsville	9.4	17.9	43.2	82.1
Cairns	9.2	18.6	40.2	81.4
Launceston	8.8	24.0	27.9	76.0
Albury-Wodonga	9.8	26.4	27.4	73.6
Toowoomba City	7.2	21.7	25.8	78.3
Darwin	5.9	15.6	32.1	84.4
Australia	1 918.4	26.0	5 463.0	74.0

(a) Industry of the main job held in the week before the 1996 Census.

Regional differences

Regions with the highest proportions of employment in service industries were generally located in the inner city areas of capital cities. These included several regions in Canberra, largely because of high levels of employment in the public sector (more than 90% of all employment). Other regions with the highest proportions of service industry workers had high levels of employment in property and business services. These regions included Mosman (A), North Sydney (A), Woollahra (A), the Western Inner (SRS) region of Brisbane, and Melbourne Centre (table 5.5). (It should be noted that people may live in a region different to the one in which they are employed.)

Regional differences *continued*

In contrast, regions with the highest levels of employment in production industries were located in remote mining and agricultural areas. In these regions, over 40% of employed people worked in production industries. In particular, around a quarter of workers in Pilbara (SD), the South Eastern (SD) region of Western Australia and North West (SD) in Queensland were employed in the mining industry (compared to 1% nationally). In the Upper Great Southern (SD), Lower Great Southern (SD) and Midlands regions of Western Australia, the South Australian regions of South East (SD), Murray Lands (SD) and Yorke and Lower North (SD), and South West and Central West Queensland, the largest employing industry was agriculture, forestry and fishing, accounting for between 22% and 46% of all employment (compared to 4% of total employment nationally).

5.5 INDUSTRY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT(a), Top Ten Regions(b)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Employed in sector		Largest employing industry	Employed in industry	
			'000	Proportion of total employment %		'000	Proportion of total employment %
SERVICE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT							
1	North Canberra (SSD)	ACT	15.7	94.2	Government administration and defence	5.7	34.2
2	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	9.0	92.5	Government administration and defence	2.9	29.6
3	Woden Valley (SSD)	ACT	14.1	91.7	Government administration and defence	4.3	28.2
4	Weston Creek-Stromlo	ACT	11.4	91.6	Government administration and defence	3.4	27.1
5	Belconnen & Gungahlin-Hall	ACT	43.0	91.0	Government administration and defence	11.9	25.1
6	Mosman (A)	NSW	12.5	90.8	Property and business services	3.7	26.9
7	North Sydney (A)	NSW	28.8	90.8	Property and business services	8.9	28.0
8	Woollahra (A)	NSW	23.5	89.9	Property and business services	6.1	23.2
9	Western Inner (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	22.7	89.7	Property and business services	4.9	19.2
10	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	15.0	89.6	Property and business services	3.4	20.4
	Australia		5 463.0	74.0			
PRODUCTION SECTOR EMPLOYMENT							
1	Upper Great Southern (SD)	WA	4.9	55.0	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.2	46.3
2	Midlands (SD)	WA	10.5	49.2	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.2	33.8
3	Pilbara (SD)	WA	8.4	46.5	Mining	5.0	27.8
4	South East (SD)	SA	12.1	46.4	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.6	21.6
5	Murray Lands (SD)	SA	12.0	46.1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.2	27.8
6	South Eastern (SD)	WA	11.4	44.6	Mining	5.8	22.8
7	North West (SD)	Qld	6.9	43.6	Mining	3.6	22.7
8	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	6.3	43.2	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3	29.2
9	South West and Central West	Qld	7.3	42.2	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	31.5
10	Lower Great Southern (SD)	WA	8.4	42.1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	27.2
	Australia		1 918.4	26.0			

(a) Industry of the main job held in the week before the 1996 Census.

(b) Ranked according to proportion of total employment in industry sector.

(c) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

Employment in manufacturing

Despite the recent decline in the level of employment in production industries, the manufacturing industry has continued to be a major source of employment in many regions. In August 1996, most of the regions with the highest levels of employment in manufacturing were located in outer metropolitan areas of Melbourne. Around a third of all workers in Melbourne's balance of Greater Dandenong (C) and over a quarter in Greater Dandenong (C) - Dandenong, Brimbank (C) - Sunshine, Hume (C) - Broadmeadows, Casey (C) - Hallam, Whittlesea (C) and Sydney's Fairfield (C) were employed in the manufacturing industry (compared to 13% for Australia as a whole).

5.6 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING(a), Top Ten Regions(b)

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Proportion of total employment
			%
1	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	35.0
2	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	Vic.	31.2
3	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	30.7
4	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Vic.	28.8
5	Casey (C) - Hallam	Vic.	28.7
6	Whittlesea (C)	Vic.	27.2
7	Fairfield (C)	NSW	26.6
8	Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	Vic.	25.9
9	Casey (C) - Cranbourne & South	Vic.	25.4
10	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Vic.	24.9
	Australia		13.1

(a) Industry of the main job held in the week before the 1996 Census.

(b) Ranked according to proportion of total employment accounted for by the manufacturing industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Official estimates of the labour force, such as the unemployment rate, are compiled from the monthly Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Force Survey, which is specially designed to measure unemployment and other labour force characteristics. Because of the different collection methods, results provided by the Census can differ from Labour Force Survey estimates. In August 1996, the Census recorded an unemployment rate of 9.2%, which was higher than the official unemployment rate of 8.5% (ABS 1996b).

Regional differences

Several of the regions with the highest levels of unemployment were located in Melbourne (for example, Maribyrnong (C), Brimbank (C) - Sunshine, Hume (C) - Broadmeadows and Greater Dandenong (C) - Dandenong), and Sydney (Fairfield (C) and Auburn (A)) (table 5.7). These were regions with relatively high levels of employment in the manufacturing sector (table 5.6) which were likely to have been affected by reduced levels of tariff protection for manufacturing industries (Forest 1995).

Regional differences *continued*

There were also high levels of unemployment in a number of retirement and tourism areas along Australia's eastern coastline, including the Mid-North Coast (SD) and Richmond-Tweed (SD) in New South Wales, and the Sunshine Coast (SSD) and Wide Bay-Burnett (SD) in Queensland. These regions also had low levels of labour force participation, reflecting their relatively old populations (table 1.9). Other regions with high levels of unemployment included the remote Far West (SD) region of New South Wales and the Northern (SD) region of South Australia.

5.7 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Top Twenty Regions

Rank	Region	State or Territory	Unemployment rate	Labour force participation rate
			%	%
1	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	18.8	53.4
2	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	16.9	56.3
3	Mid-North Coast (SD)	NSW	16.8	52.1
4	Fairfield (C)	NSW	16.2	56.9
5	Sunshine Coast (SSD)	Qld	15.4	56.6
6	Richmond-Tweed (SD)	NSW	15.1	54.1
7	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Vic.	15.0	59.8
8	Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	Qld	15.0	55.1
9	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	Vic.	14.4	58.2
10	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	14.4	59.1
11	Auburn (A)	NSW	14.3	54.0
12	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	Vic.	14.1	61.4
13	Darebin (C) - Preston	Vic.	14.0	51.6
14	Far West (SD)	NSW	13.9	51.7
15	Mornington P'sula (S) - South	Vic.	13.9	43.8
16	Northern (SD)	SA	13.5	59.6
17	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	13.0	51.2
18	Cessnock (C)	NSW	12.9	54.7
19	Gold Coast City Part A (SRS)	Qld	12.8	62.8
20	Moreland (C) - Coburg	Vic.	12.7	54.0
	Australia		9.2	61.9

Youth unemployment

In August 1996, unemployment was highest among young people. The unemployment rate for people aged 15–24 years was 15.7%, more than twice that of those in the prime working age group of 25–54 years (7.5%). Many young people find it difficult to compete for limited job opportunities because they are generally the least experienced and least skilled members of the labour force.

As many young people aged 15–24 years are students (in secondary or tertiary education), another measure used in analysing youth unemployment is the unemployment to population ratio. In August 1996, the unemployment to population ratio for people aged 15–24 years was 10%, which means that one in ten young people were unemployed.

Youth unemployment *continued*

Despite differences in the ranking of regions, many of those with the highest levels of youth unemployment were those in which overall levels of unemployment were high. A number of remote rural regions recorded some of the highest levels of youth unemployment. These included the Far West (SD) in New South Wales, Northern (SD) in South Australia and Southern (SD) in Tasmania, with youth unemployment to population ratios of 16.8%, 14.9% and 14.3% respectively.

A string of coastal regions in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland also recorded high levels of youth unemployment. These included the Mid-North Coast (SD) and Richmond-Tweed (SD) in New South Wales, and Wide Bay-Burnett (SD), the Sunshine Coast (SSD), Redcliffe City (SRS), Gold Coast City Part A (SRS) and Gold Coast City Part B (SSD) in Queensland, all with youth unemployment to population ratios in excess of 14%.

5.8 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT(a), Top Twenty Regions(b)

Unemployment to population ratio				Unemployment to population ratio			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	%	Rank	Region	State or Territory	%
1	Far West (SD)	NSW	16.8	11	Gold Coast City Part A (SRS)	Qld	14.7
2	Sunshine Coast (SSD)	Qld	16.6	12	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	14.5
3	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	16.3	13	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	Vic.	14.4
4	Mid-North Coast (SD)	NSW	16.2	14	Darebin (C) - Northcote	Vic.	14.4
5	Newcastle (C)	NSW	15.7	15	Southern (SD)	Tas.	14.3
6	Cessnock (C)	NSW	15.3	16	Wyong (A)	NSW	14.3
7	Richmond-Tweed (SD)	NSW	15.2	17	Gold Coast City Part B (SSD)	Qld	14.1
8	Northern (SD)	SA	14.9	18	Mornington P'sula (S) - South	Vic.	13.8
9	Redcliffe City (SRS)	Qld	14.8	19	Caboolture Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	13.7
10	Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	Qld	14.8	20	Maitland (C)	NSW	13.6
	Australia		10.2		Australia		10.2

(a) People aged 15–24 years.

(b) Ranked according to unemployment to population ratio.

CHAPTER 6

INCOME AND LIVING STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

Income is often used as the basis for a number of measures to identify areas with relatively high and low living standards. While there are many other aspects of living standards (such as ownership of assets, or having a safe place to live), an examination of levels of income is useful as it reflects on the ability of individuals and households to buy goods and services. Various factors affect income levels for individuals and households, including labour force status and occupation of individuals and, at the household level, the number of earners in the household.

A set of much broader measures of socio-economic disadvantage has been developed by the ABS which can also be used to compare living standards across regions (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 31 to 42). Of these, the 'index of relative disadvantage' is used in this chapter to highlight differences between regions. For each region, this index summarises, in a single measure, a large number of variables, such as low income families, households renting public housing, unemployed people, people without educational qualifications, and various other indicators of disadvantage.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME

In August 1996, the median gross weekly income for individuals aged 15 years and over in Australia was \$292. The regions with the highest median individual incomes (above \$560 per week) were North Sydney (A), Mosman (A) and Woollahra (A), all located on the shores of Sydney Harbour. The Canberra regions of South Canberra (SSD), Tuggeranong (SSD) and Woden Valley (SSD), and the mining region of Pilbara (SD) in northern Western Australia, also had levels of individual income well above that recorded for Australia as a whole (table 6.1).

6.1 MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME(a), Top and Bottom Ten Regions

TOP TEN REGIONS				BOTTOM TEN REGIONS			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	Median income \$	Rank	Region	State or Territory	Median Income \$
.....						
1	North Sydney (A)	NSW	601	1	Far West (SD)	NSW	198
2	Mosman (A)	NSW	584	2	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	202
3	Woollahra (A)	NSW	567	3	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	210
4	Pilbara (SD)	WA	530	4	Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	Qld	213
5	Manly (A)	NSW	474	5	Mid-North Coast (SD)	NSW	213
6	Hunter's Hill (A) & Lane Cove (A)	NSW	471	6	Mornington P'sula (S) - South	Vic.	213
7	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	468	7	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	214
8	Tuggeranong (SSD)	ACT	466	8	Darebin (C) - Preston	Vic.	218
9	Woden Valley (SSD)	ACT	466	9	Southern (SD)	Tas.	219
10	Leichhardt (A)	NSW	463	10	Cessnock (C)	NSW	222
	Australia		292		Australia		292

(a) People aged 15 years and over.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME *continued*

In contrast, regions with the lowest individual incomes were generally located outside capital cities. These included the Far West (SD) region of New South Wales, Wide Bay-Burnett (SD) in Queensland, and the Yorke and Lower North (SD) region of South Australia. However, several regions in Melbourne were also among those with the lowest individual incomes. These included Maribyrnong (C) and Brimbank (C) - Sunshine in the western suburbs and Darebin (C) - Preston in the north, each with median weekly incomes of less than \$220 per week.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

Differences in levels of individual income partly reflect whether or not individuals have a paid job and, if they do have a job, their occupation and hours of work. As might be expected, areas with the highest proportions of people employed in high and medium skilled full-time jobs tended to have the highest income levels. In contrast, areas with high proportions of older people tended to have lower than average incomes.

Regions with the highest individual incomes for men included Mosman (A), North Sydney (A) and Woollahra (A), all located on the shores of Sydney Harbour. These three regions had proportions of men working full-time in high and medium skill level occupations at least eight percentage points above the national level of 34% (table 6.2). The property and business services industry was the largest employer in most of the regions with the highest individual incomes for men. Exceptions were Pilbara (SD) and the South Eastern (SD) region of Western Australia, where the mining industry was the largest employer (employing more than 20% of workers), and the Canberra regions of Tuggeranong (SSD) and South Canberra (SSD), where over a quarter of workers were employed in government administration and defence (see Chapter 5, Employment and unemployment).

Similarly, regions with the highest individual incomes for women tended to be located in Sydney. In all of these regions the level of female labour force participation was above the national level of 53%. The proportion of women working full-time in high and medium skill level occupations was also higher than average in these regions (all above 23%, compared to 15% for Australia as a whole).

In contrast, regions with the lowest incomes for men tended to be located outside capital cities, and generally had lower than average proportions of men employed full-time in high and medium skill level occupations. In several of these regions, employment opportunities would have been limited by relatively high levels of unemployment. For example, in the Southern (SD) region of Tasmania and Wide Bay-Burnett (SD) in Queensland, the unemployment rate was above 12% (compared to 9% for Australia as a whole). Some rural regions, such as Eyre (SD) in South Australia, had large proportions of men employed in high and medium skill level occupations but had low incomes. This was largely because of the high proportion employed as farmers and farm managers in these areas (9% in Eyre (SD) compared to 1% nationally), who had below average incomes.

6.2 MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY INCOME(a) AND OCCUPATION SKILL LEVEL, Top and Bottom Ten Regions(b)

TOP TEN REGIONS.....					BOTTOM TEN REGIONS.....				
			Income (a)	Proportion employed full time in high and medium skill level occupations(c)				Income (a)	Proportion employed full time in high and medium skill level occupations(c)
Rank	Region	State or Territory	\$	%	Rank	Region	State or Territory	\$	%
.....									
MEN									
1	Pilbara (SD)	WA	854	45.3	1	Far West (SD)	NSW	255	24.9
2	Mosman (A)	NSW	778	53.4	2	Mid-North Coast (SD)	NSW	256	24.4
3	North Sydney (A)	NSW	725	54.4	3	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	267	31.1
4	Woollahra (A)	NSW	685	48.7	4	Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	Qld	269	26.6
5	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	662	47.3	5	Mornington P'sula (S) - South	Vic.	273	22.9
6	South Eastern (SD)	WA	605	42.5	6	Richmond-Tweed (SD)	NSW	275	25.3
7	Tuggeranong (SSD)	ACT	604	46.8	7	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	280	20.7
8	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	603	42.6	8	Southern (SD)	Tas.	288	26.0
9	Manly (A)	NSW	593	45.2	9	Darebin (C) - Preston	Vic.	303	23.3
10	Willoughby (C)	NSW	591	46.6	10	Eyre (SD)	SA	305	35.8
Australia			410	34.5	Australia			410	34.5
.....									
WOMEN									
1	North Sydney (A)	NSW	527	37.5	1	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	173	7.7
2	Woollahra (A)	NSW	492	29.5	2	Fairfield (C)	NSW	178	9.1
3	Mosman (A)	NSW	471	29.4	3	Cessnock (C)	NSW	180	8.9
4	Leichhardt (A)	NSW	405	32.2	4	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	183	8.4
5	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	Vic.	386	27.5	5	Southern (SD)	Tas.	183	10.4
6	Hunter's Hill (A) & Lane Cove (A)	NSW	378	25.6	6	Far West (SD)	NSW	184	11.3
7	Manly (A)	NSW	373	24.2	7	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	184	11.1
8	Waverley (A)	NSW	365	25.0	8	Hunter SD Balance (SSD)	NSW	185	11.2
9	Willoughby (C)	NSW	356	24.4	9	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	185	9.4
10	Woden Valley (SSD)	ACT	352	23.8	10	Mersey-Lyell (SD)	Tas.	186	10.6
Australia			222	14.9	Australia			222	14.9

(a) Median gross weekly individual income of those aged 15 years and over.

(b) Ranked according to median gross weekly income.

(c) Proportion of all those aged 15 years and over who were employed full-time as managers and administrators, professionals, tradespersons and related workers, and advanced clerical and service workers.

Regions with low incomes for women had lower than average proportions of women employed full-time in high and medium skill level occupations and tended to be located outside large cities, with the exception of several regions within Melbourne. Several of these regions had relatively older populations, with higher than average proportions of households where the reference person was aged 65 years and over. These included the Far West (SD) region of New South Wales, Mersey-Lyell (SD) in Tasmania and the Melbourne regions of Maribyrnong (C) and Moreland (C) - North (all 25% or more, compared to 20% nationally).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The joint income of people who live together, termed household income, provides a better view of living standards, as the measure recognises that the economic well-being of individuals (including those with no income of their own) commonly flows from the combined income of all household members. Aside from individual incomes, factors affecting household income include the number of people and the number of earners in the household. For example, a couple family with one child with a given income is recognised as being better off than a couple family with two children with the same income. Thus, household income per capita (the household income divided by the number of people in the household, including children) is often used as an indicator of economic well-being.

6.3 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Section of State and Major Population Centres

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES..... HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS.....

<i>Income per capita(a)</i>	<i>Median income(a)</i>	<i>Average household size</i>	<i>Proportion with 2 or more earners(b)</i>	<i>Proportion with no earners(b)</i>	<i>Proportion with reference person aged 65 years and over(b)</i>
\$	\$	no.	%	%	%

SECTION OF STATE

Major urban	334	686	2.7	39.3	30.2	20.1
Other urban	269	547	2.6	33.7	36.8	22.0
Bounded locality	239	490	2.7	31.8	38.7	23.2
Rural balance	269	601	2.9	45.2	25.2	15.0
Australia	310	637	2.7	38.4	31.4	20.1

MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES

Sydney	360	762	2.7	41.9	28.2	19.9
Melbourne	329	697	2.7	40.1	28.7	19.6
Brisbane	313	676	2.7	40.9	28.7	18.0
Perth	322	664	2.6	38.5	29.6	18.0
Adelaide	297	574	2.5	34.2	36.0	22.6
Newcastle	286	569	2.6	33.6	38.4	23.5
Gold Coast-Tweed	290	553	2.5	34.5	38.1	23.7
Canberra-Queanbeyan	392	883	2.7	45.6	21.1	12.1
Wollongong	292	619	2.7	34.9	35.9	21.4
Greater Hobart	291	583	2.5	34.6	35.2	21.1
Sunshine Coast	258	486	2.5	30.5	43.0	25.2
Geelong	278	565	2.6	33.8	36.3	22.9
Townsville	301	690	2.7	41.5	26.3	14.4
Cairns	329	716	2.6	46.2	22.3	11.8
Launceston	268	526	2.5	32.7	37.6	21.7
Albury-Wodonga	272	596	2.7	38.1	31.0	18.1
Toowoomba City	275	557	2.5	34.6	34.8	22.8
Darwin	364	885	2.8	49.4	17.3	6.1
Australia	310	637	2.7	38.4	31.4	20.1

(a) Households where all people aged 15 years and over stated their incomes.

(b) As a proportion of all households excluding visitor only and non-classifiable households.

Urban/rural differences

In August 1996, household income per capita in major urban centres (\$334 per week) was higher than in other urban areas (\$269 per week), bounded localities (\$239 per week) and the rural balance of Australia (\$269 per week) (table 6.3). Aside from the varying range of industries and occupations available in these areas, these differences were partly related to differences in the proportions of households with two or more earners (employed people). For example, the proportion of households in major urban areas with two or more earners was 39%, compared to 32% of households in bounded localities, even though the average size of households in both areas was similar (2.7 persons).

Major population centres

Among major population centres, Canberra-Queanbeyan had the highest household income per capita (\$392), followed by Darwin (\$364) and Sydney (\$360). Both Canberra-Queanbeyan and Darwin had young populations with relatively few households in which the reference person was aged 65 years and over (12% and 6% respectively, compared to 20% for Australia as a whole). In addition, these cities had among the highest proportions of households with two or more earners, reflecting high female labour force participation rates (see Chapter 5, Employment and unemployment).

The Sunshine Coast in Queensland and Launceston in Tasmania had the lowest household incomes per capita (\$258 and \$268 respectively), reflecting the low proportion of households with two or more earners. The high proportion of older households (with the reference person aged 65 years and over) in these centres, with high unemployment rates (15% and 11% respectively), would have contributed to low household incomes.

Regional differences

At the regional level, Sydney's North Shore had some of the highest household incomes per capita, with some more than double the Australian figure of \$310 per week (table 6.4). These regions, including North Sydney (A), Mosman (A), Manly (A), Willoughby (C), Hunter's Hill (A) and Lane Cove (A), had low rates of unemployment and high proportions of employed people who were working in the highest skill level occupations. The proportion of full-time workers who were managers, administrators or professionals ranged from 48% in Manly (A) to 59% in Mosman (A), compared to 33% nationally.

In contrast, regions with the lowest household incomes per capita were predominantly located outside major cities and all had relatively low proportions of households with two or more earners (at or below the national level). Some of these regions had relatively older populations. For example, more than a quarter of all households in the Yorke and Lower North (SD) region of South Australia, and the Mid-North Coast (SD) and Richmond-Tweed (SD) regions of New South Wales, had a reference person aged 65 years and over, compared to 20% nationally.

Fairfield (C) in Sydney, and the Melbourne regions of Brimbank (C) - Sunshine and Hume (C) - Broadmeadows, also had low household incomes per capita. These regions had high proportions of migrants born in non-main English-speaking countries (over 33%, compared to 14% nationally) and high rates of unemployment (over 15%, compared to 9% nationally).

6.4 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Top and Bottom Ten Regions(a)

		HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....		HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS.....			
		Income per capita(b)	Median income(b)	Average household size	Proportion with 2 or more earners(c)	Proportion with no earners(c)	Proportion with reference person aged 65 years and over(c)
Rank	Region	State or Territory	\$	\$	no.	%	%
TOP TEN REGIONS							
1	North Sydney (A)	NSW	724	1 005	1.9	39.5	20.9
2	Mosman (A)	NSW	712	1 096	2.3	40.0	23.6
3	Woollahra (A)	NSW	704	1 030	2.1	39.6	25.2
4	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	Vic.	563	743	1.9	32.5	28.7
5	Hunter's Hill (A) & Lane Cove (A)	NSW	560	996	2.5	44.6	24.7
6	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	559	1 225	3.0	46.9	26.6
7	Manly (A)	NSW	547	900	2.3	41.4	27.4
8	Willoughby (C)	NSW	535	996	2.6	43.9	26.0
9	Leichhardt (A)	NSW	528	842	2.2	41.5	23.2
10	Port Phillip (C) - West	Vic.	519	747	2.1	36.5	31.0
	Australia		310	637	2.7	38.4	31.4
BOTTOM TEN REGIONS							
1	Southern (SD)	Tas.	225	467	2.7	31.3	37.4
2	Mid-North Coast (SD)	NSW	226	445	2.6	27.5	46.9
3	Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	Qld	226	457	2.6	30.5	42.7
4	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	231	590	3.1	35.2	33.8
5	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	231	424	2.5	30.2	44.7
6	Fairfield (C)	NSW	235	650	3.4	38.7	31.8
7	Moreton SD Balance (SSD)	Qld	236	531	2.8	36.8	33.3
8	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Vic.	236	648	3.3	38.4	29.6
9	Richmond-Tweed (SD)	NSW	237	467	2.6	29.6	43.9
10	Murray Lands (SD)	SA	240	469	2.5	36.4	35.9
	Australia		310	637	2.7	38.4	31.4

(a) Ranked according to household income per capita.

(b) Households where all people aged 15 years and over stated their incomes.

(c) As a proportion of all households excluding visitor only and non-classifiable households.

DISADVANTAGE

Differences in income levels, employment, occupation skill levels and household characteristics illustrate differences in living standards between areas. A more comprehensive view can be obtained by examining a wide combination of factors in the form of a summary indicator of disadvantage. The index of relative disadvantage draws on a variety of personal and household characteristics available from the Census, and allows areas to be ranked in terms of their socio-economic status (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 30–40). Variables underlying the measure include low income families, unemployed people, people without educational qualifications, households renting public housing and people in low skilled occupations. Using this index, areas with high scores are relatively advantaged, while those with low scores are relatively disadvantaged.

In August 1996, the most advantaged regions were predominantly located in the northern suburbs of Sydney and the inner eastern suburbs of Melbourne (table 6.5).

These regions, along with the Western Inner (SRS) region of Brisbane, had high

Disadvantage *continued*

proportions of people employed as managers, administrators and professionals, particularly in the property and business services industry. For example, in Ku-ring-gai (A) on Sydney's North Shore, 63% of people employed full-time worked as managers, administrators and professionals, compared to 33% nationally.

Other relatively advantaged regions included Weston Creek-Stromlo and Woden Valley (SSD) in Canberra, Baulkham Hills (A) in Sydney's north-west, and Nillumbik (S) in outer northern Melbourne. These regions had higher than average female labour force participation rates (all above 60%, compared to 53% nationally), which would have contributed to higher family incomes. Weston Creek-Stromlo and Woden Valley (SSD) also had high proportions of people employed full time as managers, administrators and professionals, mainly in the government administration and defence industries.

6.5 INDEX OF RELATIVE DISADVANTAGE(a), Top and Bottom Twenty Regions

Index				Index			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	no.	Rank	Region	State or Territory	no.
.....						
TOP TWENTY REGIONS				BOTTOM TWENTY REGIONS			
1	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	1 174	1	Maribyrnong (C)	Vic.	888
2	Mosman (A)	NSW	1 165	2	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	Vic.	902
3	Woollahra (A)	NSW	1 148	3	Fairfield (C)	NSW	905
4	North Sydney (A)	NSW	1 141	4	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	909
5	Hunter's Hill (A) & Lane Cove (A)	NSW	1 139	5	Kimberley (SD)	WA	913
6	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	Vic.	1 137	6	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	Vic.	916
7	Bayside (C) - Brighton	Vic.	1 137	7	Darebin (C) - Preston	Vic.	918
8	Boroondara (C) - Kew	Vic.	1 136	8	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	Vic.	919
9	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	Vic.	1 135	9	Far West (SD)	NSW	919
10	Stonnington (C) - Malvern	Vic.	1 130	10	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	Vic.	924
11	Baulkham Hills (A)	NSW	1 128	11	Cessnock (C)	NSW	924
12	Nillumbik (S)	Vic.	1 126	12	Northern (SD)	SA	926
13	Hornsby (A)	NSW	1 126	13	Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	Qld	926
14	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	Vic.	1 125	14	Auburn (A)	NSW	932
15	Willoughby (C)	NSW	1 121	15	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	934
16	Woden Valley (SSD)	ACT	1 117	16	Redcliffe City (SRS)	Qld	934
17	Pittwater (A)	NSW	1 116	17	Murray Lands (SD)	SA	939
18	Manly (A)	NSW	1 111	18	North West (SD)	Qld	940
19	Weston Creek-Stromlo	ACT	1 110	19	Southern (SD)	Tas.	942
20	Western Inner (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	1 105	20	Western (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	943
Australia			1 000	Australia			1 000

(a) High values indicate relatively advantaged areas and vice versa.

In August 1996, some of the most disadvantaged regions were Kimberley (SD) in Western Australia, the Far West (SD) region of New South Wales, Northern (SD) in South Australia and the Northern Territory - Bal (SD), which excludes Darwin. As well as being located in more remote parts of the country, these regions all had large Indigenous populations (ranging from 6% of the population in the Far West (SD) region of New South Wales to 51% in Kimberley (SD), compared to 2% nationally).

DISADVANTAGE *continued*

A number of regions in Melbourne were also among the most disadvantaged, including Maribyrnong (C), Hume (C) - Broadmeadows, Darebin (C) - Preston, Greater Dandenong (C) - Dandenong and the balance of Greater Dandenong (C). With Fairfield (C) in Sydney's west, these regions were characterised by high levels of unemployment and low income households. For example, in Maribyrnong (C), the unemployment rate was more than twice the national level (19% compared to 9%). Of those employed, 23% worked in the manufacturing industry.

Several relatively disadvantaged regions had older populations with accompanying low levels of labour force participation which would have contributed to low family incomes. These included the Melbourne regions of Maribyrnong (C), Darebin (C) - Preston and Moreland (C) - North, and the Far West (SD) region of New South Wales, Redcliffe City (SRS) in Queensland and the Western (SSD) region of Adelaide. In at least 25% of households in these regions, the reference person was aged 65 years and over compared to 20% of people nationally.

CHAPTER 7

HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

In terms of their security of tenure and the structure of their dwellings, the majority of Australians are well housed. The majority of people own the homes in which they live and live in separate dwellings. More precarious forms of housing, such as caravans and improvised dwellings, represent only a small proportion of all dwellings. However, there was substantial variation in the types of housing stock, housing tenure and housing affordability across the regions of Australia.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

In August 1996, there were 7.2 million dwellings in Australia, of which approximately 680,000 were unoccupied. The most common form of dwelling was separate houses (76%), followed by flats, units and apartments (13%) and semi-detached, row, terrace and townhouses (8%). As might be expected, the proportion of separate dwellings was much higher in rural areas than in urban areas (table 7.1).

7.1 DWELLING STRUCTURE, Section of State and Major Population Centres

	Separate house	Semi-detached, row, terrace and townhouses	Flats, units and apartments	Total(a)
	%	%	%	%
.....				
SECTION OF STATE				
Major urban	71.3	10.5	17.3	100.0
Other urban	80.4	6.4	10.0	100.0
Bounded locality	89.7	1.8	3.2	100.0
Rural balance	92.9	0.8	0.7	100.0
Australia	76.5	8.2	13.3	100.0
.....				
MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES				
Sydney	65.2	10.4	23.3	100.0
Melbourne	75.9	8.1	15.2	100.0
Brisbane	81.5	5.5	11.7	100.0
Perth	76.4	14.2	8.7	100.0
Adelaide	74.1	13.6	11.7	100.0
Newcastle	83.0	6.6	8.5	100.0
Gold Coast-Tweed	55.6	16.6	24.2	100.0
Canberra-Queanbeyan	75.8	12.8	11.0	100.0
Wollongong	76.1	7.2	14.9	100.0
Greater Hobart	81.7	6.3	11.1	100.0
Sunshine Coast	63.7	10.0	22.2	100.0
Geelong	84.4	3.6	10.7	100.0
Townsville	77.2	6.6	13.6	100.0
Cairns	66.9	9.9	17.3	100.0
Launceston	83.5	5.8	9.6	100.0
Albury-Wodonga	79.7	5.9	12.8	100.0
Toowoomba City	81.2	5.0	12.7	100.0
Darwin	62.1	11.3	21.7	100.0
Australia	76.5	8.2	13.3	100.0
.....				

(a) Includes other types of dwelling structure, such as caravans, cabins, improvised homes and houses or flats attached to shops.

DWELLING STRUCTURE *continued*

There was, however, considerable variation in the representation of different types of housing across major population centres. The proportion of medium and high density housing in Gold Coast-Tweed (41%), Darwin (33%), the Sunshine Coast (32%) and Cairns (27%) was well above the national level. In most major cities, including Sydney (34%), Melbourne (23%), Adelaide (25%) and Perth (23%), the proportion of medium and high density housing was greater than that found in smaller cities, where the separate house predominated.

Regional differences

Many of the regions with the highest proportions of separate housing were located in outer metropolitan Melbourne (table 7.2). Around 95% of the occupied private dwellings in each of these outer suburban regions of Melbourne were separate houses. Similar patterns of housing were also evident in the outer suburban areas of other capital cities (see social indicators table).

7.2 SEPARATE HOUSING, Top Ten Regions(a)

Rank	Region	Proportion	
		State or Territory	%
1	Knox (C) - South	Vic.	97.6
2	Beauresert Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	95.7
3	Cardinia (S)	Vic.	95.6
4	Nillumbik (S)	Vic.	95.5
5	Western Outer (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	94.9
6	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Vic.	94.8
7	Wollondilly (A)	NSW	94.7
8	Monash (C) - Waverley East	Vic.	94.4
9	Whittlesea (C)	Vic.	94.4
10	Yarra Ranges Shire Part A (SSD)	Vic.	94.4
	Australia		76.5

(a) Ranked according to proportion of private dwellings classified as separate houses.

Regional differences *continued*

In contrast, medium and high density dwellings were concentrated in inner city areas, especially in Sydney and Melbourne (table 7.3). Nearly half of all dwellings in Yarra (C) - North and Port Phillip (C) - West, and around a third in Leichhardt (A) and Sydney Centre, were semi-detached, row and terrace houses. Flats, units and apartments represented over 60% of dwellings in Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda, North Sydney (A), Melbourne Centre and Sydney Centre.

7.3 MEDIUM AND HIGH DENSITY HOUSING, Top Ten Regions(a)

Proportion				Proportion			
	State or Territory				State or Territory		
Rank	Region		%	Rank	Region		%
SEMI-DETACHED, ROW, TERRACE & TOWNHOUSES				FLATS, UNITS AND APARTMENTS			
1	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	49.3	1	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	Vic.	72.9
2	Port Phillip (C) - West	Vic.	48.1	2	North Sydney (A)	NSW	70.7
3	Leichhardt (A)	NSW	38.6	3	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	64.6
4	Sydney Centre(b)	NSW	30.9	4	Sydney Centre(b)	NSW	64.0
5	Yarra (C) - Richmond	Vic.	30.1	5	Waverley (A)	NSW	61.6
6	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	27.3	6	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	Vic.	56.2
7	Marrickville (A)	NSW	26.8	7	Woollahra (A)	NSW	53.1
8	Stirling (C)	WA	26.2	8	Randwick (C)	NSW	52.2
9	Woollahra (A)	NSW	22.5	9	Manly (A)	NSW	51.4
10	Northern (SD)	SA	20.2	10	Mosman (A)	NSW	48.7
	Australia		8.2		Australia		13.3

(a) Ranked according to proportion of all dwellings that are medium density (semi-detached, row, terrace & townhouses) or high density (flats, units and apartments).

(b) South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

(c) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

HOUSING TENURE

Housing tenure refers to whether households rent, are purchasing or own their dwelling outright, or whether they occupy the dwelling under some other arrangement. In August 1996, 43% of dwellings were owned without a mortgage and a further 27% were owned with a mortgage, while 30% were rented. A small proportion of dwellings (1%) had other tenure arrangements, including being occupied under a life tenure scheme. The level of outright home ownership (ownership without a mortgage) was highest in rural areas, while renting was most common in major urban and other urban areas (table 7.4).

Housing tenure is closely related to life stage. Since the time taken to pay off a housing loan can involve many years, owners tend to be older than those with a mortgage or renters. As a consequence, patterns of tenure in different regions may be associated with whether the population of a region is young or old.

Major population centres

The proportion of occupied dwellings owned outright (without a mortgage) was relatively consistent across major population centres (mostly in the range of 38% to 44%), with the exception of Darwin, Cairns, Townsville and Canberra-Queanbeyan, where it was considerably lower (less than 33%). Canberra-Queanbeyan had a higher proportion of home owners with a mortgage while Darwin, Cairns and Townsville had higher proportions of renters. There was also some variation between centres in the mix of households renting from public and private landlords, with the highest proportions of public renting occurring in Darwin, Adelaide and Canberra-Queanbeyan and the lowest proportions in Gold Coast-Tweed, the Sunshine Coast, and Melbourne (table 7.4).

7.4 HOUSING TENURE, Section of State and Major Population Centres

	OWNED.....		RENTED.....			
	<i>Without a mortgage</i>	<i>With a mortgage</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
SECTION OF STATE						
Major urban	41.5	26.9	22.2	5.7	30.6	100.0
Other urban	40.5	25.7	20.6	6.6	32.8	100.0
Bounded locality	48.4	24.6	14.2	2.3	25.9	100.0
Rural balance	52.0	26.3	11.3	0.3	19.8	100.0
Australia	42.5	26.5	20.5	5.3	29.9	100.0
MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES						
Sydney	42.5	24.2	23.6	5.8	32.2	100.0
Melbourne	44.3	28.9	20.2	3.0	25.8	100.0
Brisbane	38.3	29.5	23.6	5.0	31.3	100.0
Perth	38.1	33.1	20.2	4.7	27.7	100.0
Adelaide	40.3	29.5	16.1	10.0	29.0	100.0
Newcastle	45.9	25.0	18.8	6.5	28.0	100.0
Gold Coast-Tweed	40.4	21.8	30.1	2.4	36.4	100.0
Canberra-Queanbeyan	30.7	35.0	21.2	9.7	33.6	100.0
Wollongong	44.7	23.7	18.9	9.4	30.6	100.0
Greater Hobart	40.1	30.1	17.4	8.6	29.0	100.0
Sunshine Coast	42.0	20.9	29.5	2.7	35.5	100.0
Geelong	45.6	28.0	17.5	5.2	25.7	100.0
Townsville	32.1	26.3	27.3	6.8	40.6	100.0
Cairns	29.8	24.9	34.6	5.3	44.5	100.0
Launceston	42.2	28.2	17.8	7.9	28.8	100.0
Albury-Wodonga	37.3	28.7	21.9	6.5	33.1	100.0
Toowoomba City	41.0	22.9	27.6	4.0	35.3	100.0
Darwin	18.2	30.9	25.2	16.6	50.4	100.0
Australia	42.5	26.5	20.5	5.3	29.9	100.0

(a) Includes employer and community landlords and landlord not stated.

(b) Includes other forms of tenure such as occupied under a life tenure scheme.

Regional differences

The level of outright home ownership was highest in metropolitan areas located around 15 kilometres or less from the city centre, especially in Melbourne. Around 60% of households in Moonee Valley (C) - West, Manningham (C), Monash (C) - Waverley East and Boroondara (C) - Camberwell North in Melbourne, and Ku-ring-gai (A) in Sydney, owned their house without a mortgage. These regions all had relatively old populations, with a median age above the national level (between 36 and 40 years, compared to 34 years nationally), reflecting the amount of time taken to pay off a housing loan.

The level of outright home ownership was also high in a number of rural regions, including the Far West (SD) region of New South Wales, South Australia's Yorke and Lower North (SD) and Wimmera (SD) in Victoria. In these rural areas the median age was also above the national level (between 36 and 40 years).

The regions with the highest proportions of households with a mortgage, on the other hand, were in outer metropolitan areas located around 15 kilometres or more from the city centre. Many of these regions were located in Melbourne, including Frankston (C) - East, Knox (C) - South, Casey (C) - Cranbourne and South, Casey (C) - Berwick and Hume (C) - Craigieburn, where more than half of all households owned their home with a mortgage. Similar proportions of households owned their home with a mortgage in regions on the metropolitan fringe of Brisbane (Beaudesert Shire Part A (SRS)), Canberra (Tuggeranong (SSD)) and Perth (Wanneroo (C)). As might be expected, the median age in the regions with the highest proportions of home owners paying off a mortgage was below the national level (between 28 and 31 years).

7.5 HOME OWNERSHIP, Top Ten Regions(a)

Proportion				Proportion			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	%	Rank	Region	State or Territory	%
OWNED WITHOUT A MORTGAGE				OWNED WITH A MORTGAGE			
1	Moonee Valley (C) - West	Vic.	64.5	1	Frankston (C) - East	Vic.	57.7
2	Far West (SD)	NSW	62.5	2	Knox (C) - South	Vic.	57.1
3	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	62.0	3	Beaudesert Shire Part A (SRS)	Qld	54.8
4	Manningham (C)	Vic.	60.2	4	Casey (C) - Cranbourne & South	Vic.	54.5
5	Monash (C) - Waverley East	Vic.	59.3	5	Casey (C) - Berwick	Vic.	53.6
6	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	Vic.	59.2	6	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	Vic.	53.2
7	Moreland (C) - North	Vic.	58.2	7	Tuggeranong (SSD)	ACT	50.4
8	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	57.6	8	Melton (S)	Vic.	49.0
9	Wimmera (SD)	Vic.	57.3	9	Wanneroo (C)	WA	47.7
10	Monash (C) - Waverley West	Vic.	56.2	10	Hume (C) - Sunbury	Vic.	47.5
	Australia		42.5		Australia		26.5

(a) Ranked according to proportion of occupied private dwellings that are owned, either with or without a mortgage, by the occupant(s).

Regional differences *continued*

In contrast, regions with the highest proportions of households with rental tenure were generally located within a five kilometre radius of the city centre, including Melbourne Centre (66%), Sydney Centre (66%), Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda (60%) and the City Core (SRS) of Brisbane (58%). The high proportions renting in these areas partly reflected the presence of large numbers of young people studying at local universities or working in inner city areas. In each of these regions, over a quarter of the population was aged 20–29 years (compared to 15% nationally). These areas also had relatively high proportions of recent migrants, with those arriving in Australia between 1991 and 1996 representing between 7% and 16% of the population in each region, compared to 3% nationally.

Renting was also quite common in some remote regions of Western Australia and the Northern Territory. In Kimberley (SD) and Northern Territory - Bal (SD), which excludes Darwin, more than half of all occupied dwellings were rented. This was partly associated with the high proportion of Indigenous people in both these regions (51% of the population in Kimberley (SD) and 44% in Northern Territory - Bal (SD)). In August 1996, Indigenous households accounted for 40% of all renters in Kimberley, and 30% in Northern Territory - Bal (SD), compared to 4% nationally.

7.6 RENTAL TENURE, Top Ten Regions(a)

Rank	Region	Proportion	
		State or Territory	%
1	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	66.2
2	Sydney Centre(d)	NSW	66.0
3	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	Vic.	59.6
4	City Core (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	58.4
5	Kimberley (SD)	WA	56.7
6	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	56.7
7	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	Vic.	55.8
8	North Sydney (A)	NSW	55.3
9	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	54.6
10	Yarra (C) - Richmond	Vic.	53.6
	Australia		29.9

(a) Ranked according to proportion of occupied private dwellings that are rented.

(b) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

(c) South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

Public housing

Public housing refers to rental housing provided through public housing authorities in each State and Territory. In August 1996, 5% of all households rented their dwelling from a public housing authority. There was, however, considerable variation in the level of public housing across regions. The proportion of households renting their dwelling from public housing authorities was nearly four times the national level in the Northern (SD) region of South Australia and North Canberra (SSD), and around three times the national level in South Canberra (SSD), Sydney Centre, Darwin (SD) and Campbelltown (C).

Public housing *continued*

The type of public housing also varied between regions. Public housing in Darwin (SD) and Kimberley (SD) was mostly in the form of separate dwellings (66% and 70% respectively). In the Northern (SD) region of South Australia, the Western (SSD) and Northern (SSD) regions of Adelaide, and Campbelltown (C) in Sydney, semi-detached, row and terrace houses were the most common form of public housing, representing between 50% and 71% of public housing in each region. On the other hand, in the inner city regions of Yarra (C) - Richmond (88%) and Sydney Centre (83%), public housing was dominated by flats and units. In North Canberra (SSD) and South Canberra (SSD) public housing was a mixture of separate housing and flats and units (between 35% and 46% of each).

7.7 PUBLIC HOUSING, Top Ten Regions(a)

DWELLING STRUCTURE.....							
Rank	Region	State or Territory	Proportion of occupied dwellings	Separate houses	Semi-detached, row, terrace and townhouses	Flats, units and apartments	Total(b)
			%	%	%	%	%
1	Northern (SD)	SA	20.2	21.1	71.2	7.7	100.0
2	North Canberra (SSD)	ACT	19.5	37.3	19.1	43.6	100.0
3	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	16.7	45.9	17.8	35.9	100.0
4	Sydney Centre(c)	NSW	16.5	0.4	16.1	83.5	100.0
5	Darwin (SD)	NT	16.4	66.4	12.4	21.2	100.0
6	Campbelltown (C)	NSW	16.0	46.4	50.5	3.1	100.0
7	Kimberley (SD)	WA	14.4	70.4	22.9	6.3	100.0
8	Northern (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	14.1	32.8	53.8	13.5	100.0
9	Yarra (C) - Richmond	Vic.	13.8	1.1	11.1	87.8	100.0
10	Western (SSD) (Adelaide)	SA	13.4	17.4	64.5	18.0	100.0
	Australia		5.3	49.5	23.9	26.6	100.0

(a) Ranked according to proportion of occupied private dwellings that are rented from public housing authorities.

(b) Includes other types of dwelling structure, such as caravans, cabins, improvised homes and houses or flats attached to shops.

(c) South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

HOUSING UTILISATION

One measure of housing utilisation compares the number of people living in a dwelling with the number of bedrooms in that dwelling. In August 1996, there was an average of 0.94 persons per bedroom in private dwellings in Australia. Variation in the level of housing utilisation can reflect differences in dwelling size, as measured by the number of bedrooms, as well as household size.

Throughout Australia's regions, housing utilisation was relatively low with only one in five regions having an average of over 1.0 person per bedroom (table 7.8). At around 1.5 persons per bedroom, Northern Territory - Bal (SD) (excluding Darwin) and Kimberley (SD) had the highest levels of housing utilisation. Both of these regions had high proportions of Indigenous people, who had housing utilisation rates well above the national average (2.6 and 1.8 persons per bedroom in these two areas respectively). This

HOUSING UTILISATION *continued*

was also the case in Pilbara (SD) and the North West (SD) region of Queensland, where Indigenous people represented over 13% of the population and where the number of Indigenous people per bedroom was also high (1.5 and 1.4 respectively). Also associated with regional variation in housing utilisation were differences in dwelling size. In Canterbury (C), Sydney Centre, Botany (A) and Melbourne Centre, where the levels of housing utilisation were among the highest of all regions (table 7.8), there were high proportions of smaller dwellings with two or less bedrooms (over 50% in each, compared to 29% nationally). In contrast, in Weston Creek-Stromlo, the South West Metropolitan (SSD) and Wanneroo (C) regions in Perth, Monash (C) - Waverley West and Ku-ring-gai (A), where the number of persons per bedroom was low, there were more larger dwellings with three or more bedrooms (over 80% in each, compared to 71% nationally).

For other regions with low levels of housing utilisation this partly reflected a high proportion of lone person households. In the Southern Inner (SRS) region of Brisbane, Mornington Peninsula (C) - South, Stirling (C) and South Canberra (SSD), lone person households represented 30% to 32% of all households and 29% in Woden Valley (SSD), compared to 23% nationally (see social indicators table).

7.8 RESIDENTS PER BEDROOM(a), Top and Bottom Ten Regions

TOP TEN REGIONS				BOTTOM TEN REGIONS			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	Average no.	Rank	Region	State or Territory	Average no.
1	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	1.53	1	Woden Valley (SSD)	ACT	0.80
2	Kimberley (SD)	WA	1.49	2	Weston Creek-Stromlo	ACT	0.82
3	Auburn (A)	NSW	1.21	3	Stirling (C)	WA	0.83
4	Canterbury (C)	NSW	1.15	4	Mornington P'sula (S) - South	Vic.	0.85
5	Fairfield (C)	NSW	1.15	5	South Canberra (SSD)	ACT	0.85
6	Pilbara (SD)	NSW	1.12	6	South West Metropolitan (SSD) (Perth)	WA	0.85
7	North West (SD)	Qld	1.12	7	Southern Inner (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	0.86
8	Sydney Centre(b)	NSW	1.12	8	Wanneroo (C)	WA	0.86
9	Botany (A)	NSW	1.11	9	Monash (C) - Waverley West	Vic.	0.86
10	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	1.11	10	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	0.86
	Australia		0.94		Australia		0.94

(a) Dwellings without a separate bedroom were treated as having one bedroom and those with more than five bedrooms as having five.

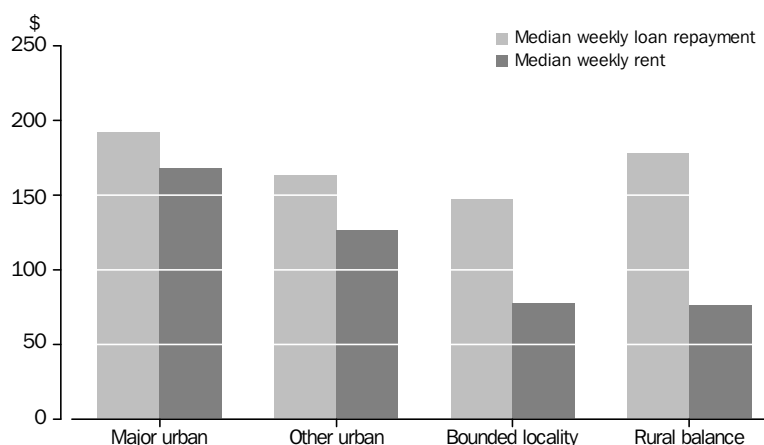
(b) South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

(c) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

HOUSING COSTS

In August 1996, the median weekly rent in Australia was \$149, much less than the median housing loan repayment of \$182 per week. Loan repayments were highest in major urban areas and lowest in bounded localities. Rent payments were also highest in major urban areas but lowest in the rural balance (figure 7.9). However, the median loan repayment in other rural areas was \$178 per week, almost as high as in major urban areas (\$192). This may be because mortgages for rural properties can include repayments on large tracts of land and not just the family home.

7.9 MEDIAN WEEKLY HOUSING COSTS, Section of State



The cost of housing was highest in areas in Sydney's north and east. The five regions with the highest rental costs were, in most cases, also the regions with the highest housing loan repayments. In each of these regions loan repayments were higher than rent. As might be expected, these areas also have very high income per capita (see Chapter 6, Income and living standards).

In contrast, the five regions with the lowest median rents and the five regions with the lowest median mortgage repayments were, as might be expected, mainly in remote areas of Western Australia, South Australia and New South Wales. A number of these regions (for example, Pilbara (SD), and Upper Great Southern (SD) in Western Australia, Far West (SD) New South Wales and South West and Central West in Queensland) also recorded negative population growth between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, suggesting that low demand contributed to cheaper housing in these regions (see Chapter 1, Population distribution and growth).

7.10 MEDIAN WEEKLY HOUSING COSTS, Top and Bottom Five Regions

RENT.....

HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENT.....

Amount				Amount			
Rank	Region	State or Territory	\$	Rank	Region	State or Territory	\$
TOP FIVE REGIONS							
1	Ku-ring-gai (A)	NSW	301.0	1	Mosman (A)	NSW	421.2
2	Woollahra (A)	NSW	273.0	2	Woollahra (A)	NSW	388.7
3	Mosman (A)	NSW	261.4	3	North Sydney (A)	NSW	366.6
4	North Sydney (A)	NSW	252.0	4	Hunter's Hill (A) & Lane Cove (A)	NSW	337.2
5	Willoughby (C)	NSW	242.7	5	Willoughby (C)	NSW	336.8
BOTTOM FIVE REGIONS							
1	Upper Great Southern (SD)	WA	55.7	1	Pilbara (SD)	WA	78.4
2	Midlands (SD)	WA	60.5	2	Yorke and Lower North (SD)	SA	101.3
3	Northern (SD)	SA	60.7	3	Far West (SD)	NSW	101.6
4	South West and Central West	Qld	60.7	4	Upper Great Southern (SD)	WA	107.1
5	Far West (SD)	NSW	63.1	5	Wimmera (SD)	Vic.	120.2
	Australia		149.3		Australia		182.1

PRECARIOUS HOUSING

The majority of Australians either own or rent their dwelling, in most cases a separate house. However, a small number occupy more precarious types of housing, such as caravans or improvised dwellings, boarding houses and hostels. These types of accommodation are typically low cost and offer greater household mobility.

Caravan parks and improvised dwellings

In August 1996, people living in caravans or in sheds, tents, or other improvised dwellings, represented 1% of all people usually resident in Australia. Of these, 84% (146,000 people) lived in caravan parks.

In Western Australia's remote Kimberley (SD) region, almost 5% of usual residents lived in caravan parks, about five times the national figure (table 7.11). Other regions with a high proportion of residents living in caravan parks were remote areas of Western Australia and Queensland, with the exception of Port Stephens (A) near Newcastle, where the proportion of those living in caravan parks was almost four times the national figure.

**7.11 PERSONS IN CARAVAN PARKS, AND IMPROVISED DWELLINGS(a),
Top Five Regions(b)**

				Proportion of population
Rank	Region	State or Territory	no.	%
.....				
CARAVAN PARKS				
1	Kimberley (SD)	WA	1 151	4.6
2	South Eastern (SD)	WA	1 582	2.9
3	Port Stephens (A)	NSW	1 469	2.9
4	North West (SD)	Qld	919	2.6
5	Central (SD)	WA	1 465	2.6
	Australia		146 305	0.8
.....				
IMPROVISED DWELLINGS(c)				
1	Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	NT	6 774	7.5
2	Kimberley (SD)	WA	876	3.8
3	North Western (SD)	NSW	1 532	1.4
4	Far North (SD)	Qld	1 874	1.0
5	Pilbara (SD)	WA	344	0.9
	Australia		27 460	0.2

(a) Excludes visitors.

(b) Ranked according to proportion of total population living in caravan parks and improvised dwellings.

(c) Includes improvised homes, sleepers out and tents.

The number of Australians counted as living in improvised dwellings in the 1996 Census was relatively low (27,500 people). This included people enumerated in sheds, humpies and other improvised dwellings occupied on census night. It also included people sleeping out on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation, such as tents not located in caravan parks. As might be expected, regions with the highest proportions of residents living in improvised dwellings were located in remote areas.

Boarding houses and hostels

Other low cost accommodation is provided by boarding houses and private hotels, and by hostels for the homeless. Regions with the highest proportion of their population in these types of accommodation were located in inner regions of capital cities, such as Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Canberra. In August 1996, 30,000 people were counted in boarding houses and private hotels and 6,200 people were counted in hostel accommodation for the homeless. Over one fifth of those living in hostels for the homeless lived in the top five regions shown in table 7.12, while boarding house and private hotel residents were more widely distributed across regions.

7.12 PERSONS IN BOARDING HOUSES AND PRIVATE HOTELS, AND HOSTELS FOR THE HOMELESS, Top Five Regions(a)

				Proportion of population
Rank	Region	State or Territory	no.	%
.....				
BOARDING HOUSES AND PRIVATE HOTELS				
1	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	Vic.	773	1.66
2	City Core (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	962	1.66
3	Sydney Centre(b)	NSW	1 206	1.37
4	North Sydney (A)	NSW	598	1.14
5	Yarra (C) - North	Vic.	463	1.12
	Australia		30 050	0.17
.....				
HOSTELS FOR THE HOMELESS				
1	North Canberra (SSD)	ACT	265	0.71
2	Sydney Centre(b)	NSW	543	0.62
3	Melbourne Centre(c)	Vic.	190	0.50
4	Yarra (C) - Richmond	Vic.	105	0.47
5	City Core (SRS) (Brisbane)	Qld	201	0.35
	Australia		6 153	0.03

(a) Ranked according to proportion of total population living in boarding houses and private hotels, and hotels for the homeless. Excludes visitors.

(b) South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

(c) Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

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SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NEW SOUTH WALES	6 204 728	21.4	12.7	16.4	1.7	40.3	9.8	22.6
Sydney (SD)	3 881 136	20.6	11.9	23.3	0.9	41.2	9.3	22.1
Inner Sydney (SSD)	269 869	13.2	10.8	30.8	1.7	29.7	11.3	35.8
Botany (A)	35 938	18.7	13.3	42.3	1.5	38.5	10.7	23.6
Leichhardt (A)	60 749	13.2	10.8	16.5	1.2	28.3	11.5	34.4
Marrickville (A)	79 876	15.8	9.9	39.4	1.5	35.2	10.6	29.3
South Sydney (C)	79 460	9.2	11.1	25.4	2.4	19.8	12.6	46.2
Sydney (C) - Inner	3 732	9.6	12.2	26.7	2.2	16.5	19.3	53.7
Sydney (C) - Remainder	10 114	7.1	6.9	49.7	0.6	15.2	9.1	36.2
Eastern Suburbs (SSD)	242 046	13.9	14.1	25.6	0.8	32.5	9.4	31.1
Randwick (C)	123 466	14.4	13.5	28.2	1.2	33.2	10.0	27.7
Waverley (A)	65 137	13.7	14.0	25.7	0.4	31.9	9.8	33.0
Woollahra (A)	53 443	12.8	15.6	19.0	0.3	31.6	7.5	36.2
St George-Sutherland (SSD)	411 173	19.4	14.1	19.3	0.5	39.8	7.3	21.2
Hurstville (C)	68 538	18.0	16.6	25.0	0.5	37.8	7.3	22.7
Kogarah (A)	49 938	17.7	16.3	25.9	0.3	38.7	6.6	22.1
Rockdale (C)	88 944	17.1	16.6	35.0	0.4	35.6	8.1	26.1
Sutherland Shire (A)	203 753	21.2	11.7	9.1	0.5	42.4	7.1	18.2
Canterbury-Bankstown (SSD)	303 097	21.0	13.7	37.6	0.6	41.1	8.9	19.8
Bankstown (C)	164 382	21.0	14.7	29.9	0.7	39.9	8.4	18.5
Canterbury (C)	138 715	20.9	12.5	46.9	0.6	42.6	9.4	21.3
Fairfield-Liverpool (SSD)	313 400	24.2	7.8	43.6	1.1	46.9	10.9	13.9
Fairfield (C)	189 108	23.9	8.4	52.2	0.7	48.1	10.5	12.8
Liverpool (C)	124 292	24.6	7.0	30.6	1.6	45.2	11.4	15.5
Outer South Western Sydney (SSD)	215 877	28.3	6.0	12.9	2.0	48.4	13.3	13.2
Camden (A)	33 076	25.9	8.2	8.0	1.1	48.9	7.9	14.1
Campbelltown (C)	148 218	29.0	5.1	15.6	2.3	48.3	15.6	12.6
Wollondilly (A)	34 583	27.4	7.5	5.9	1.5	48.8	8.6	14.7
Inner Western Sydney (SSD)	155 101	16.7	15.3	35.4	0.5	38.7	7.6	25.4
Ashfield (A)	41 758	16.1	14.7	42.3	0.7	38.5	8.4	28.8
Burwood (A)	29 699	17.5	15.1	41.9	0.4	40.9	7.4	24.8
Concord (A)	24 506	17.9	14.7	27.4	0.3	41.1	6.2	20.6
Drummoyne (A)	31 968	14.7	16.4	22.1	0.3	30.9	7.2	27.6
Strathfield (A)	27 170	18.3	15.7	40.7	0.5	44.4	8.5	21.5
Central Western Sydney (SSD)	279 973	20.5	12.1	32.9	0.8	41.0	9.3	21.8
Auburn (A)	53 266	22.5	11.5	50.1	0.8	46.9	8.7	19.9
Holroyd (C)	83 686	20.3	11.6	28.1	0.8	39.2	9.7	20.3
Parramatta (C)	143 021	19.9	12.6	29.4	0.8	39.9	9.3	23.4
Outer Western Sydney (SSD)	301 829	25.7	8.0	10.4	1.5	46.5	10.9	17.2
Blue Mountains (C)	74 880	23.6	12.4	6.5	1.0	43.5	10.3	23.2
Hawkesbury (C)	59 081	26.1	7.3	6.7	1.4	46.7	10.0	16.6
Penrith (C)	167 868	26.5	6.2	13.5	1.7	47.7	11.5	14.5
Blacktown-Baulkham Hills (SSD)	365 416	24.7	7.0	22.0	1.6	46.7	10.5	12.8
Baulkham Hills (A)	125 598	21.6	7.5	16.7	0.3	49.6	5.5	10.2
Blacktown (C)	239 818	26.3	6.8	24.7	2.3	45.2	13.2	14.1

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disadvantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner-occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
NEW SOUTH WALES	80.4	10.9	61.1	8.8	323	1 007	71.9	67.7
Sydney (SD)	83.0	13.4	63.3	7.4	360	1 027	65.2	66.7
Inner Sydney (SSD)	83.4	20.2	65.9	8.9	429	1 000	23.4	46.3
Botany (A)	84.9	8.5	59.0	8.3	284	950	46.3	58.3
Leichhardt (A)	84.6	27.5	71.1	6.2	528	1 061	32.8	52.2
Marrickville (A)	82.4	17.2	64.7	11.1	360	981	35.2	53.9
South Sydney (C)	82.9	22.4	66.6	9.2	481	993	4.2	35.1
Sydney (C) - Inner	81.3	17.0	62.0	8.3	538	1 012	0.8	14.8
Sydney (C) - Remainder	76.9	20.5	63.1	9.6	497	1 010	0.1	23.6
Eastern Suburbs (SSD)	88.8	22.2	65.6	6.1	486	1 078	25.7	53.3
Randwick (C)	85.5	18.4	63.2	6.4	402	1 046	31.2	52.6
Waverley (A)	88.1	22.6	68.0	6.9	479	1 081	18.3	51.2
Woollahra (A)	96.1	30.4	68.4	4.5	704	1 148	23.2	57.3
St George-Sutherland (SSD)	86.2	11.2	64.0	5.4	367	1 056	67.9	74.2
Hurstville (C)	87.3	11.4	59.8	6.1	341	1 033	70.1	71.6
Kogarah (A)	87.5	14.0	61.4	6.1	382	1 062	64.4	72.9
Rockdale (C)	87.7	9.3	58.4	7.8	324	996	55.2	68.5
Sutherland Shire (A)	85.1	11.4	68.6	4.1	391	1 088	74.0	78.1
Canterbury-Bankstown (SSD)	83.6	7.7	56.4	10.5	272	960	70.4	66.2
Bankstown (C)	81.5	6.4	56.5	9.2	279	969	82.7	71.7
Canterbury (C)	86.4	9.2	56.2	12.1	263	950	56.4	59.7
Fairfield-Liverpool (SSD)	80.3	5.4	59.5	13.6	251	925	76.9	64.6
Fairfield (C)	83.7	4.9	56.9	16.2	235	905	78.0	66.7
Liverpool (C)	74.6	6.2	63.4	10.2	276	956	75.4	61.8
Outer South Western Sydney (SSD)	75.0	6.3	66.5	8.3	285	987	82.8	70.8
Camden (A)	79.5	7.8	69.2	5.4	327	1 051	90.1	78.9
Campbelltown (C)	74.1	5.8	66.0	9.4	273	964	78.2	66.2
Wollondilly (A)	75.4	6.6	66.3	6.7	293	1 028	94.7	81.7
Inner Western Sydney (SSD)	90.2	17.2	60.5	6.7	381	1 044	55.7	63.1
Ashfield (A)	91.7	18.9	61.3	8.5	362	1 026	37.9	54.3
Burwood (A)	89.0	16.1	56.9	7.6	337	1 025	57.7	61.7
Concord (A)	91.0	13.1	62.5	5.1	370	1 059	79.0	75.1
Drummoyne (A)	86.3	18.0	64.6	4.2	467	1 069	52.6	65.9
Strathfield (A)	91.6	18.3	56.6	7.7	358	1 051	67.5	65.1
Central Western Sydney (SSD)	82.4	10.5	59.4	9.4	299	984	68.2	63.1
Auburn (A)	84.6	8.8	54.0	14.3	242	932	67.7	63.0
Holroyd (C)	80.1	7.6	60.9	8.2	293	982	75.4	67.1
Parramatta (C)	83.0	12.8	60.3	8.6	323	1 004	64.3	60.9
Outer Western Sydney (SSD)	75.2	8.6	67.4	6.7	304	1 030	88.9	74.4
Blue Mountains (C)	80.3	14.7	62.7	6.6	320	1 071	93.2	78.8
Hawkesbury (C)	74.3	7.8	69.9	5.4	308	1 036	86.8	71.7
Penrith (C)	73.5	6.1	68.8	7.3	295	1 009	87.3	73.2
Blacktown-Baulkham Hills (SSD)	80.8	10.5	66.6	6.8	325	1 019	88.8	74.1
Baulkham Hills (A)	89.9	16.2	71.4	3.5	425	1 128	91.6	84.5
Blacktown (C)	75.1	7.3	64.0	8.9	275	964	87.3	68.8

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lower Northern Sydney (SSD)	280 612	15.7	14.5	22.7	0.2	36.1	7.1	30.2
Hunter's Hill (A)	12 622	18.5	19.1	13.4	0.3	41.1	6.4	26.2
Lane Cove (A)	31 327	16.7	14.2	19.2	0.2	39.3	7.1	28.2
Mosman (A)	27 452	15.4	14.9	12.1	0.1	37.0	6.3	34.0
North Sydney (A)	56 319	9.2	12.6	18.1	0.2	22.6	7.2	41.0
Ryde (C)	96 429	17.9	14.7	28.1	0.3	39.1	7.2	25.7
Willoughby (C)	56 463	17.1	14.7	26.7	0.2	39.0	7.4	24.5
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai (SSD)	248 878	20.7	13.7	17.3	0.2	47.3	5.9	16.9
Hornsby (A)	143 486	21.4	12.3	17.5	0.3	46.8	6.3	17.2
Ku-ring-gai (A)	105 392	19.7	15.6	17.1	0.1	47.8	5.4	16.4
Northern Beaches (SSD)	223 460	17.8	14.6	12.0	0.3	37.9	7.0	23.5
Manly (A)	37 703	15.1	16.3	11.3	0.2	33.0	7.4	30.1
Pittwater (A)	54 648	19.8	13.6	8.1	0.3	40.2	7.2	20.7
Warringah (A)	131 109	17.8	14.6	13.8	0.4	38.3	6.8	22.6
Gosford-Wyong (SSD)	270 405	22.5	17.7	4.4	1.3	37.1	11.2	24.4
Gosford (C)	150 220	22.2	17.3	4.7	1.1	38.0	10.4	23.9
Wyong (A)	120 185	23.0	18.2	4.0	1.6	35.8	12.2	25.0
Hunter (SD)	555 154	21.8	14.4	4.6	1.8	38.1	10.4	23.2
Newcastle (SSD)	463 388	21.5	14.3	5.0	1.7	37.8	10.7	23.2
Cessnock (C)	45 695	23.6	12.9	2.5	2.0	40.2	11.0	21.8
Lake Macquarie (C)	176 750	22.1	14.0	4.4	1.6	38.4	10.1	20.1
Maitland (C)	51 397	24.9	10.6	3.5	1.7	42.8	11.9	19.9
Newcastle (C) - Inner	3 983	8.4	14.0	5.9	1.2	22.2	13.8	43.9
Newcastle (C) - Remainder	133 282	18.0	16.9	7.7	1.4	33.6	11.1	29.0
Port Stephens (A)	52 281	24.0	13.6	4.0	2.0	39.9	10.0	19.9
Hunter SD Bal (SSD)	91 766	23.5	14.8	2.4	2.2	39.6	8.6	22.9
Dungog (A)	7 873	23.8	13.4	1.6	1.8	41.5	6.7	22.5
Gloucester (A)	4 962	22.8	17.0	2.0	2.2	37.9	7.6	23.6
Great Lakes (A)	28 722	19.6	24.1	3.0	2.5	29.8	9.0	26.4
Merrima (A)	2 352	22.1	14.9	2.1	1.5	38.5	6.8	25.8
Murrurundi (A)	2 256	20.2	16.2	1.8	1.9	35.8	7.9	27.2
Muswellbrook (A)	15 659	26.3	8.2	2.5	2.6	44.9	10.3	20.5
Scone (A)	9 734	24.9	11.7	1.4	2.0	44.7	7.7	22.3
Singleton (A)	20 208	26.9	8.1	2.4	2.0	48.4	8.3	18.1
Illawarra (SD)	372 860	22.4	13.9	11.6	1.7	38.5	10.2	21.8
Wollongong (SSD)	255 744	21.9	12.7	14.7	1.3	39.3	9.9	21.3
Kiama (A)	18 374	23.7	17.1	4.1	0.8	42.3	7.0	20.0
Shellharbour (A)	53 873	25.2	8.9	12.2	1.8	42.9	10.8	15.7
Wollongong (C)	183 497	20.7	13.3	16.5	1.2	37.9	10.0	22.9
Illawarra SD Bal (SSD)	117 116	23.5	16.7	4.8	2.6	36.8	10.8	22.9
Shoalhaven (C)	79 068	23.1	18.0	4.5	3.3	35.3	10.9	23.2
Wingecarribee (A)	38 048	24.2	14.1	5.5	1.0	40.2	10.4	22.1
Richmond-Tweed (SD)	200 542	22.6	16.1	3.5	2.6	36.3	12.9	23.8
Tweed Heads (SSD)	39 148	18.8	23.8	3.6	2.9	28.5	11.2	26.9
Tweed (A) - Pt A	39 148	18.8	23.8	3.6	2.9	28.5	11.2	26.9

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Lower Northern Sydney (SSD)	92.5	25.9	66.9	4.2	541	1 115	45.5	59.8
Hunter's Hill (A)	97.0	23.6	56.8	3.7	566	1 128	69.2	70.5
Lane Cove (A)	94.2	29.2	68.3	3.7	558	1 143	51.3	64.6
Mosman (A)	97.3	32.3	69.1	3.2	712	1 165	38.7	60.6
North Sydney (A)	94.4	32.6	74.2	3.8	724	1 141	13.7	44.0
Ryde (C)	88.7	18.6	63.6	5.2	392	1 073	59.4	65.0
Willoughby (C)	91.7	26.4	65.2	3.9	535	1 121	60.6	65.7
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai (SSD)	93.4	24.5	64.4	3.7	478	1 146	82.6	79.9
Hornsby (A)	90.1	20.5	66.5	3.9	422	1 126	79.5	77.1
Ku-ring-gai (A)	97.3	29.9	61.4	3.4	559	1 174	86.8	83.9
Northern Beaches (SSD)	86.3	15.0	67.6	3.6	447	1 100	63.5	70.7
Manly (A)	90.6	21.5	67.0	4.3	547	1 111	37.4	60.9
Pittwater (A)	85.6	14.6	68.8	3.5	445	1 116	79.3	75.9
Warringah (A)	85.8	13.2	67.3	3.5	420	1 090	65.7	71.8
Gosford-Wyong (SSD)	74.5	5.8	54.8	10.1	275	983	81.0	72.9
Gosford (C)	78.7	7.4	57.1	8.6	293	1 010	79.5	73.1
Wyong (A)	69.2	3.9	51.8	12.2	251	948	83.0	72.7
Hunter (SD)	72.6	6.8	57.1	11.2	286	970	82.7	70.6
Newcastle (SSD)	72.4	7.1	57.2	11.4	286	970	83.0	70.9
Cessnock (C)	62.7	3.1	54.7	12.9	270	924	93.7	77.8
Lake Macquarie (C)	73.8	6.9	57.6	10.7	286	981	87.9	75.1
Maitland (C)	72.7	6.0	61.5	10.4	284	972	88.8	71.7
Newcastle (C) - Inner	87.5	20.5	65.6	16.5	420	1 007	15.4	35.0
Newcastle (C) - Remainder	72.6	9.3	56.1	12.1	297	967	77.2	66.0
Port Stephens (A)	75.4	5.2	56.3	11.5	264	978	76.2	67.4
Hunter SD Bal (SSD)	73.9	5.0	56.7	10.0	284	970	81.5	69.2
Dungog (A)	78.8	5.8	58.6	8.8	251	992	93.8	78.3
Gloucester (A)	80.5	5.2	55.3	9.8	240	971	91.5	73.3
Great Lakes (A)	80.3	4.3	43.5	15.6	226	939	69.2	71.3
Merriwa (A)	76.3	5.1	56.9	8.1	238	970	94.6	68.3
Murrurundi (A)	63.0	5.1	55.7	8.6	231	951	94.2	69.6
Muswellbrook (A)	70.5	4.7	65.5	9.2	328	967	87.7	64.1
Scone (A)	63.1	5.3	64.2	7.5	293	986	89.4	65.7
Singleton (A)	72.1	5.9	66.6	7.0	366	1 003	87.3	66.4
Illawarra (SD)	79.2	7.9	56.3	11.6	280	979	81.1	69.9
Wollongong (SSD)	78.8	8.5	58.0	11.6	292	979	76.1	68.3
Kiama (A)	84.7	12.3	57.7	7.5	301	1 066	85.0	77.8
Shellharbour (A)	74.3	4.0	60.4	13.1	264	956	83.1	71.0
Wollongong (C)	79.7	9.3	57.3	11.5	300	978	73.2	66.7
Illawarra SD Bal (SSD)	80.0	6.8	52.6	11.8	252	979	89.7	73.2
Shoalhaven (C)	77.1	5.5	49.5	14.3	233	955	89.5	73.0
Wingecarribee (A)	84.8	9.6	59.1	7.4	292	1 029	90.3	73.7
Richmond-Tweed (SD)	78.6	7.0	54.1	15.1	237	960	72.2	68.3
Tweed Heads (SSD)	74.7	4.5	47.2	15.9	245	933	52.6	69.3
Tweed (A) - Pt A	74.7	4.5	47.2	15.9	245	933	52.6	69.3

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Richmond-Tweed SD Bal (SSD)	161 394	23.6	14.2	3.5	2.5	38.3	13.3	22.9
Ballina (A)	34 650	21.2	18.6	3.1	2.2	35.2	11.3	23.4
Byron (A)	26 620	23.2	13.0	5.1	1.3	36.4	17.6	23.9
Casino (A)	10 943	23.7	16.8	1.6	5.9	37.1	12.1	26.0
Kyogle (A)	9 919	27.3	12.4	3.0	4.3	42.8	11.7	22.7
Lismore (C)	43 551	23.1	11.6	3.7	2.6	40.0	14.7	22.3
Richmond River (A)	9 807	25.1	13.8	2.5	2.8	39.9	8.8	21.6
Tweed (A) - Pt B	25 904	25.6	13.6	3.5	1.6	39.9	12.9	21.3
Mid-North Coast (SD)	262 441	23.1	16.8	3.0	3.2	36.2	11.4	23.5
Clarence (SSD)	134 867	23.5	15.6	3.3	3.1	37.4	12.0	23.4
Bellingen (A)	12 485	25.2	15.4	3.1	2.1	37.0	14.5	23.8
Coffs Harbour (C)	57 283	23.6	14.0	4.5	2.6	38.3	12.9	22.6
Copmanhurst (A)	4 034	25.3	10.8	2.2	4.1	43.4	6.7	19.5
Grafton (C)	17 507	22.7	16.7	1.5	3.9	38.6	12.2	26.1
Maclean (A)	15 305	20.8	20.7	2.4	3.3	32.3	8.8	24.1
Nambucca (A)	17 639	23.1	19.2	2.5	4.7	33.4	13.2	24.8
Nymboida (A)	4 425	27.9	7.9	2.5	1.7	47.8	8.5	18.0
Ulmarra (A)	6 189	26.2	12.3	2.8	2.8	39.7	9.4	21.7
Hastings (SSD)	127 574	22.6	18.0	2.6	3.2	35.0	10.8	23.7
Greater Taree (C)	43 546	23.5	16.3	2.6	3.0	36.3	10.4	23.4
Hastings (A)	57 228	21.1	20.9	2.9	1.7	33.2	10.1	24.0
Kempsey (A)	26 468	24.6	14.7	2.2	7.1	36.7	13.0	23.5
Lord Howe Island	332	19.8	11.8	3.3	1.0	36.6	3.7	24.8
Northern (SD)	178 579	23.7	12.5	2.6	6.0	40.8	10.5	23.4
Northern Slopes (SSD)	83 099	23.8	13.2	2.0	4.7	40.6	10.0	22.8
Barraba (A)	2 378	20.3	19.5	1.9	2.6	35.9	5.6	26.4
Bingara (A)	2 130	19.0	18.6	1.5	0.1	35.0	5.8	27.1
Gunnedah (A)	13 085	25.0	13.0	1.5	8.0	42.6	9.5	22.6
Inverell (A) - Pt A	4 622	24.3	12.4	2.2	3.3	41.4	5.6	18.7
Manilla (A)	3 325	21.3	16.5	1.2	4.8	37.0	9.1	23.8
Nundle (A)	1 392	20.3	12.4	2.4	3.9	38.7	8.0	21.7
Parry (A)	12 176	24.6	10.8	1.9	3.3	43.2	7.3	16.8
Quirindi (A)	5 068	22.0	14.9	1.4	6.6	38.0	9.1	23.2
Tamworth (C)	35 580	24.1	13.2	2.3	4.7	39.9	13.2	24.8
Yalloroi (A)	3 343	23.9	11.3	1.5	1.2	44.5	5.1	21.6
Northern Tablelands (SSD)	65 788	23.0	13.0	3.7	4.6	40.5	10.9	24.4
Armidale (C)	21 370	22.8	10.0	7.1	5.0	42.0	14.5	24.8
Dumaresq (A)	3 828	25.0	10.1	2.5	1.3	46.8	5.4	16.3
Glen Innes (A)	6 188	23.1	17.2	1.8	3.8	38.4	11.3	28.3
Guyra (A)	4 474	23.2	13.8	0.9	7.9	39.3	9.4	22.1
Inverell (A) - Pt B	10 823	23.2	16.7	1.7	4.2	37.7	12.4	26.7
Severn (A)	3 040	22.3	12.7	2.1	2.0	37.7	6.4	23.6
Tenterfield (A)	6 654	22.0	15.2	3.1	4.9	37.7	9.4	26.3
Uralla (A)	6 048	24.8	11.0	2.3	4.5	43.1	8.7	20.3
Walcha (A)	3 363	21.4	14.4	1.8	5.1	42.1	6.5	23.3
North Central Plain (SSD)	29 692	25.0	9.5	2.0	12.9	42.2	11.4	22.9
Moree Plains (A)	15 364	25.6	8.0	2.1	18.0	41.1	13.7	23.0
Narrabri (A)	14 328	24.4	11.0	1.8	7.5	43.3	9.0	22.9

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Richmond-Tweed SD Bal (SSD)	79.2	7.6	55.9	14.9	234	967	77.8	68.1
Ballina (A)	82.0	8.1	54.0	12.5	254	988	66.1	67.3
Byron (A)	79.3	9.7	57.2	19.4	227	964	77.6	65.1
Casino (A)	70.3	3.1	51.9	12.7	225	915	81.9	67.2
Kyogle (A)	79.6	5.5	55.5	14.9	203	943	93.3	74.5
Lismore (C)	81.6	9.3	59.2	14.1	246	984	82.1	66.6
Richmond River (A)	73.0	4.5	54.0	16.0	217	937	78.7	73.2
Tweed (A) - Pt B	76.4	6.0	54.2	15.2	219	958	79.3	70.6
Mid-North Coast (SD)	75.7	5.3	52.1	16.8	226	947	77.4	69.9
Clarence (SSD)	75.0	5.6	53.4	17.2	225	948	76.6	69.1
Bellingen (A)	75.0	7.4	52.6	18.6	213	947	85.5	73.0
Coffs Harbour (C)	76.8	6.2	56.3	17.0	235	961	70.0	65.2
Copmanhurst (A)	78.0	5.8	59.5	16.3	233	968	88.7	78.1
Grafton (C)	70.3	4.7	54.3	13.3	238	945	81.0	66.5
Maclean (A)	70.7	4.3	45.2	17.8	218	938	73.6	73.2
Nambucca (A)	78.1	4.8	48.2	19.9	208	920	78.8	69.9
Nymboida (A)	77.4	6.2	60.3	17.0	205	961	93.1	82.9
Ullmarra (A)	67.9	3.9	53.0	20.6	194	925	87.7	77.3
Hastings (SSD)	76.4	4.9	50.7	16.4	228	945	78.2	70.6
Greater Taree (C)	70.0	4.7	51.4	14.3	226	947	85.0	72.4
Hastings (A)	82.6	5.4	49.7	16.5	236	958	70.9	69.2
Kempsey (A)	75.2	4.2	51.7	19.8	210	913	83.5	71.1
Lord Howe Island	0.0	6.8	75.6	4.8	339	1 028	82.2	55.4
Northern (SD)	80.1	7.3	59.3	10.3	248	978	87.2	66.9
Northern Slopes (SSD)	80.9	5.6	59.3	9.9	245	977	88.3	69.6
Barraba (A)	76.2	3.9	52.6	13.3	198	925	94.5	70.6
Bingara (A)	85.0	4.1	48.1	12.0	195	930	92.4	75.9
Gunnedah (A)	80.0	5.0	59.0	9.5	243	964	87.4	67.2
Inverell (A) - Pt A	80.0	4.5	58.1	10.1	211	972	97.7	78.5
Manilla (A)	88.0	4.3	49.1	13.8	201	931	92.6	73.2
Nundle (A)	68.4	4.9	59.6	11.3	219	969	97.0	75.8
Parry (A)	81.2	5.5	63.5	8.5	243	1 007	96.3	79.5
Quirindi (A)	81.3	4.4	58.4	7.6	239	976	92.3	70.6
Tamworth (C)	81.7	6.6	60.4	10.5	266	982	81.7	64.7
Yalloroi (A)	70.7	4.9	59.3	7.7	212	977	95.5	71.6
Northern Tablelands (SSD)	83.4	10.1	56.6	11.2	242	988	87.1	67.2
Armidale (C)	86.4	17.4	55.5	11.4	269	1 028	77.5	56.2
Dumaresq (A)	93.1	17.7	69.3	5.4	290	1 101	98.9	74.1
Glen Innes (A)	84.7	5.5	52.1	11.7	227	951	86.9	70.1
Guyra (A)	81.4	4.4	56.6	16.2	213	917	94.2	73.7
Inverell (A) - Pt B	76.3	4.8	53.7	12.0	233	950	87.4	67.7
Severn (A)	69.2	4.7	60.9	13.2	207	956	96.0	77.6
Tenterfield (A)	81.9	4.7	53.2	11.9	206	932	89.1	74.8
Uralla (A)	87.9	9.6	61.6	9.6	236	1 004	93.6	75.6
Walcha (A)	77.4	5.0	61.7	8.5	233	986	92.5	68.1
North Central Plain (SSD)	68.2	5.6	65.2	9.3	273	957	84.1	58.4
Moree Plains (A)	64.2	5.7	67.2	9.6	281	946	82.9	54.0
Narrabri (A)	71.6	5.6	63.1	9.1	264	970	85.3	63.0

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Western (SD)	117 263	25.5	11.6	2.5	10.6	40.9	11.4	23.3
Central Macquarie (SSD)	85 414	25.4	12.4	2.3	7.2	40.7	11.4	22.2
Coolah (A)	3 920	23.0	14.9	2.1	2.1	37.7	7.4	23.1
Coonabarabran (A)	6 912	23.4	15.6	2.4	7.4	40.6	8.9	24.1
Dubbo (C)	36 533	26.3	10.1	2.2	7.6	42.0	12.9	20.7
Gilgandra (A)	4 897	25.9	15.1	1.2	9.7	41.6	9.5	23.0
Mudgee (A)	17 461	24.9	13.2	3.1	1.9	41.0	9.6	23.1
Narromine (A)	6 786	25.8	12.2	1.6	12.4	41.5	11.0	22.1
Wellington (A)	8 905	24.8	15.4	2.0	12.2	34.9	13.5	24.1
Macquarie-Barwon (SSD)	20 017	24.0	10.3	3.6	17.5	39.8	10.6	27.6
Bogan (A)	3 294	24.9	11.2	1.2	8.6	41.5	8.1	23.4
Coonamble (A)	5 009	26.4	12.2	1.8	18.1	40.7	11.7	23.0
Walgett (A)	8 289	22.6	8.6	6.9	23.3	37.9	11.6	33.6
Warren (A)	3 425	23.4	10.8	0.6	11.3	41.2	9.0	22.9
Upper Darling (SSD)	11 832	28.4	7.6	1.9	23.6	44.1	13.6	23.7
Bourke (A)	3 974	28.4	8.0	1.8	27.0	41.5	15.6	25.2
Brewarrina (A)	2 234	30.1	7.6	2.1	56.4	41.8	17.9	23.3
Cobar (A)	5 624	27.7	7.3	1.9	8.4	46.5	10.8	22.8
Central West (SD)	172 438	23.9	12.8	3.1	3.2	41.6	9.9	23.6
Bathurst-Orange (SSD)	71 638	23.7	11.6	4.0	2.8	42.0	11.7	23.0
Bathurst (C)	29 146	23.0	10.7	4.1	2.9	42.2	12.4	23.6
Blayney (A) - Pt A	4 597	24.0	11.7	2.3	1.1	42.5	9.6	21.8
Cabonne (A) - Pt A	1 995	23.4	10.7	3.9	1.0	43.6	3.4	15.3
Evans (A) - Pt A	1 072	24.2	9.6	3.4	1.6	46.5	4.7	15.3
Orange (C)	34 828	24.3	12.4	4.2	3.1	41.5	12.3	23.3
Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange) (SSD)	35 014	23.2	12.0	3.6	1.9	41.0	9.3	23.6
Blayney (A) - Pt B	1 756	22.4	13.7	2.0	0.5	40.1	6.7	22.7
Cabonne (A) - Pt B	815	22.4	9.0	3.8	1.9	40.3	5.2	13.4
Evans (A) - Pt B	4 053	21.8	9.4	3.1	0.9	42.7	6.6	19.9
Greater Lithgow (C)	19 994	23.6	12.1	3.5	2.1	41.5	10.1	24.7
Oberon (A)	4 536	24.8	10.7	3.9	2.3	43.6	9.0	21.5
Rylstone (A)	3 860	21.1	15.3	5.2	1.6	34.3	10.4	26.4
Lachlan (SSD)	65 786	24.3	14.6	1.8	4.3	41.6	8.4	24.3
Bland (A)	6 702	24.2	15.1	1.3	2.1	43.0	7.3	24.4
Cabonne (A) - Pt C	9 501	24.7	14.9	1.7	1.4	42.2	7.0	23.0
Cowra (A)	12 430	23.4	15.5	2.4	4.0	39.8	8.6	24.1
Forbes (A)	10 370	24.3	13.7	1.5	4.1	41.3	9.6	24.2
Lachlan (A)	7 588	25.4	13.5	1.0	11.7	41.8	8.9	22.6
Parkes (A)	15 292	25.0	13.9	2.1	4.5	42.7	9.3	25.4
Weddin (A)	3 903	22.2	18.0	1.5	1.0	39.1	5.5	26.8
South Eastern (SD)	178 939	22.8	13.7	5.9	2.0	39.4	9.4	24.8
Queanbeyan (SSD)	37 144	23.4	7.6	12.3	2.2	44.0	9.9	26.1
Queanbeyan (C)	28 155	22.8	8.3	14.1	2.7	42.3	11.4	29.4
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A	8 989	25.1	5.3	6.7	0.5	49.0	5.8	14.0

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
North Western (SD)	70.4	5.4	60.8	10.3	247	952	83.8	65.4
Central Macquarie (SSD)	72.6	5.5	60.1	9.7	247	966	86.9	68.0
Coolah (A)	63.6	4.5	57.4	9.6	206	958	93.1	72.0
Coonabarabran (A)	72.4	5.1	54.5	12.1	206	940	91.7	70.9
Dubbo (C)	74.4	6.5	65.0	7.9	270	988	82.2	64.6
Gilgandra (A)	70.5	4.5	56.9	9.4	210	957	90.1	71.0
Mudgee (A)	71.4	5.0	56.9	11.1	261	957	88.1	71.7
Narromine (A)	81.6	5.3	61.2	11.5	222	950	90.1	66.4
Wellington (A)	64.5	4.4	52.7	12.1	214	933	90.6	69.5
Macquarie-Barwon (SSD)	65.3	4.7	61.6	13.8	229	905	72.1	61.5
Bogan (A)	71.4	4.3	60.6	10.6	234	940	88.6	65.9
Coonamble (A)	67.5	5.0	60.6	10.3	217	929	91.2	65.3
Walgett (A)	58.4	4.5	60.6	19.0	226	861	53.8	58.6
Warren (A)	73.7	4.9	66.3	9.9	249	952	89.3	59.2
Upper Darling (SSD)	57.5	5.5	65.0	8.7	278	925	85.0	53.1
Bourke (A)	50.0	5.4	64.6	8.0	246	920	85.5	53.1
Brewarrina (A)	44.4	4.4	60.4	12.2	205	866	90.1	47.6
Cobar (A)	69.2	5.9	67.1	8.0	324	951	82.8	55.0
Central West (SD)	78.0	6.2	60.3	8.7	265	982	87.4	69.7
Bathurst-Orange (SSD)	80.3	8.3	62.5	8.0	283	1 000	82.3	66.2
Bathurst (C)	83.3	9.6	62.4	8.2	289	1 009	77.1	63.9
Blayney (A) - Pt A	78.1	5.6	62.5	8.0	264	965	88.3	71.0
Cabonne (A) - Pt A	81.5	12.5	73.0	3.9	325	1 083	97.1	76.8
Evans (A) - Pt A	78.3	10.0	71.3	7.7	280	1 074	97.0	78.1
Orange (C)	77.9	7.3	61.7	8.2	277	989	84.4	66.4
Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst-Orange) (SSD)	73.1	4.6	60.2	9.4	283	963	91.3	73.5
Blayney (A) - Pt B	84.2	4.8	62.1	7.9	237	982	95.3	75.3
Cabonne (A) - Pt B	90.9	6.4	67.4	6.4	273	1 017	95.0	84.4
Evans (A) - Pt B	67.2	8.6	65.1	8.7	266	1 018	95.9	78.3
Greater Lithgow (C)	70.7	3.6	58.6	10.1	297	948	89.3	73.9
Oberon (A)	72.7	5.5	66.9	6.0	278	991	90.8	66.4
Rylstone (A)	88.1	3.9	54.0	12.1	259	930	94.0	72.4
Lachlan (SSD)	77.7	4.7	57.9	9.2	236	973	90.5	71.5
Bland (A)	84.7	4.2	59.6	6.4	230	990	91.1	74.3
Cabonne (A) - Pt C	79.9	4.5	55.9	8.0	219	979	94.1	75.6
Cowra (A)	74.5	5.0	56.7	9.3	236	965	89.1	71.5
Forbes (A)	82.4	4.8	58.0	9.4	238	972	89.0	69.9
Lachlan (A)	81.8	4.3	59.5	10.9	227	953	92.0	68.8
Parkes (A)	69.0	5.0	59.8	10.0	258	976	88.5	68.3
Weddin (A)	84.3	5.1	54.2	9.7	217	981	93.0	78.6
South Eastern (SD)	80.6	7.5	60.2	9.5	272	1 004	80.6	69.0
Queanbeyan (SSD)	85.9	11.2	70.4	7.6	342	1 035	68.5	66.0
Queanbeyan (C)	84.5	8.4	69.0	8.5	323	1 008	60.9	61.1
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A	89.2	20.2	74.9	5.1	401	1 117	94.9	83.0

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Southern Tablelands (excl. Queanbeyan) (SSD)								
Boorowa (A)	64 031	23.2	13.3	3.0	1.4	40.3	9.4	24.5
Crookwell (A)	2 484	22.7	14.4	1.4	1.5	38.1	7.6	27.7
Goulburn (C)	4 431	23.3	15.6	1.7	0.9	39.7	6.5	23.0
Gunning (A)	21 490	22.9	12.9	3.1	1.6	39.3	13.1	26.6
Harden (A)	2 299	24.2	10.3	2.7	1.2	43.8	5.3	21.8
Mulwaree (A)	3 902	23.0	15.8	2.1	2.2	41.5	7.6	25.4
Tallaganda (A)	5 806	23.5	10.4	4.4	0.5	40.9	5.4	19.0
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt B	2 601	21.6	14.6	4.5	0.7	35.0	11.6	25.7
Yass (A)	264	21.9	4.6	4.1	2.0	47.8	8.7	13.6
Young (A)	9 370	23.7	12.0	3.7	1.6	41.5	7.3	20.5
	11 384	23.7	15.0	2.3	1.4	41.6	9.3	26.3
Lower South Coast (SSD)								
Bega Valley (A)	58 701	22.4	18.7	4.6	3.0	35.0	9.7	24.3
Eurobodalla (A)	28 268	23.7	15.8	4.0	1.9	38.3	9.1	22.7
	30 433	21.2	21.3	5.1	4.0	32.0	10.2	25.6
Snowy (SSD)								
Bombala (A)	19 063	22.0	12.0	7.6	0.6	41.8	7.4	25.3
Cooma-Monaro (A)	3 070	21.6	14.3	3.1	0.9	41.3	6.1	26.4
Snowy River (A)	9 721	22.9	13.9	8.9	0.6	41.3	8.3	25.4
	6 272	20.7	7.9	8.0	0.4	43.2	6.6	24.6
Murrumbidgee (SD)								
	149 150	24.4	12.1	4.7	2.9	42.6	9.8	22.9
Central Murrumbidgee (SSD)								
Coolamon (A)	105 986	24.3	12.5	2.9	2.7	42.1	10.5	23.0
Cootamundra (A)	4 044	24.8	16.4	1.4	1.3	42.0	5.1	22.4
Gundagai (A)	7 782	23.2	16.2	1.7	2.5	38.3	10.3	24.8
Junee (A)	3 798	25.0	14.6	1.1	1.4	42.8	7.0	23.7
Lockhart (A)	5 970	22.8	11.3	2.4	2.4	43.8	9.7	22.0
Narrandera (A)	3 618	25.3	14.9	1.2	1.5	42.1	6.1	19.9
Temora (A)	7 165	25.2	15.8	2.1	7.7	40.6	9.8	22.7
Tumut (A)	6 131	24.6	17.1	1.5	0.7	40.4	7.9	27.1
Wagga Wagga (C)	11 398	23.0	14.4	3.6	2.6	39.5	9.8	24.3
	56 080	24.5	10.2	3.6	2.6	43.3	12.1	22.4
Lower Murrumbidgee (SSD)								
Carrathool (A)	43 164	24.8	11.3	9.1	3.5	43.9	8.1	22.4
Griffith (C)	3 200	25.6	9.7	2.0	4.1	50.8	5.3	22.6
Hay (A)	22 161	24.2	11.5	14.2	3.4	43.3	8.3	21.0
Leeton (A)	3 828	25.1	11.9	2.5	2.8	42.8	9.3	25.5
Murrumbidgee (A)	11 428	25.4	11.5	5.1	3.0	43.0	8.4	23.5
	2 547	25.6	9.8	1.9	7.1	46.2	7.8	24.2
Murray (SD)								
	110 882	23.3	13.6	3.6	2.4	40.7	9.4	24.0
Albury (SSD)								
Albury (C)	49 359	23.5	12.0	4.9	1.6	40.9	12.4	24.8
Hume (A)	42 322	23.0	12.4	5.2	1.7	39.4	13.7	26.4
	7 037	26.9	9.3	3.1	1.0	49.3	5.0	13.6
Upper Murray (excl. Albury) (SSD)								
Corowa (A)	20 690	22.4	16.8	2.4	0.8	40.0	6.6	24.2
Culcairn (A)	8 384	20.3	19.4	2.3	0.6	35.2	7.1	24.1
Holbrook (A)	4 281	23.9	16.7	2.5	0.7	43.8	6.3	23.4
Tumbarumba (A)	2 634	25.0	16.1	2.1	0.8	40.7	7.7	23.2
Urana (A)	3 793	23.0	13.2	3.2	1.1	44.1	6.0	25.6
	1 598	23.6	13.7	1.3	1.2	45.5	4.7	25.1

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Southern Tablelands (excl.								
Queanbeyan) (SSD)	79.9	6.6	61.1	7.7	267	995	89.0	71.6
Boorowa (A)	96.3	5.4	57.1	9.7	225	969	94.4	74.4
Crookwell (A)	89.1	3.9	59.9	6.3	228	985	94.8	77.0
Goulburn (C)	72.8	5.1	61.3	7.8	280	981	81.9	65.7
Gunning (A)	96.9	12.7	68.1	5.7	291	1 042	98.3	77.9
Harden (A)	84.8	5.0	55.2	10.2	229	959	92.9	73.0
Mulwaree (A)	79.3	7.0	63.8	6.7	274	1 024	95.2	79.4
Tallaganda (A)	90.0	10.0	61.0	8.0	244	999	92.3	75.2
Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt B	100.0	29.7	76.6	6.6	458	1 143	96.8	79.1
Yass (A)	87.2	11.0	66.8	6.9	308	1 043	91.6	74.1
Young (A)	78.5	5.0	56.2	8.4	238	977	87.1	70.8
Lower South Coast (SSD)	77.3	6.1	50.9	14.4	229	973	79.9	70.1
Bega Valley (A)	77.2	6.5	56.2	12.6	233	981	78.5	69.2
Eurobodalla (A)	77.5	5.7	46.2	16.4	226	966	80.9	70.9
Snowy (SSD)	82.3	7.7	67.0	7.0	280	1 053	78.2	62.6
Bombala (A)	80.6	4.8	60.1	8.1	257	983	92.7	72.2
Cooma-Monaro (A)	86.6	8.5	63.2	7.9	273	1 025	88.6	70.0
Snowy River (A)	74.0	7.8	76.8	5.2	305	1 092	62.4	49.1
Murrumbidgee (SD)	76.4	6.3	62.1	7.6	264	989	86.7	66.8
Central Murrumbidgee (SSD)	76.5	6.6	61.2	8.4	259	990	87.6	67.5
Coolamon (A)	75.0	5.4	57.8	8.6	229	994	95.5	82.3
Cootamundra (A)	75.5	4.8	54.7	9.4	240	962	90.9	72.3
Gundagai (A)	85.4	4.5	59.0	8.8	220	972	93.1	71.0
Junee (A)	86.1	3.8	56.8	8.9	234	956	93.8	74.1
Lockhart (A)	72.0	4.9	61.1	5.7	243	1 020	94.6	82.2
Narrandera (A)	72.3	4.4	55.2	8.0	238	961	89.4	70.0
Temora (A)	77.0	4.8	54.0	10.4	223	983	91.5	76.5
Tumut (A)	70.5	5.1	59.7	7.8	256	952	88.7	68.3
Wagga Wagga (C)	77.1	8.4	64.8	8.3	278	1 007	84.0	62.5
Lower Murrumbidgee (SSD)	76.1	5.5	64.2	5.7	274	987	84.6	65.1
Carrathool (A)	83.9	4.3	67.7	5.9	253	990	90.2	66.3
Griffith (C)	71.6	5.7	65.6	5.0	286	992	83.5	64.5
Hay (A)	80.4	4.5	61.0	8.8	233	956	83.9	61.1
Leeton (A)	78.9	5.9	61.6	6.5	267	990	84.2	68.3
Murrumbidgee (A)	77.4	4.8	64.4	4.2	282	980	88.7	60.4
Murray (SD)	78.6	6.1	61.3	8.6	261	994	81.8	68.4
Albury (SSD)	77.7	7.9	63.0	10.2	277	1 003	75.2	65.1
Albury (C)	76.4	7.8	62.6	10.7	280	996	72.3	62.7
Hume (A)	84.6	8.1	65.4	7.3	263	1 045	95.3	81.8
Upper Murray (excl. Albury) (SSD)	79.4	4.8	57.6	7.1	242	987	88.7	74.5
Corowa (A)	77.2	4.9	56.0	6.8	262	989	81.6	73.8
Culcairn (A)	91.4	4.5	55.8	7.8	225	982	95.5	80.5
Holbrook (A)	73.8	4.8	59.5	8.4	222	995	92.4	73.0
Tumbarumba (A)	69.0	5.3	61.9	5.6	235	990	93.3	72.1
Urana (A)	85.7	3.5	58.7	8.5	232	977	94.5	71.2

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central Murray (SSD)	30 702	23.3	14.8	2.3	2.1	40.3	7.4	23.3
Berrigan (A)	8 278	23.1	16.3	2.3	1.1	38.6	7.3	23.1
Conargo (A)	1 535	26.0	6.7	2.3	0.3	49.5	3.3	17.2
Deniliquin (A)	8 264	22.7	15.9	2.4	2.6	38.7	10.4	26.5
Jerilderie (A)	1 943	24.6	11.0	3.3	1.7	43.7	4.9	22.4
Murray (A)	5 341	21.4	15.7	1.9	3.8	35.8	8.2	21.5
Wakool (A)	4 935	25.3	14.3	2.5	1.5	45.4	4.5	23.0
Windouran (A)	406	26.2	6.5	1.5	3.0	49.1	3.7	16.9
Murray-Darling (SSD)	10 131	24.5	11.4	3.9	10.2	42.9	7.4	21.9
Balranald (A)	2 934	25.2	10.6	5.1	6.1	47.9	7.2	19.1
Wentworth (A)	7 197	24.2	11.7	3.4	11.9	40.9	7.5	23.0
Far West (SD)	25 344	21.7	15.6	2.4	6.3	36.4	10.7	27.9
Far West (SSD)	25 344	21.7	15.6	2.4	6.3	36.4	10.7	27.9
Broken Hill (C)	21 950	21.4	16.7	2.5	3.6	36.1	10.7	28.2
Central Darling (A)	2 473	24.7	8.6	2.1	30.5	38.1	13.6	26.6
Unincorp. Far West	921	19.7	7.1	1.0	6.6	40.2	2.0	23.8

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — New South Wales *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Central Murray (SSD)	81.0	5.0	60.8	7.2	253	997	86.0	69.9
Berrigan (A)	78.9	5.0	59.1	7.5	242	990	88.3	73.0
Conargo (A)	80.0	5.4	76.1	3.5	304	1 069	99.2	69.2
Deniliquin (A)	76.3	5.9	58.0	9.6	262	980	81.5	66.5
Jerilderie (A)	95.7	4.4	69.5	4.2	298	1 024	90.9	69.3
Murray (A)	79.4	4.1	59.2	7.0	246	988	80.5	71.5
Wakool (A)	87.9	4.7	61.0	6.1	229	1 009	88.4	69.7
Windouran (A)	66.7	5.4	73.6	5.1	242	1 035	96.8	61.0
Murray-Darling (SSD)	75.3	3.7	62.5	7.8	244	952	85.4	67.6
Balranald (A)	79.5	3.8	61.8	7.3	241	955	88.4	68.8
Wentworth (A)	73.7	3.7	62.8	8.0	245	951	84.3	67.1
Far West (SD)	68.9	4.2	51.7	13.9	249	919	92.2	78.1
Far West (SSD)	68.9	4.2	51.7	13.9	249	919	92.2	78.1
Broken Hill (C)	70.8	4.1	49.5	14.6	249	922	93.0	80.9
Central Darling (A)	45.0	4.7	63.5	13.2	225	871	88.6	58.3
Unincorp. Far West	71.4	4.3	75.3	4.7	312	984	84.4	58.1

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
VICTORIA	4 560 155	21.0	12.6	17.6	0.5	41.7	9.2	22.9
Melbourne (SD)	3 283 278	20.2	12.0	22.4	0.3	41.9	9.1	22.6
Inner Melbourne (SSD)	227 066	10.8	12.0	26.1	0.4	26.0	11.0	40.3
Melbourne (C) - Inner	1 774	3.9	10.0	32.8	0.0	12.2	3.0	50.2
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	37 942	9.6	10.1	30.3	0.3	23.2	12.8	38.1
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	48 847	9.8	13.2	26.2	0.3	26.5	10.1	48.1
Port Phillip (C) - West	27 242	11.6	13.7	18.3	0.4	25.3	10.8	35.9
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	44 125	9.1	14.4	24.2	0.2	24.5	8.9	43.5
Yarra (C) - North	43 499	13.0	9.8	24.9	0.6	28.0	12.9	33.3
Yarra (C) - Richmond	23 637	13.0	10.0	33.9	0.3	28.8	11.7	35.2
Western Melbourne (SSD)	404 681	20.3	11.4	34.3	0.3	41.7	9.3	21.6
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	76 607	25.4	5.3	38.7	0.3	54.2	7.6	9.3
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	78 977	21.0	9.6	45.4	0.4	43.1	10.0	15.8
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	50 368	21.5	10.5	28.5	0.5	39.9	9.6	18.7
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	27 396	19.0	15.4	16.2	0.3	37.4	9.0	30.2
Maribyrnong (C)	61 329	17.7	15.4	41.4	0.4	34.7	12.6	30.2
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	67 337	18.3	15.4	23.8	0.3	37.8	9.8	31.9
Moonee Valley (C) - West	42 667	16.3	12.0	30.7	0.2	37.3	6.4	15.0
Melton-Wyndham (SSD)	116 851	27.6	5.1	14.2	0.5	52.4	10.5	13.0
Melton (S) - East	4 653	30.2	2.2	18.4	0.4	56.0	7.6	8.7
Melton (S) Bal	35 959	27.7	4.9	10.2	0.4	51.7	12.6	12.9
Wyndham (C) - North-West	692	28.3	4.0	10.0	0.0	52.3	11.4	10.6
Wyndham (C) - Werribee	70 122	27.9	5.4	15.9	0.5	52.8	10.0	13.2
Wyndham (C) Bal	5 425	20.4	5.7	15.7	0.2	48.2	6.4	15.9
Moreland City (SSD)	136 733	17.0	16.0	32.8	0.4	33.5	8.6	26.3
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	41 241	14.5	12.2	34.9	0.4	31.9	9.8	32.8
Moreland (C) - Coburg	49 960	18.2	17.3	31.2	0.5	35.8	7.9	24.2
Moreland (C) - North	45 532	17.8	18.1	32.9	0.4	32.4	8.3	22.1
Northern Middle Melbourne (SSD)	245 306	18.1	14.6	23.2	0.7	37.1	9.4	24.6
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	62 388	18.7	17.0	17.1	0.4	38.1	9.4	24.4
Banyule (C) - North	55 488	20.8	9.8	10.5	0.3	44.1	8.1	17.0
Darebin (C) - Northcote	46 331	15.2	13.5	29.9	0.9	32.6	9.7	33.2
Darebin (C) - Preston	81 099	17.3	16.8	33.0	1.0	33.7	10.1	24.0
Hume City (SSD)	120 819	26.8	5.6	25.0	0.6	50.3	10.8	11.8
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	68 147	25.2	6.6	33.8	0.7	45.7	12.2	12.5
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	27 055	29.7	2.9	19.6	0.4	58.8	8.1	9.0
Hume (C) - Sunbury	25 617	28.0	6.1	7.6	0.3	53.5	10.1	12.8
Northern Outer Melbourne (SSD)	163 431	24.9	5.8	23.9	0.4	52.2	7.6	10.3
Nillumbik (S) - South	27 715	25.5	5.9	7.1	0.1	56.1	7.1	12.6
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	20 408	28.2	4.3	9.2	0.2	58.8	6.3	8.8
Nillumbik (S) Bal	9 096	24.9	5.7	5.4	0.5	53.7	7.0	12.3
Whittlesea (C) - North	9 668	23.6	7.8	9.9	0.8	47.7	7.0	14.0
Whittlesea (C) - South	96 544	24.2	5.9	35.0	0.5	50.0	8.1	9.3
Boroondara City (SSD)	153 860	17.4	16.3	17.0	0.1	42.7	7.4	28.1
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	42 356	18.0	19.1	18.7	0.1	43.4	6.7	24.6
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	49 147	20.2	15.8	12.9	0.1	46.2	7.2	25.2
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	32 475	13.8	13.4	18.2	0.2	37.1	8.2	36.8
Boroondara (C) - Kew	29 882	15.8	16.2	20.1	0.1	40.8	7.8	26.6

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
VICTORIA	86.4	11.4	61.5	9.4	309	1 016	79.8	73.6
Melbourne (SD)	87.5	13.1	62.6	9.0	329	1 025	75.9	73.3
Inner Melbourne (SSD)	86.8	26.7	66.4	11.0	478	1 031	18.9	42.4
Melbourne (C) - Inner	66.7	24.7	63.6	9.7	670	1 104	0.4	32.8
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	83.6	27.4	61.0	11.8	485	1 028	7.2	33.1
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	86.2	25.7	69.2	12.2	454	1 053	15.7	39.7
Port Phillip (C) - West	84.1	23.3	65.0	8.1	519	1 027	21.6	51.8
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	91.9	27.8	67.0	8.1	563	1 078	26.1	43.4
Yarra (C) - North	89.4	31.0	68.1	12.6	430	1 002	17.5	44.6
Yarra (C) - Richmond	83.9	21.7	67.0	12.7	392	952	30.4	45.8
Western Melbourne (SSD)	86.7	9.3	59.5	12.4	284	962	79.3	73.7
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	87.4	7.0	64.8	10.9	264	993	94.1	84.8
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	87.0	4.8	56.3	16.9	231	902	88.9	78.0
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	84.3	5.7	60.5	11.1	275	958	87.1	78.2
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	83.1	14.4	60.1	8.8	355	1 020	71.7	71.9
Maribyrnong (C)	84.0	9.4	53.4	18.8	260	888	71.2	63.3
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	88.7	17.5	61.1	9.5	357	1 009	57.2	60.9
Moonee Valley (C) - West	89.8	8.7	61.1	8.3	301	1 016	92.5	85.1
Melton-Wyndham (SSD)	82.7	6.0	68.6	8.8	280	1 019	91.8	80.4
Melton (S) - East	72.6	6.6	74.9	6.6	299	1 055	98.8	90.8
Melton (S) Bal	82.0	4.3	67.0	10.1	264	1 002	92.2	82.0
Wyndham (C) - North-West	60.0	5.8	74.1	9.8	286	1 028	98.3	86.1
Wyndham (C) - Werribee	84.1	6.9	68.9	8.4	287	1 025	91.1	79.2
Wyndham (C) Bal	82.1	6.2	69.1	6.5	289	1 024	91.8	77.1
Moreland City (SSD)	84.4	11.8	55.4	13.3	282	958	72.2	69.4
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	81.9	20.4	61.4	14.1	323	978	50.5	55.6
Moreland (C) - Coburg	88.7	9.9	54.0	12.7	275	964	82.6	75.4
Moreland (C) - North	81.4	5.8	51.2	13.0	254	934	83.7	76.8
Northern Middle Melbourne (SSD)	87.8	13.3	58.9	10.0	311	999	76.7	71.2
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	90.1	18.0	59.0	7.3	354	1 045	77.5	72.2
Banyule (C) - North	90.4	11.4	67.5	6.3	332	1 074	89.9	83.8
Darebin (C) - Northcote	87.5	19.8	61.4	12.2	331	992	61.3	60.8
Darebin (C) - Preston	83.3	7.3	51.6	14.0	252	918	77.9	69.0
Hume City (SSD)	83.0	5.2	64.8	11.2	261	976	91.8	81.2
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	82.7	4.3	59.8	15.0	236	916	90.3	77.1
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	81.4	5.6	73.3	7.0	283	1 042	94.8	89.0
Hume (C) - Sunbury	85.3	7.2	69.5	6.9	302	1 064	92.5	83.9
Northern Outer Melbourne (SSD)	88.8	9.2	67.5	8.2	293	1 033	94.8	84.3
Nillumbik (S) - South	93.3	19.3	73.4	4.9	393	1 138	93.6	86.9
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	92.4	12.3	74.2	5.0	335	1 116	97.4	90.5
Nillumbik (S) Bal	91.9	15.5	72.5	5.5	346	1 112	97.4	85.9
Whittlesea (C) - North	81.6	5.9	68.4	6.7	301	1 044	93.1	82.3
Whittlesea (C) - South	86.7	5.4	64.0	10.5	251	977	94.5	82.4
Boroondara City (SSD)	95.5	28.9	62.2	5.4	484	1 134	65.2	70.1
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	96.7	26.8	58.9	5.0	459	1 135	78.3	79.7
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	95.0	28.5	63.0	5.1	472	1 137	75.7	76.8
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	95.4	31.3	65.4	6.3	512	1 125	39.6	52.8
Boroondara (C) - Kew	94.4	29.8	61.7	5.3	510	1 136	62.4	67.2

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern Middle Melbourne (SSD)	414 196	17.0	13.5	24.7	0.2	39.6	7.1	19.0
Manningham (C) - East	14 063	24.5	5.8	8.8	0.1	53.5	6.0	9.3
Manningham (C) - West	96 443	17.2	11.1	28.7	0.1	42.6	5.9	13.8
Monash (C) - South-West	40 741	15.5	15.1	36.1	0.3	33.9	8.4	22.5
Monash (C) - Waverley East	60 881	17.5	9.7	27.5	0.1	45.9	6.5	12.1
Monash (C) - Waverley West	59 055	15.2	16.2	23.1	0.3	34.3	7.3	20.1
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	48 544	17.3	18.1	19.7	0.2	36.9	8.2	27.1
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	45 067	17.5	12.5	18.6	0.3	39.6	7.8	20.3
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	49 402	16.8	17.1	20.8	0.1	35.9	7.6	23.4
Eastern Outer Melbourne (SSD)	232 704	23.4	9.4	12.9	0.2	46.7	9.2	17.9
Knox (C) - North	109 337	22.7	9.3	14.1	0.3	46.5	9.3	17.1
Knox (C) - South	27 488	31.2	3.6	18.7	0.1	59.1	6.5	8.0
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	53 653	24.3	9.0	8.4	0.2	46.5	10.0	18.9
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	42 226	18.9	13.8	11.9	0.3	39.3	9.8	23.9
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A (SSD)	136 444	24.9	8.5	7.7	0.6	47.1	9.7	17.1
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	15 032	26.8	10.2	6.0	0.7	45.5	10.8	20.4
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	11 635	24.9	11.4	5.4	2.2	42.5	12.5	20.7
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	109 777	24.7	8.0	8.2	0.4	47.8	9.2	16.2
Southern Melbourne (SSD)	380 728	17.8	16.9	20.0	0.2	38.8	8.2	28.1
Bayside (C) - Brighton	34 899	17.8	19.3	13.3	0.1	41.4	7.1	27.0
Bayside (C) - South	51 466	19.0	18.7	11.2	0.2	39.4	8.7	26.1
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	74 437	16.0	17.9	28.5	0.2	37.3	8.3	35.5
Glen Eira (C) - South	45 834	17.9	18.8	20.6	0.2	37.0	7.3	23.2
Kingston (C) - North	89 578	18.2	15.0	25.4	0.2	39.3	8.2	24.6
Kingston (C) - South	40 077	19.7	14.6	12.7	0.3	37.8	9.9	27.3
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	44 437	17.1	14.9	16.4	0.1	40.4	7.2	30.6
Greater Dandenong City (SSD)	131 796	20.3	11.0	44.8	0.5	42.7	10.5	19.6
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	57 862	20.7	11.4	40.2	0.7	41.8	11.3	20.2
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	73 934	20.0	10.6	48.3	0.3	43.4	9.9	19.2
South Eastern Outer Melbourne (SSD)	191 673	27.4	6.6	16.5	0.4	50.3	9.4	14.1
Cardinia (S) - North	22 375	27.1	7.6	6.4	0.3	50.7	8.0	15.9
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	15 490	26.7	9.9	5.8	0.3	47.0	9.8	19.0
Cardinia (S) - South	4 851	23.0	12.1	7.0	0.6	39.4	7.5	19.1
Casey (C) - Berwick	45 611	27.4	6.4	11.1	0.3	49.7	7.8	13.6
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	45 992	29.6	5.2	15.8	0.4	52.0	12.0	14.1
Casey (C) - Hallam	47 087	26.6	6.2	33.6	0.5	52.3	9.8	11.7
Casey (C) - South	10 267	24.8	6.9	7.4	0.3	45.4	6.7	13.8
Frankston City (SSD)	109 190	22.8	11.7	8.5	0.4	41.1	11.9	22.1
Frankston (C) - East	30 990	29.4	5.4	7.8	0.3	51.6	10.5	13.6
Frankston (C) - West	78 200	20.3	14.2	8.8	0.4	36.8	12.4	25.0
Mornington Peninsula Shire (SSD)	117 800	21.7	18.3	5.7	0.4	37.9	10.1	24.1
Mornington P'sula (S) - East	33 639	27.1	8.8	4.5	0.6	46.9	10.8	17.6
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	41 771	18.0	27.4	6.4	0.4	28.6	10.3	30.1
Mornington P'sula (S) - West	42 390	21.0	16.9	6.1	0.2	40.1	9.4	22.3

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Eastern Middle Melbourne (SSD)	92.8	16.5	62.3	6.9	357	1 073	85.4	79.1
Manningham (C) - East	93.9	17.8	72.3	4.9	404	1 136	98.0	89.5
Manningham (C) - West	93.9	16.9	64.5	6.4	375	1 093	90.0	83.6
Monash (C) - South-West	88.3	14.1	56.3	10.6	292	991	73.7	65.2
Monash (C) - Waverley East	92.9	15.6	66.2	6.3	367	1 092	94.4	85.4
Monash (C) - Waverley West	93.3	17.5	59.9	7.1	358	1 066	88.4	78.6
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	93.2	20.1	58.7	7.1	366	1 077	71.7	72.0
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	92.5	14.7	64.9	6.4	355	1 077	86.9	81.5
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	91.8	15.8	59.5	6.7	346	1 064	84.3	79.3
Eastern Outer Melbourne (SSD)	88.1	9.5	67.7	6.6	315	1 058	88.1	81.4
Knox (C) - North	87.1	8.3	67.4	6.8	307	1 048	90.1	82.0
Knox (C) - South	91.5	11.2	75.0	5.1	322	1 093	97.6	88.7
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	87.7	9.3	68.4	6.5	317	1 061	85.7	81.0
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	89.4	12.0	63.4	7.1	331	1 058	81.7	76.8
Yarra Ranges Shire Part A (SSD)	84.8	8.6	66.9	7.1	290	1 047	94.4	83.7
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	74.2	5.2	60.5	9.9	240	984	95.7	81.9
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	84.4	7.6	61.8	8.9	265	1 004	90.9	78.3
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	86.0	9.2	68.3	6.6	300	1 061	94.5	84.5
Southern Melbourne (SSD)	91.9	17.3	61.3	7.1	387	1 069	67.0	72.2
Bayside (C) - Brighton	96.5	25.0	61.3	4.7	519	1 137	70.0	74.5
Bayside (C) - South	93.2	18.6	59.7	5.9	418	1 089	75.0	77.2
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	92.6	21.7	61.4	8.5	397	1 078	48.0	61.9
Glen Eira (C) - South	92.7	14.7	59.2	6.5	339	1 065	85.6	80.2
Kingston (C) - North	90.8	10.1	60.8	8.1	312	1 019	72.4	75.0
Kingston (C) - South	82.4	7.9	62.0	8.6	315	1 015	73.2	76.1
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	95.0	28.0	65.0	5.7	510	1 130	56.0	65.8
Greater Dandenong City (SSD)	86.2	5.4	58.7	14.4	245	921	76.6	69.0
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	83.6	5.6	58.2	14.4	248	924	75.8	66.3
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	88.1	5.1	59.1	14.4	243	919	77.2	71.2
South Eastern Outer Melbourne (SSD)	81.5	6.1	68.8	7.4	282	1 019	93.2	82.2
Cardinia (S) - North	86.8	8.8	67.9	6.8	286	1 051	97.6	86.4
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	81.5	5.3	66.6	6.9	281	1 009	92.0	77.9
Cardinia (S) - South	66.1	3.7	64.9	7.8	261	979	97.8	76.6
Casey (C) - Berwick	83.2	7.2	72.4	5.3	317	1 063	92.0	84.5
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	76.2	3.8	70.3	8.1	264	994	91.2	80.3
Casey (C) - Hallam	83.7	6.6	65.4	9.6	264	993	92.9	81.1
Casey (C) - South	76.8	5.0	70.1	6.3	293	1 025	97.6	85.6
Frankston City (SSD)	80.3	6.3	63.1	9.7	288	1 005	85.1	75.9
Frankston (C) - East	81.3	5.3	72.5	6.9	290	1 040	92.8	83.2
Frankston (C) - West	79.9	6.7	59.7	10.9	287	991	82.5	73.4
Mornington Peninsula Shire (SSD)	81.8	8.1	55.5	9.6	289	1 011	91.2	78.1
Mornington P'sula (S) - East	73.0	6.7	66.6	8.2	276	1 013	92.9	76.6
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	80.2	5.5	43.8	13.9	247	954	93.0	77.9
Mornington P'sula (S) - West	89.4	12.0	59.2	7.5	340	1 064	86.5	79.3

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Barwon (SD)	239 519	21.7	14.6	9.0	0.5	40.2	9.7	23.9
Greater Geelong City Part A (SSD)	152 245	20.7	14.2	11.6	0.5	38.9	10.7	24.6
Bellarine - Inner	20 372	22.0	12.1	7.4	0.5	39.9	10.2	20.6
Corio - Inner	54 682	22.3	12.5	18.1	0.7	39.3	11.8	20.3
Geelong	11 995	16.7	17.7	9.1	0.6	32.0	11.5	33.4
Geelong West	14 143	17.7	19.6	9.1	0.5	32.4	13.0	37.1
Newtown	9 872	19.4	16.6	6.9	0.3	41.0	9.2	31.2
South Barwon - Inner	41 181	20.5	14.2	7.8	0.3	41.3	8.7	22.3
East Barwon (SSD)	50 275	22.7	17.6	4.7	0.4	41.0	8.5	23.5
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt B	28 977	22.6	18.5	5.1	0.4	40.1	8.4	22.7
Queenscliffe (B)	3 453	18.6	29.0	5.2	0.2	34.8	6.7	32.6
Surf Coast (S) - East	9 800	24.6	10.4	4.0	0.3	45.9	10.0	21.5
Surf Coast (S) - West	8 045	22.6	17.9	3.8	0.3	40.9	7.9	24.5
West Barwon (SSD)	36 999	24.4	12.0	3.9	0.5	44.6	7.4	21.1
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	10 374	21.9	19.7	2.1	0.6	37.2	11.1	29.4
Colac-Otway (S) - North	6 981	26.2	10.2	2.3	0.4	46.8	5.2	18.0
Colac-Otway (S) - South	3 355	21.8	15.9	4.6	0.7	39.9	7.1	27.5
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	6 693	27.0	6.7	4.4	0.6	50.5	6.5	14.4
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	7 090	26.3	7.8	5.3	0.1	48.4	6.2	15.2
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	2 506	20.5	5.9	10.0	0.5	48.3	4.6	12.5
Western District (SD)	100 168	23.1	14.7	2.0	0.7	41.8	8.3	24.7
Hopkins (SSD)	61 692	23.2	14.3	2.0	0.7	42.1	8.5	24.3
Corangamite (S) - North	9 986	22.0	17.8	1.7	0.5	38.5	7.7	27.1
Corangamite (S) - South	7 826	25.5	11.6	2.7	0.3	45.9	5.4	20.0
Moyne (S) - North-East	2 907	23.3	15.8	1.0	1.0	42.9	5.6	24.4
Moyne (S) - North-West	3 090	24.1	13.1	0.9	0.3	43.7	3.6	19.8
Moyne (S) - South	10 511	24.7	13.9	1.2	0.6	43.9	6.7	20.7
Warrnambool (C)	27 372	22.3	13.9	2.4	1.0	41.2	11.3	26.1
Glenelg (SSD)	38 476	23.0	15.5	2.1	0.8	41.4	8.1	25.3
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	6 227	23.9	12.2	2.6	1.7	44.3	6.0	19.5
Glenelg (S) - North	3 847	22.2	19.3	1.2	0.2	38.5	6.3	26.1
Glenelg (S) - Portland	10 774	23.9	13.2	2.7	0.9	42.5	11.8	25.8
S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	9 461	21.5	18.1	2.0	0.6	38.6	9.1	29.8
S. Grampians (S) - Wannon	2 660	22.5	19.7	1.6	0.6	39.3	5.3	27.3
S. Grampians (S) Bal	5 507	23.2	14.2	1.7	0.3	43.2	4.6	21.0
Central Highlands (SD)	134 660	22.9	13.5	4.1	0.7	41.1	10.8	24.1
Ballarat City (SSD)	79 109	22.0	13.7	3.9	0.8	40.1	12.4	25.5
Ballarat (C) - Central	34 699	19.3	17.1	3.8	0.8	35.1	13.5	31.4
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	23 232	23.1	11.9	3.9	0.8	43.0	11.0	21.3
Ballarat (C) - North	1 096	24.9	11.0	4.2	0.0	48.1	3.9	18.8
Ballarat (C) - South	20 082	25.3	10.2	4.2	0.8	44.1	12.6	19.5
East Central Highlands (SSD)	36 918	25.5	11.7	5.2	0.5	44.3	9.5	20.6
Hepburn (S) - East	7 270	21.8	16.7	6.4	0.6	37.4	10.8	29.1
Hepburn (S) - West	6 714	24.0	15.0	4.8	0.5	40.2	8.5	21.6
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	14 103	27.7	9.1	5.0	0.5	48.5	10.7	16.7
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	5 260	27.3	9.0	5.9	0.4	47.2	8.2	18.7
Moorabool (S) - West	3 571	24.6	9.1	3.3	0.6	44.8	6.0	16.5

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Barwon (SD)	85.7	8.2	57.8	11.2	272	995	87.7	75.9
Greater Geelong City Part A (SSD)	85.2	7.8	58.1	12.0	278	980	84.4	73.6
Bellarine - Inner	80.2	4.5	60.1	11.6	261	969	87.6	78.0
Corio - Inner	83.3	4.0	55.6	15.1	245	917	90.1	73.1
Geelong	76.3	10.5	58.1	13.2	293	974	77.4	63.0
Geelong West	80.6	9.3	56.1	13.1	287	974	75.3	67.4
Newtown	94.8	16.5	60.6	8.6	356	1 074	80.8	72.0
South Barwon - Inner	91.7	10.8	60.3	8.6	303	1 050	83.0	78.6
East Barwon (SSD)	88.3	10.6	54.9	10.1	274	1 038	91.1	78.5
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt B	88.3	9.1	53.0	10.4	270	1 027	91.3	81.1
Queenscliffe (B)	100.0	16.0	45.3	10.3	302	1 055	90.0	71.4
Surf Coast (S) - East	88.6	13.5	65.2	9.8	291	1 073	87.9	73.8
Surf Coast (S) - West	84.4	10.5	54.1	9.7	253	1 028	93.5	77.8
West Barwon (SSD)	84.5	6.3	60.4	9.5	249	1 001	93.7	82.3
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	79.5	4.9	53.6	8.1	239	964	87.8	75.4
Colac-Otway (S) - North	79.2	5.4	64.1	6.6	263	1 023	97.3	83.7
Colac-Otway (S) - South	82.9	9.3	59.6	9.7	249	1 009	92.9	75.0
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	88.8	6.6	61.4	14.4	233	995	96.6	91.4
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	89.2	7.3	64.4	10.1	249	1 019	97.1	86.9
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	94.4	7.3	66.9	7.9	295	1 052	97.2	85.6
Western District (SD)	84.4	6.2	60.3	8.8	257	1 001	90.2	74.1
Hopkins (SSD)	81.9	6.6	60.9	8.6	259	1 006	88.8	72.6
Corangamite (S) - North	85.7	5.4	55.9	7.7	250	992	93.6	76.9
Corangamite (S) - South	83.3	5.1	67.6	4.4	300	1 043	95.3	75.3
Moyne (S) - North-East	94.3	5.1	64.2	6.5	257	1 023	96.9	75.9
Moyne (S) - North-West	88.6	4.7	66.8	5.3	243	1 040	98.1	81.1
Moyne (S) - South	76.9	6.2	62.4	8.0	257	1 012	94.4	77.7
Warrnambool (C)	80.1	8.0	59.3	11.1	255	992	80.8	67.3
Glenelg (SSD)	88.3	5.5	59.3	9.3	254	994	92.4	76.2
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	94.4	4.8	63.5	6.8	272	1 016	97.1	83.1
Glenelg (S) - North	90.7	3.7	55.8	8.2	235	980	97.2	81.5
Glenelg (S) - Portland	80.7	5.4	59.7	13.0	272	958	86.4	70.2
S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	87.6	6.1	55.8	9.2	251	998	89.6	72.6
S. Grampians (S) - Wannon	96.7	4.8	57.1	7.5	218	1 000	95.6	80.1
S. Grampians (S) Bal	88.9	7.0	63.7	6.6	234	1 040	98.4	81.7
Central Highlands (SD)	85.6	7.8	57.2	11.5	253	989	89.0	75.7
Ballarat City (SSD)	84.9	8.6	56.7	11.8	260	988	85.7	72.5
Ballarat (C) - Central	84.4	9.9	54.0	13.4	266	984	83.0	69.2
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	86.9	7.2	58.7	10.1	261	994	88.7	75.3
Ballarat (C) - North	71.4	8.2	63.7	10.3	247	1 038	97.2	85.0
Ballarat (C) - South	83.7	7.9	58.9	11.2	249	985	86.8	75.1
East Central Highlands (SSD)	85.7	7.5	58.8	11.1	250	999	93.3	81.2
Hepburn (S) - East	89.0	8.6	52.2	14.2	231	970	93.3	80.3
Hepburn (S) - West	83.9	6.4	52.3	13.3	217	976	93.7	82.5
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	84.8	7.7	63.4	8.5	275	1 023	91.0	80.0
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	87.3	6.3	61.0	13.6	250	988	96.2	82.0
Moorabool (S) - West	84.4	8.4	63.8	8.6	249	1 026	96.6	84.1

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West Central Highlands (SSD)	18 633	21.5	15.8	2.9	0.4	38.9	7.3	24.7
Ararat (RC)	11 655	21.4	16.0	2.8	0.3	39.3	7.9	24.9
Pyrenees (S) - North	3 591	22.5	14.9	2.9	0.4	38.0	7.1	24.5
Pyrenees (S) - South	3 387	21.0	16.0	3.0	0.8	38.6	5.9	24.0
Wimmera (SD)	52 204	22.1	17.2	1.8	0.7	40.3	6.6	26.0
South Wimmera (SSD)	36 508	22.5	15.7	1.9	0.8	40.6	7.5	25.2
Horsham (RC) - Central	13 189	22.4	16.6	2.6	1.1	38.5	10.6	27.9
Horsham (RC) Bal	4 760	24.0	10.3	1.6	0.4	47.2	3.0	15.5
N. Grampians (S) - St Arnaud	3 959	22.8	18.1	1.7	0.5	38.9	6.6	26.9
N. Grampians (S) - Stawell	9 413	21.9	15.8	1.3	0.9	40.0	7.9	24.6
West Wimmera (S)	5 187	22.5	16.5	1.8	0.2	41.8	4.0	26.3
North Wimmera (SSD)	15 696	21.2	20.8	1.6	0.6	39.6	4.7	27.8
Hindmarsh (S)	6 864	20.9	20.8	1.8	0.8	39.0	5.4	29.2
Yarriambiack (S) - North	2 609	24.9	18.8	1.5	0.3	42.3	3.5	24.1
Yarriambiack (S) - South	6 223	20.0	21.7	1.4	0.5	39.0	4.6	27.7
Mallee (SD)	87 181	23.8	14.4	5.1	2.1	41.1	8.8	23.8
Mildura Rural City Part A (SSD)	41 130	24.0	13.3	7.1	2.0	40.6	10.5	23.2
Mildura (RC) - Pt A	41 130	24.0	13.3	7.1	2.0	40.6	10.5	23.2
West Mallee (SSD)	12 618	22.1	16.8	1.5	0.4	42.6	5.0	26.4
Buloke (S) - North	4 024	22.3	16.9	1.4	0.2	41.8	5.3	26.9
Buloke (S) - South	3 913	21.0	20.2	1.4	0.5	40.8	5.8	27.7
Mildura (RC) - Pt B	4 681	22.9	13.7	1.7	0.4	44.6	4.1	24.8
East Mallee (SSD)	33 433	24.1	15.0	4.0	2.8	41.2	8.1	23.6
Gannawarra (S)	12 565	22.8	16.7	1.8	1.1	40.0	6.5	24.3
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	9 479	24.3	15.5	3.3	3.7	39.6	11.5	26.7
Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	3 943	26.5	11.7	11.9	9.6	44.5	10.1	20.1
Swan Hill (RC) Bal	7 446	24.9	13.1	4.4	1.0	43.6	5.7	19.6
Loddon (SD)	157 315	23.3	13.8	3.2	0.6	41.6	10.7	23.5
Greater Bendigo City Part A (SSD)	74 192	22.6	14.0	2.3	0.8	40.5	12.7	24.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	19 129	20.0	16.5	2.2	1.0	33.6	16.2	29.2
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	8 611	23.9	15.3	1.3	1.2	36.9	16.5	27.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	21 096	20.0	16.4	3.1	0.5	38.3	12.1	26.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	7 753	26.6	9.5	1.7	0.7	47.2	9.7	17.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	13 141	25.2	11.0	2.4	0.7	45.2	10.5	20.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	4 462	28.9	6.7	2.0	0.2	59.0	5.9	11.2
North Loddon (SSD)	49 036	22.2	16.8	3.0	0.6	37.5	9.4	25.5
C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough	7 750	19.9	22.0	1.9	0.5	31.1	11.7	29.0
C. Goldfields (S) Bal	5 164	22.8	15.2	3.7	0.3	37.2	8.5	24.3
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	10 303	24.2	12.1	3.7	0.7	42.0	7.7	19.9
Loddon (S) - North	3 908	23.0	16.7	1.0	0.4	44.8	3.8	23.5
Loddon (S) - South	5 190	21.0	18.7	3.4	0.5	35.5	7.4	27.5
Mount Alexander (S) - C'maine	7 087	19.2	22.3	3.3	0.8	31.6	14.5	32.0
Mount Alexander (S) Bal	9 634	24.1	13.7	3.3	0.8	40.2	10.0	23.4

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
West Central Highlands (SSD)	88.7	4.5	56.0	10.7	229	973	93.8	78.7
Ararat (RC)	92.4	4.8	57.3	9.6	242	981	92.6	76.1
Pyrenees (S) - North	81.3	3.1	53.1	12.3	198	950	95.7	84.5
Pyrenees (S) - South	84.8	5.1	54.7	13.1	218	968	95.3	81.5
Wimmera (SD)	85.0	5.4	58.3	7.1	251	1 006	91.5	77.0
South Wimmera (SSD)	85.4	5.8	59.4	7.6	250	1 006	90.1	75.2
Horsham (RC) - Central	81.2	6.7	57.8	8.6	256	996	84.9	69.9
Horsham (RC) Bal	90.1	7.2	69.0	5.9	267	1 059	96.1	82.1
N. Grampians (S) - St Arnaud	79.3	4.8	54.9	9.9	217	973	93.4	78.0
N. Grampians (S) - Stawell	87.2	5.0	57.5	7.2	253	1 005	90.2	76.5
West Wimmera (S)	89.0	4.5	61.9	6.1	242	1 008	94.9	78.7
North Wimmera (SSD)	84.3	4.4	55.8	6.0	252	1 005	94.7	81.3
Hindmarsh (S)	85.6	4.6	54.9	7.3	254	989	93.2	81.3
Yarriambiack (S) - North	81.8	3.9	57.5	3.9	242	1 029	96.1	81.9
Yarriambiack (S) - South	83.5	4.4	56.2	5.6	255	1 013	95.7	80.9
Mallee (SD)	84.8	5.0	59.3	8.0	242	983	85.6	71.0
Mildura Rural City Part A (SSD)	80.7	5.2	59.0	9.9	242	968	81.1	68.5
Mildura (RC) - Pt A	80.7	5.2	59.0	9.9	242	968	81.1	68.5
West Mallee (SSD)	89.6	5.2	61.2	5.0	249	1 016	91.5	75.9
Buloke (S) - North	91.8	5.0	59.8	4.9	241	1 016	94.0	79.3
Buloke (S) - South	89.3	5.7	57.0	5.9	236	1 018	92.9	78.7
Mildura (RC) - Pt B	88.1	5.0	66.2	4.5	267	1 013	88.2	70.8
East Mallee (SSD)	87.2	4.6	58.8	6.8	238	990	88.6	72.1
Gannawarra (S)	87.2	4.7	58.2	6.7	244	999	91.7	74.7
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	87.4	5.6	58.8	7.5	246	987	81.5	65.2
Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	85.3	4.2	60.3	7.0	225	950	83.4	63.8
Swan Hill (RC) Bal	88.4	3.5	59.3	6.1	224	1 000	95.0	81.1
Loddon (SD)	80.7	7.8	57.5	11.7	253	998	90.1	77.1
Greater Bendigo City Part A (SSD)	76.8	7.9	57.2	13.0	250	990	86.1	71.8
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	70.9	7.3	54.7	16.9	245	947	85.2	64.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	67.0	3.7	51.7	16.1	213	910	87.0	71.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	84.8	11.1	56.3	11.4	278	1 030	80.3	69.7
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	77.4	5.2	61.5	11.0	232	1 006	93.2	81.4
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	75.4	5.9	60.6	11.4	242	997	90.4	77.1
Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	80.0	13.5	68.3	6.9	262	1 098	97.4	89.6
North Loddon (SSD)	81.6	5.9	53.3	13.3	222	965	92.6	81.2
C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough	66.0	3.9	46.7	12.6	219	921	87.2	77.8
C. Goldfields (S) Bal	85.3	4.5	51.8	17.5	204	939	93.2	86.6
Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	80.7	6.7	58.1	14.0	224	991	94.0	84.9
Loddon (S) - North	95.2	5.0	59.5	5.6	245	1 030	92.8	74.4
Loddon (S) - South	87.7	3.9	51.9	14.8	198	937	92.7	83.1
Mount Alexander (S) - C'maine	79.2	6.7	47.8	12.9	236	963	91.1	75.0
Mount Alexander (S) Bal	84.7	8.5	57.2	13.4	228	977	96.2	83.9

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
South Loddon (SSD)	34 087	26.5	8.8	5.3	0.3	50.1	8.4	17.1
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	7 718	23.6	13.4	4.0	0.3	43.1	9.8	23.3
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	9 183	28.4	6.2	4.7	0.3	54.1	7.0	14.4
Macedon Ranges (S) Bal	17 186	26.8	8.0	6.2	0.3	51.0	8.5	15.5
Goulburn (SD)	182 679	23.9	13.7	4.7	1.3	41.4	9.1	22.3
Greater Shepparton City Part A (SSD)	41 139	23.8	12.4	6.9	2.9	41.5	11.4	23.0
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt A	41 139	23.8	12.4	6.9	2.9	41.5	11.4	23.0
North Goulburn (SSD)	73 604	23.3	14.8	3.7	1.0	40.7	7.6	21.9
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	10 216	22.4	17.7	2.4	2.8	35.7	11.4	25.4
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	12 380	23.6	13.8	3.5	1.0	42.0	8.2	20.8
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	8 253	24.4	13.2	2.2	0.6	44.1	5.3	20.5
Campaspe (S) - South	3 859	23.5	14.8	3.0	0.4	41.6	4.9	23.0
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B East	4 186	23.8	9.2	2.0	0.4	47.9	4.6	14.0
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B West	8 854	23.8	12.2	8.5	0.8	43.2	6.0	20.1
Moirā (S) - East	7 682	22.1	19.2	2.1	0.5	36.3	7.1	23.0
Moirā (S) - West	18 174	23.3	15.2	4.3	0.8	40.1	8.4	22.6
South Goulburn (SSD)	29 365	22.5	16.9	3.8	0.7	37.9	9.1	25.7
Delatite (S) - Benalla	9 026	23.1	19.1	4.1	1.0	36.7	12.6	28.2
Delatite (S) - North	4 774	24.4	10.9	3.2	0.3	43.6	5.4	16.3
Delatite (S) - South	6 280	23.1	14.7	5.1	0.7	38.6	9.0	25.9
Strathbogie (S)	9 285	20.7	19.4	3.0	0.8	35.4	7.9	27.6
South West Goulburn (SSD)	38 571	26.0	10.5	5.0	0.7	45.6	9.5	19.7
Mitchell (S) - North	11 158	25.9	10.2	4.7	0.8	42.8	12.2	20.6
Mitchell (S) - South	14 517	28.0	7.2	5.4	0.7	51.0	8.6	15.3
Murrindindi (S) - East	6 057	21.7	17.9	4.7	0.4	37.3	7.4	26.4
Murrindindi (S) - West	6 839	25.7	11.1	4.8	0.6	46.2	8.7	20.4
Ovens-Murray (SD)	89 091	23.7	12.7	6.0	0.5	42.7	9.9	22.2
Wodonga (SSD)	43 299	25.1	10.0	5.6	0.7	44.8	11.6	20.2
Indigo (S) - Pt A	10 619	25.5	12.7	3.8	0.4	45.1	8.6	20.7
Towong (S) - Pt A	2 480	22.7	15.0	4.6	0.6	44.3	6.8	21.9
Wodonga (RC)	30 200	25.1	8.6	6.4	0.7	44.8	13.1	19.8
West Ovens-Murray (SSD)	29 593	22.7	15.1	5.3	0.5	40.5	9.0	23.8
Indigo (S) - Pt B	3 544	22.8	14.9	2.0	0.2	42.7	6.5	23.5
Wangaratta (RC) - Central	16 239	22.0	16.9	6.5	0.6	37.1	12.1	27.2
Wangaratta (RC) - North	3 910	22.2	14.5	3.5	0.5	43.7	4.3	18.0
Wangaratta (RC) - South	5 900	24.8	10.9	5.1	0.4	45.7	5.7	17.7
East Ovens-Murray (SSD)	16 199	22.1	15.7	8.2	0.3	40.9	7.1	24.4
Alpine (S) - East	7 433	21.5	15.8	7.8	0.1	39.9	7.6	26.3
Alpine (S) - West	4 747	22.4	14.2	13.0	0.5	41.9	8.5	23.1
Towong (S) - Pt B	4 019	22.6	17.3	3.5	0.3	41.6	4.7	22.7
East Gippsland (SD)	80 639	23.7	14.7	4.3	1.7	40.3	9.3	24.4
East Gippsland Shire (SSD)	39 094	22.4	16.9	3.9	2.7	36.9	9.3	25.7
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	24 266	21.1	19.4	4.1	2.5	33.9	10.2	27.0
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	8 588	23.4	14.5	4.1	4.3	40.4	7.9	26.4
E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	3 407	26.2	9.0	3.4	0.8	43.1	7.8	14.9
E. Gippsland (S) Bal	2 833	25.4	11.8	3.0	2.2	43.7	7.8	23.4

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disadvantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner-occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
South Loddon (SSD)	87.5	10.4	64.6	7.1	304	1 062.0	94.8	83.0
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	80.0	7.5	58.6	8.4	262	1 005	92.5	77.4
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	86.4	8.6	66.7	7.6	293	1 064	97.0	85.6
Macedon Ranges (S) Bal	90.7	12.7	66.2	6.4	328	1 086	94.8	84.4
Goulbourn (SD)	83.6	5.7	59.7	8.7	252	992	88.4	73.1
Greater Shepparton City Part A (SSD)	78.9	6.0	61.2	11.1	259	971	82.2	67.2
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt A	78.9	6.0	61.2	11.1	259	971	82.2	67.2
North Goulburn (SSD)	85.0	4.9	58.8	7.2	252	999	88.5	74.7
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	82.9	6.5	55.9	7.5	254	981	80.3	66.9
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	84.7	5.0	59.6	6.6	259	1 008	89.1	75.4
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	87.7	4.3	61.7	6.9	256	1 019	92.9	77.1
Campaspe (S) - South	86.0	4.4	54.4	8.8	228	984	89.4	81.4
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B East	97.1	6.5	67.6	5.6	270	1 057	98.9	82.6
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B West	88.2	5.3	61.3	8.7	254	1 000	92.1	75.6
Moira (S) - East	81.8	4.2	54.3	8.3	243	986	86.6	75.8
Moira (S) - West	80.9	4.0	58.4	6.7	247	991	88.2	73.9
South Goulburn (SSD)	87.2	6.6	56.6	9.0	237	990	90.0	75.1
Delatite (S) - Benalla	86.7	5.5	52.5	11.1	239	960	85.0	70.0
Delatite (S) - North	91.7	9.2	65.3	6.9	252	1 051	94.7	83.6
Delatite (S) - South	81.3	7.2	60.4	6.4	239	1 015	91.8	71.9
Strathbogie (S)	88.5	6.0	53.7	10.4	227	969	90.4	78.1
South West Goulburn (SSD)	84.0	6.5	62.4	8.6	255	1 003	93.0	75.0
Mitchell (S) - North	71.4	5.3	62.6	10.4	248	964	89.4	60.7
Mitchell (S) - South	87.4	6.1	63.8	8.0	266	1 021	94.8	84.0
Murrindindi (S) - East	88.2	7.5	57.4	8.2	241	1 009	91.5	74.7
Murrindindi (S) - West	87.5	8.2	63.9	7.5	258	1 026	97.2	81.7
Ovens-Murray (SD)	85.0	7.0	62.3	8.8	259	1 007	87.3	70.3
Wodonga (SSD)	83.7	6.9	64.5	10.2	265	1 007	85.1	67.1
Indigo (S) - Pt A	90.7	9.0	61.3	8.6	253	1 039	92.2	80.3
Towong (S) - Pt A	89.7	7.7	60.6	6.6	285	1 052	94.8	80.8
Wodonga (RC)	80.7	6.1	65.9	10.9	268	992	81.7	61.4
West Ovens-Murray (SSD)	84.5	7.2	60.9	7.1	257	1 005	88.3	74.0
Indigo (S) - Pt B	90.5	7.9	61.1	5.4	267	1 014	86.7	74.5
Wangaratta (RC) - Central	80.8	6.2	58.2	7.9	252	976	85.0	69.6
Wangaratta (RC) - North	92.5	9.7	63.1	6.9	278	1 056	93.5	82.7
Wangaratta (RC) - South	84.8	7.8	66.8	5.9	252	1 042	95.5	81.0
East Ovens-Murray (SSD)	89.9	6.7	59.2	8.0	243	1 011	90.4	71.9
Alpine (S) - East	87.0	7.8	59.7	8.2	241	1 025	87.1	70.4
Alpine (S) - West	89.6	5.1	58.7	9.0	253	980	91.3	70.8
Towong (S) - Pt B	95.9	6.3	58.6	6.4	234	1 017	96.0	75.8
East Gippsland (SD)	81.6	5.8	56.7	11.9	244	985	89.3	72.9
East Gippsland Shire (SSD)	82.5	5.6	53.4	13.2	230	971	87.8	73.3
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	82.5	5.3	50.0	13.4	235	970	85.2	72.4
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	80.2	5.9	55.5	14.1	224	952	91.3	72.2
E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	87.1	6.7	66.8	9.2	224	1 028	97.2	81.9
E. Gippsland (S) Bal	80.0	6.4	61.7	14.9	210	974	90.0	75.2

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wellington Shire (SSD)	41 545	25.0	12.7	4.6	0.7	43.6	9.3	23.1
Wellington (S) - Alberton	6 030	23.7	15.5	3.7	0.2	40.8	7.4	25.4
Wellington (S) - Avon	4 207	25.3	8.6	3.9	0.8	47.2	6.4	17.6
Wellington (S) - Maffra	10 484	25.8	13.7	3.6	0.4	44.2	8.9	23.0
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	7 051	25.1	11.7	5.2	0.7	42.9	7.6	19.6
Wellington (S) - Sale	13 773	24.9	12.5	5.6	1.2	43.6	12.4	25.4
Gippsland (SD)	153 421	24.0	13.7	6.8	0.7	41.6	10.3	24.5
La Trobe Valley (SSD)	75 467	24.7	11.3	8.8	0.8	43.1	11.9	24.1
Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	4 352	25.0	11.6	4.3	0.1	45.9	8.7	23.4
La Trobe (S) - Moe	18 823	23.8	15.1	10.5	0.7	39.9	12.2	27.2
La Trobe (S) - Morwell	23 931	23.7	10.6	11.9	1.2	40.8	13.9	23.9
La Trobe (S) - Traralgon	25 538	25.8	9.7	5.8	0.8	46.2	11.1	23.1
La Trobe (S) Bal	2 811	27.8	4.8	5.8	0.1	53.0	6.2	11.9
West Gippsland (SSD)	30 852	25.1	12.5	4.2	0.9	43.5	9.5	22.1
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	4 185	25.0	9.8	5.3	0.4	48.3	5.8	18.5
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	25 938	25.1	13.1	3.9	1.0	42.8	10.0	22.5
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B	729	26.7	9.2	8.2	0.7	44.6	12.2	25.0
South Gippsland (SSD)	47 102	22.1	18.3	5.3	0.4	37.8	8.5	26.5
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Is.	6 015	19.1	25.5	6.6	0.4	31.0	8.9	30.6
Bass Coast (S) Bal	15 528	20.1	21.4	5.4	0.4	33.1	9.3	28.8
South Gippsland (S) - Central	12 145	23.8	14.1	4.8	0.3	43.8	7.4	23.3
South Gippsland (S) - East	5 921	23.7	15.1	4.9	0.6	40.1	8.0	26.3
South Gippsland (S) - West	7 422	24.4	15.2	5.0	0.4	41.6	8.4	22.8
French Island	70	18.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	25.0

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Victoria *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>								
Wellington Shire (SSD)	81.0	6.0	60.0	10.7	258	998	90.9	72.6
Wellington (S) - Alberton	80.8	4.9	58.0	10.7	244	993	92.5	76.1
Wellington (S) - Avon	83.9	6.7	66.3	8.8	267	1 030	95.4	78.5
Wellington (S) - Maffra	77.1	5.6	58.6	10.0	247	993	93.2	75.8
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	85.0	4.6	60.0	12.8	245	983	96.7	79.2
Wellington (S) - Sale	80.9	7.2	59.9	10.6	277	1 003	82.8	64.0
Gippsland (SD)	84.2	6.3	57.8	12.3	253	983	90.7	75.9
La Trobe Valley (SSD)	82.0	6.1	58.0	15.5	256	967	87.4	74.2
Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	87.2	7.1	63.3	11.6	257	1 009	93.5	79.0
La Trobe (S) - Moe	77.8	3.9	51.6	19.8	233	925	85.6	74.3
La Trobe (S) - Morwell	82.3	5.8	55.7	18.0	244	940	87.8	71.4
La Trobe (S) - Traralgon	82.4	7.4	63.1	12.1	281	1 003	86.5	74.7
La Trobe (S) Bal	93.0	10.4	69.1	9.6	296	1 076	97.7	88.6
West Gippsland (SSD)	85.3	7.4	61.8	9.1	255	1 012	91.8	77.1
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	86.1	7.6	65.2	12.1	238	1 024	96.4	81.7
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	85.4	7.4	61.5	8.5	259	1 011	90.7	76.3
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B	71.4	4.6	50.2	14.4	216	960	100.0	82.1
South Gippsland (SSD)	87.6	6.0	54.8	9.2	246	991	93.5	77.7
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Is.	84.8	7.5	45.9	11.4	231	989	94.1	77.9
Bass Coast (S) Bal	85.8	4.9	49.2	11.1	235	955	92.8	76.6
South Gippsland (S) - Central	87.4	7.3	61.6	7.1	264	1 030	95.7	79.1
South Gippsland (S) - East	93.1	6.4	58.9	9.1	248	1 002	89.5	75.0
South Gippsland (S) - West	88.3	4.8	60.1	8.0	250	998	94.8	80.1
French Island	100.0	0.0	74.1	20.0	118	878	96.2	84.0

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
QUEENSLAND	3 338 690	22.3	11.2	7.5	3.0	39.8	10.4	21.7
Brisbane (SD)	1 519 994	21.5	10.8	10.0	1.5	40.4	10.5	21.7
Brisbane City (SSD)	819 592	18.0	13.0	12.5	1.3	37.0	9.7	25.5
Acacia Ridge	6 583	24.7	10.4	13.6	3.7	35.4	17.6	18.9
Albion	2 318	12.5	13.4	13.6	1.2	20.5	8.2	39.8
Alderley	4 731	14.5	16.8	6.5	1.3	30.7	7.9	32.6
Algester	7 449	22.3	6.5	11.8	0.7	47.2	7.8	14.2
Annerley	8 746	14.1	14.0	20.1	1.3	29.8	12.6	38.0
Anstead	1 023	24.7	6.2	7.0	0.0	55.0	5.8	7.7
Archerfield	629	21.0	8.5	15.7	3.5	33.7	11.4	22.1
Ascot	4 723	15.7	13.4	7.8	1.2	33.6	10.8	35.2
Ashgrove	11 331	19.8	14.0	6.1	0.6	39.3	8.7	28.8
Aspley	11 277	17.0	16.7	9.6	0.3	35.3	6.4	23.2
Bald Hills	5 945	23.5	6.4	5.8	1.6	43.5	9.3	13.1
Balmoral	3 400	17.3	13.8	7.5	1.2	30.8	11.2	26.9
Banyo	4 914	18.9	15.2	8.3	1.4	34.1	8.8	21.5
Bardon	8 303	17.5	13.1	5.6	0.3	37.0	7.9	25.7
Bellbowrie	3 959	26.4	4.5	8.6	0.4	58.5	5.0	7.6
Belmont-Mackenzie	3 258	26.3	5.8	10.8	1.1	49.1	6.7	9.7
Berrinba-Karawatha	297	17.6	11.1	13.5	1.1	31.0	4.8	20.0
Boondall	7 316	21.7	10.3	11.8	1.3	38.5	9.4	15.3
Bowen Hills	844	6.8	13.8	16.1	1.8	21.1	7.5	47.8
Bracken Ridge	13 249	24.9	5.5	6.0	1.4	48.6	9.2	10.9
Bridgeman Downs	3 685	24.7	6.9	10.3	0.2	53.4	3.3	9.4
Brighton	8 933	19.2	20.7	4.7	2.0	33.3	11.0	25.6
Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha)	2 742	24.2	14.2	8.8	0.1	55.8	3.4	12.9
Bulimba	3 794	16.9	16.3	7.2	1.8	32.7	8.9	33.4
Burbank	1 185	19.3	5.6	11.3	1.0	49.8	2.2	10.3
Calamvale	6 281	24.2	3.9	26.0	0.3	52.9	6.3	6.9
Camp Hill	9 340	17.9	17.5	9.4	1.0	35.0	8.4	27.6
Cannon Hill	4 002	16.0	19.0	8.5	1.2	30.0	8.2	27.6
Capalaba West	376	23.5	7.5	8.8	0.0	47.5	3.0	14.3
Carindale	10 482	24.1	8.6	16.5	0.3	53.9	4.5	9.3
Carina	8 647	18.9	13.2	11.0	1.4	33.4	10.5	22.4
Carina Heights	5 657	19.3	14.9	11.8	1.9	35.1	13.8	20.6
Carseldine	5 959	17.3	14.5	15.2	0.3	40.9	5.7	14.8
Chandler	980	20.1	8.0	10.8	0.0	46.8	4.5	9.3
Chapel Hill	10 254	21.3	6.5	12.4	0.1	51.3	8.2	10.1
Chelmer	2 637	17.7	17.7	5.4	0.6	43.4	6.5	20.6
Chermside	6 029	13.3	28.3	9.5	2.4	20.7	16.2	40.3
Chermside West	5 764	16.1	14.1	10.4	0.3	32.7	6.4	18.1
City - Inner	345	7.9	5.8	20.8	0.0	32.6	0.0	31.9
City - Remainder	1 401	4.3	8.1	14.6	1.3	14.5	6.4	37.5
Clayfield	9 278	13.6	14.4	9.2	0.8	32.7	9.9	41.6
Coopers Plains	3 979	18.8	12.4	14.6	1.2	31.6	13.2	21.2
Coorparoo	13 194	13.8	16.1	11.8	1.1	29.7	9.0	37.4
Corinda	4 167	15.9	22.1	9.1	0.5	33.9	8.6	25.1
Darra-Sumner	3 831	20.0	12.3	43.9	1.4	38.1	12.4	22.1
Deagon	3 353	17.1	21.0	5.3	2.0	28.0	10.9	28.4
Doolandella-Forest Lake	6 559	26.1	3.6	15.8	1.0	44.5	8.6	13.3
Durack	5 816	21.5	16.4	27.8	2.7	42.9	11.0	28.3
Dutton Park	1 495	12.6	16.4	23.3	3.4	33.7	13.3	42.8
East Brisbane	4 776	13.1	10.7	17.5	1.9	26.6	10.8	41.3
Eight Mile Plains	9 550	21.0	6.0	22.6	0.9	47.7	7.4	16.4
Ellen Grove	2 586	28.3	4.1	17.8	0.3	51.8	7.4	9.5

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
QUEENSLAND	78.4	8.6	63.2	9.7	293	988	78.1	65.9
Brisbane (SD)	81.7	11.2	64.3	8.7	313	1 010	81.5	67.9
Brisbane City (SSD)	86.2	15.4	63.8	7.8	350	1 034	76.9	65.2
Acacia Ridge	67.4	3.5	56.5	12.1	223	874	97.9	59.0
Albion	90.5	15.7	65.2	9.1	417	1 029	49.5	49.3
Alderley	75.0	18.6	66.1	6.6	390	1 061	73.7	65.0
Algester	84.7	8.1	72.4	6.0	312	1 054	90.6	77.5
Annerley	83.6	17.9	63.5	10.7	338	999	51.7	46.1
Anstead	95.5	23.9	72.3	3.7	436	1 144	99.0	88.0
Archerfield	77.8	2.9	63.8	11.3	258	912	90.8	65.9
Ascot	92.5	22.0	67.7	7.5	500	1 072	53.3	54.0
Ashgrove	96.3	23.0	65.1	6.4	395	1 102	80.6	72.1
Aspley	85.8	12.9	61.4	6.1	354	1 060	77.5	77.6
Bald Hills	68.5	5.5	71.1	7.2	287	1 012	99.2	74.7
Balmoral	87.0	16.2	67.2	6.3	381	1 053	76.5	66.4
Banyo	82.5	5.5	61.1	5.6	288	985	98.0	80.6
Bardon	94.7	29.1	68.0	5.5	447	1 117	87.9	72.2
Bellbowrie	90.3	22.0	75.4	5.2	386	1 143	97.7	86.7
Belmont-Mackenzie	88.9	12.2	73.1	4.7	337	1 084	98.6	84.3
Berrinba-Karawatha	100.0	5.5	61.7	10.6	240	946	97.4	79.8
Boondall	90.0	7.7	62.8	6.3	297	1 028	94.5	77.2
Bowen Hills	80.0	14.3	65.5	12.6	457	1 001	17.9	30.3
Bracken Ridge	85.5	6.8	71.1	6.2	296	1 035	99.5	79.5
Bridgeman Downs	94.0	15.8	71.8	3.4	433	1 133	94.0	92.6
Brighton	77.1	4.8	52.7	9.2	262	953	91.2	79.8
Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha)	97.5	30.0	63.3	3.4	535	1 170	92.6	81.1
Bulimba	89.5	15.4	64.3	6.9	377	1 027	70.1	63.3
Burbank	86.4	16.8	73.9	5.4	407	1 104	95.1	85.3
Calamvale	93.0	13.1	70.1	5.8	348	1 078	95.6	77.9
Camp Hill	87.9	16.6	62.6	6.2	364	1 058	87.5	73.7
Cannon Hill	74.4	7.5	58.7	8.3	294	978	88.1	79.2
Capalaba West	50.0	8.5	64.8	6.2	303	1 053	100.0	78.9
Carindale	94.4	16.4	69.8	4.9	382	1 107	96.8	87.2
Carina	84.6	11.3	63.7	8.2	310	1 021	79.5	72.1
Carina Heights	85.7	11.6	59.9	7.4	321	995	78.8	58.4
Carseldine	94.5	12.9	62.7	5.0	382	1 085	82.5	80.1
Chandler	95.7	13.5	66.8	6.8	375	1 071	95.5	83.6
Chapel Hill	95.8	33.0	70.9	5.0	472	1 161	98.2	82.2
Chelmer	100.0	28.2	63.9	4.5	489	1 133	92.2	77.3
Chermside	80.0	7.2	48.7	11.7	287	916	60.9	45.3
Chermside West	92.5	10.8	64.6	5.6	343	1 060	99.2	83.4
City - Inner	50.0	20.4	74.2	5.9	666	1 182	0.0	35.2
City - Remainder	75.0	24.3	73.2	11.9	433	1 070	62.2	39.4
Clayfield	92.6	19.9	66.5	7.9	462	1 069	41.2	50.9
Coopers Plains	72.0	8.9	62.8	10.2	276	959	98.9	62.9
Coorparoo	89.1	20.3	66.0	7.7	392	1 060	52.6	54.5
Corinda	94.3	18.9	56.5	6.6	364	1 068	81.6	69.9
Darra-Sumner	80.0	4.9	56.7	14.3	232	889	95.8	67.6
Deagon	64.5	3.6	52.2	9.9	263	931	95.0	75.7
Doolandella-Forest Lake	67.3	12.5	78.0	6.6	343	1 065	99.5	68.1
Durack	79.2	6.1	54.7	11.5	248	935	75.1	73.2
Dutton Park	66.7	17.4	56.0	12.7	307	955	52.0	43.9
East Brisbane	94.5	17.6	65.6	11.6	390	1 021	53.8	44.2
Eight Mile Plains	89.8	13.3	66.8	8.4	339	1 061	79.0	74.9
Ellen Grove	96.3	11.5	74.4	6.7	323	1 069	99.1	73.5

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Brisbane City (SSD) continued</i>								
Enoggera	6 507	13.7	15.5	6.2	1.4	28.5	12.4	33.6
Everton Park	7 945	17.3	15.6	7.2	0.9	34.1	6.7	22.3
Fairfield	2 223	14.1	16.1	12.9	1.1	27.6	9.5	30.8
Ferry Grove	5 161	27.3	4.0	5.1	1.0	54.1	8.8	9.8
Fig Tree Pocket	2 717	20.5	8.8	8.0	0.1	49.9	5.5	10.9
Fortitude Valley - Inner	139	4.0	29.8	16.8	2.6	na	na	40.0
Fortitude Valley - Remainder	1 419	6.5	23.8	20.3	3.2	20.0	13.7	52.8
Geebung	4 315	18.9	18.5	5.5	1.7	33.3	8.9	21.6
Graceville	3 761	18.8	16.6	6.8	0.3	39.4	8.2	23.7
Grange	3 473	18.5	16.4	5.7	0.9	35.2	7.2	29.8
Greenslopes	7 288	13.4	16.8	16.3	1.5	28.9	10.3	41.1
Gumdale	973	26.2	6.4	4.6	0.0	48.8	7.6	8.6
Hamilton	4 027	13.5	14.4	8.0	0.3	32.8	6.6	35.3
Hawthorne	3 833	19.3	11.0	7.5	1.1	37.3	8.4	31.4
Hemmant-Lytton	1 692	21.8	8.8	5.3	1.8	36.9	15.0	28.2
Hendra	3 556	16.8	16.7	6.1	0.8	32.7	9.4	25.3
Herston	1 692	9.4	17.4	15.7	1.5	26.0	4.7	31.0
Highgate Hill	5 334	11.0	13.3	23.8	1.7	28.0	10.2	41.6
Holland Park	7 464	19.2	16.8	10.8	1.3	33.0	11.6	26.7
Holland Park West	5 475	16.1	15.7	11.2	0.7	32.8	6.6	27.2
Inala	13 609	27.7	9.9	22.3	7.9	32.7	23.3	20.3
Indooroopilly	10 272	14.9	11.3	15.8	0.3	37.4	8.6	24.2
Jamboree Heights	3 429	20.7	6.6	17.1	0.6	43.6	10.1	12.9
Jindalee	5 513	18.3	9.2	12.6	0.5	42.2	7.8	12.0
Kangaroo Point	4 623	7.7	13.3	19.2	1.7	20.8	9.5	41.3
Kedron	11 332	15.9	17.4	9.7	2.0	29.2	11.3	34.6
Kelvin Grove	4 023	10.8	11.4	14.4	1.1	28.8	7.7	36.0
Kenmore	8 392	18.0	12.3	12.5	0.3	40.1	8.6	15.4
Kenmore Hills	2 342	21.0	14.0	12.7	0.0	57.2	4.4	13.6
Keperra	7 535	22.5	13.3	4.6	2.6	36.8	16.2	19.8
Kuraby	1 715	23.9	5.6	16.3	0.9	42.0	13.3	14.9
Lota	2 608	20.8	15.7	4.6	1.8	34.5	14.3	23.3
Lutwyche	2 570	12.4	14.2	18.1	1.7	25.8	12.6	40.8
McDowall	5 306	24.3	5.0	9.4	0.5	53.9	5.0	9.0
MacGregor	5 722	15.0	12.4	28.3	0.4	36.0	7.9	14.8
Manly	3 550	16.0	18.1	4.6	1.2	29.9	11.6	28.5
Manly West	8 722	21.5	11.9	4.3	1.4	39.8	9.2	16.6
Mansfield	8 477	19.6	11.4	15.4	0.8	37.8	11.0	15.7
Middle Park	4 508	25.9	5.8	22.7	0.3	56.3	7.0	9.1
Milton	1 637	8.2	10.4	12.3	2.0	21.6	9.6	39.7
Mitchelton	6 115	19.7	16.6	5.1	1.8	33.0	11.0	23.0
Moggill	741	18.7	9.7	6.4	0.0	46.2	4.6	13.9
Moorooka	8 645	15.8	18.7	12.3	1.0	31.1	7.5	32.7
Moreton Island	173	5.3	8.8	3.9	0.0	16.7	0.0	57.8
Morningside	7 069	15.1	14.7	10.1	1.9	27.2	12.9	32.4
Mount Gravatt	3 223	14.0	18.5	10.8	1.3	28.4	7.5	32.2
Mount Gravatt East	9 395	17.7	14.8	13.3	1.3	31.3	11.0	22.7
Mount Ommaney	2 069	20.4	10.5	23.2	0.2	62.6	4.6	5.3
Murarie	2 409	23.0	9.9	10.7	2.5	37.6	13.9	19.5
Nathan	1 577	9.9	4.9	23.0	0.5	38.8	6.2	28.1
New Farm	9 226	6.7	20.8	18.9	1.4	19.3	9.2	51.4
Newmarket	3 791	13.7	14.7	10.2	1.2	30.0	11.6	34.6
Newstead	1 350	8.7	7.5	13.7	2.0	17.4	9.4	40.3
Norman Park	6 234	16.5	13.9	7.6	1.6	33.6	8.5	27.5
Northgate	3 700	18.1	14.2	7.8	1.9	31.7	13.6	31.1
Nudgee	1 941	20.1	13.5	6.2	2.2	36.7	7.3	19.0
Nudgee Beach	322	9.4	33.6	2.6	1.3	26.7	11.7	37.1

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
<i>Brisbane City (SSD) continued</i>								
Enoggera	85.7	10.9	67.0	5.6	319	995	69.8	56.8
Everton Park	85.2	11.8	63.7	5.5	337	1 058	83.5	75.2
Fairfield	85.0	18.3	64.2	8.9	348	1 021	78.5	65.4
Ferny Grove	85.5	13.8	74.9	5.8	328	1 090	91.7	79.1
Fig Tree Pocket	98.0	30.6	71.4	4.3	526	1 169	99.4	87.6
Fortitude Valley - Inner	50.0	10.7	43.1	34.0	266	na	50.0	0.0
Fortitude Valley - Remainder	50.0	12.2	50.6	15.3	343	920	26.5	23.7
Geebung	85.0	9.0	57.4	6.5	297	1 012	99.1	79.1
Graceville	90.0	23.5	64.2	6.7	383	1 101	95.5	75.8
Grange	78.9	18.5	65.0	5.6	383	1 078	87.2	72.6
Greenslopes	81.5	15.8	62.7	9.2	351	1 013	49.3	47.5
Gumdale	93.3	15.0	70.4	6.7	379	1 064	99.0	82.1
Hamilton	100.0	19.5	68.5	7.3	521	1 084	49.8	54.6
Hawthorne	96.6	18.5	68.8	6.9	400	1 068	69.3	59.3
Hemmant-Lytton	75.0	3.4	67.3	10.4	277	921	79.2	79.5
Hendra	86.7	11.5	64.1	6.1	374	1 023	87.8	70.6
Herston	88.9	25.9	60.2	7.4	413	1 057	52.4	40.9
Highgate Hill	82.1	25.6	64.4	14.0	379	1 020	39.8	40.1
Holland Park	74.7	14.6	59.4	7.4	323	1 005	90.6	64.2
Holland Park West	84.0	16.8	63.4	7.2	343	1 059	80.1	67.1
Inala	64.6	2.0	47.2	21.6	184	731	93.5	38.3
Indooroopilly	94.6	30.7	64.0	7.5	432	1 112	65.1	59.1
Jamboree Heights	83.3	14.7	74.5	6.3	339	1 082	91.0	73.3
Jindalee	92.7	20.1	71.9	5.3	376	1 107	97.3	80.7
Kangaroo Point	85.2	20.1	64.9	9.4	497	1 022	23.8	32.0
Kedron	79.1	12.4	63.2	7.5	337	1 011	68.2	59.7
Kelvin Grove	70.4	22.5	67.4	10.7	403	1 061	56.6	43.9
Kenmore	96.0	29.1	66.3	5.7	435	1 140	98.0	82.3
Kenmore Hills	96.2	26.1	62.1	4.6	484	1 152	95.0	82.4
Keperra	81.6	7.8	61.0	7.7	285	979	90.3	62.5
Kuraby	81.0	9.9	70.3	8.7	298	1 025	84.3	65.1
Lota	74.2	7.8	59.2	10.6	282	967	94.0	71.1
Lutwyche	88.9	16.5	66.0	10.9	374	993	43.8	43.1
McDowall	96.2	17.4	75.5	4.1	392	1 122	99.4	87.7
MacGregor	94.4	13.1	58.6	8.5	314	1 045	93.0	76.7
Manly	64.9	10.5	59.1	8.4	348	998	75.7	64.1
Manly West	86.7	7.4	64.0	6.1	297	1 014	96.0	78.7
Mansfield	87.4	11.1	62.9	7.7	299	1 030	92.9	72.3
Middle Park	97.4	20.0	71.2	5.1	360	1 122	94.1	78.5
Milton	87.5	24.8	71.4	11.5	413	1 044	57.2	38.9
Mitchelton	85.9	11.2	60.5	7.3	306	1 008	94.3	74.0
Moggill	94.1	23.6	69.9	2.2	419	1 155	98.4	79.1
Moorooka	80.7	12.4	60.5	8.2	324	1 004	75.9	65.3
Moreton Island	0.0	7.5	74.5	3.7	263	931	61.3	52.7
Morningside	86.0	13.4	63.3	8.1	335	1 000	64.9	56.5
Mount Gravatt	73.3	15.5	57.3	9.2	313	1 010	75.9	65.1
Mount Gravatt East	87.8	12.7	60.2	8.4	310	1 005	87.5	63.6
Mount Ommaney	96.2	23.0	61.0	4.3	435	1 142	98.0	88.3
Murarrie	85.7	5.2	63.9	8.7	260	933	98.8	70.2
Nathan	100.0	15.9	56.1	17.0	329	1 047	71.4	58.0
New Farm	85.3	18.0	59.4	12.1	415	1 001	23.2	36.3
Newmarket	91.7	20.0	66.4	8.1	397	1 045	59.4	52.8
Newstead	100.0	25.3	76.4	6.7	503	1 063	35.3	47.3
Norman Park	82.8	18.5	68.5	7.1	380	1 053	82.9	66.4
Northgate	69.2	9.3	63.3	9.4	312	973	70.6	59.4
Nudgee	77.8	7.3	63.2	7.3	300	1 004	99.4	82.2
Nudgee Beach	66.7	8.7	45.6	10.7	341	1 003	95.2	73.7

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Brisbane City (SSD) continued</i>								
Nundah	7 975	13.9	16.5	9.5	1.2	27.4	12.6	43.1
Oxley	5 781	17.8	17.0	17.0	0.9	38.0	9.0	20.3
Paddington	7 205	11.0	10.4	10.0	1.0	25.8	9.3	32.0
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	753	22.7	7.3	21.0	1.7	39.9	7.6	14.7
Parkinson-Drewvale	2 488	29.5	2.7	14.2	0.3	56.0	4.4	4.1
Pinjarra Hills	484	17.8	11.8	8.6	0.0	50.8	2.5	8.3
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	441	13.2	17.7	5.6	2.3	26.9	9.3	37.6
Pullenvale	1 722	22.7	13.2	5.8	0.2	54.1	4.4	5.9
Ransome	453	25.1	5.5	5.9	0.0	47.9	7.6	11.6
Red Hill	4 932	11.4	10.0	10.0	0.8	27.8	9.9	36.2
Richlands	875	23.5	12.2	32.9	3.7	38.1	11.7	18.3
Riverhills	3 454	24.7	4.3	12.4	0.5	49.9	8.7	14.3
Robertson	4 192	14.5	14.0	32.4	0.2	41.4	7.3	22.2
Rosedale	1 343	16.3	15.2	13.4	0.6	37.2	3.6	19.8
Rocklea	1 510	16.8	16.1	16.3	1.5	33.1	10.8	29.2
Runcorn	9 439	23.7	5.6	20.3	1.0	46.2	10.2	13.9
St Lucia	10 049	8.2	9.2	20.8	0.3	30.5	7.3	30.0
Salisbury	5 331	18.2	16.9	10.0	1.4	30.7	9.9	23.5
Sandgate	6 460	17.3	26.1	4.7	1.6	33.6	11.0	36.9
Seventeen Mile Rocks	4 485	23.6	13.2	17.7	0.7	51.5	6.8	12.1
Sherwood	4 511	18.1	13.5	7.8	0.6	40.0	7.7	26.3
South Brisbane	2 232	9.3	13.2	25.7	2.9	22.1	9.8	46.1
Spring Hill	2 789	8.5	11.3	13.6	1.4	17.3	9.9	43.7
Stafford	5 754	17.5	20.5	7.0	2.0	25.3	15.6	27.9
Stafford Heights	7 550	21.6	10.8	9.6	1.9	36.2	12.7	15.4
Stretton	2 256	23.4	4.2	48.2	0.2	58.6	8.1	5.6
Sunnybank	7 615	17.0	13.3	17.2	0.9	38.4	9.6	20.5
Sunnybank Hills	14 791	19.1	8.6	23.4	0.9	44.3	8.6	13.7
Taigum-Fitzgibbon	3 601	16.1	20.2	10.9	0.7	29.6	9.4	29.7
Taringa	6 465	9.9	11.3	13.8	0.2	27.2	8.3	31.8
Tarragindi	9 438	17.2	17.8	7.0	0.7	31.8	8.1	21.3
The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	15 582	22.5	6.8	7.1	0.5	48.0	8.4	12.0
Tingalpa	7 444	24.9	5.4	8.6	2.0	44.2	9.1	14.8
Toowong	12 839	11.4	10.9	14.4	0.5	29.1	8.1	32.9
Upper Brookfield	519	24.0	7.3	6.9	1.2	52.6	7.5	17.9
Upper Kedron	346	25.6	6.5	3.5	0.0	48.2	3.5	5.6
Upper Mount Gravatt	7 508	14.4	19.3	13.5	1.3	28.9	9.6	25.0
Virginia	1 885	17.2	17.5	6.6	2.5	29.5	9.3	27.0
Wacol	5 178	18.0	5.6	18.1	4.6	43.4	22.2	15.1
Wakerley	704	21.1	8.8	6.6	1.0	41.4	7.9	16.3
Wavell Heights	8 553	16.8	21.2	5.9	1.1	30.7	9.2	27.4
West End	5 877	12.9	13.3	27.8	1.6	29.5	13.8	38.9
Westlake	3 524	24.0	4.0	18.5	0.2	59.1	5.5	5.8
Willawong	246	21.8	9.6	6.4	2.1	34.4	4.7	17.6
Wilston	3 354	16.5	12.3	8.4	1.2	35.1	6.5	30.6
Windsor	5 960	12.7	14.3	12.6	1.9	28.6	9.6	38.4
Wishart	8 762	18.7	8.3	16.7	0.6	41.8	8.7	13.4
Woolloongabba	3 927	13.3	14.8	25.8	2.5	28.4	12.2	39.7
Woolloowin	5 557	16.8	13.7	9.7	1.4	35.3	10.6	34.0
Wynnum	11 038	17.1	20.6	5.9	1.8	30.8	10.4	30.7
Wynnum West	9 237	18.9	16.6	5.5	2.0	34.8	11.4	21.2
Yeerongpilly	2 184	19.2	12.8	10.5	1.0	39.6	10.1	33.3
Yeronga	4 847	16.6	14.4	10.8	1.1	33.9	9.7	31.4
Zillmere	7 916	18.9	15.4	9.6	3.6	27.2	16.4	25.8

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
<i>Brisbane City (SSD) continued</i>								
Nundah	77.8	11.6	64.1	8.0	349	992	44.1	50.5
Oxley	85.7	11.9	61.9	7.7	307	1 028	97.0	77.4
Paddington	91.7	28.0	75.3	8.5	476	1 081	70.1	49.6
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	70.0	6.0	67.0	8.2	273	1 006	95.1	85.5
Parkinson-Drewvale	86.2	10.1	78.1	5.2	349	1 105	100.0	91.3
Pinjarra Hills	100.0	26.2	66.8	3.3	436	1 156	96.4	88.9
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	100.0	4.1	56.9	11.6	267	906	72.7	75.7
Pullenvale	90.9	29.9	65.1	4.0	557	1 173	98.7	89.9
Ransome	85.7	8.2	71.3	6.6	341	1 028	94.6	84.6
Red Hill	94.1	27.1	71.4	9.3	451	1 079	68.3	49.3
Richlands	58.3	3.5	55.8	14.6	240	890	96.7	69.7
Riverhills	93.2	15.7	77.5	5.0	346	1 100	91.9	67.6
Robertson	87.7	16.9	54.9	8.8	358	1 065	71.2	69.6
Rosedale	89.5	11.5	59.5	6.4	356	1 048	94.8	78.5
Rocklea	50.0	4.2	59.4	10.6	263	914	91.8	64.5
Runcorn	81.9	11.5	69.6	7.8	295	1 044	85.1	67.3
St Lucia	88.9	32.6	53.5	11.7	441	1 115	40.1	45.9
Salisbury	76.7	10.0	58.2	7.5	277	991	95.0	75.4
Sandgate	82.4	8.7	49.2	9.5	295	971	73.3	62.1
Seventeen Mile Rocks	87.5	17.8	66.9	5.1	360	1 100	97.3	74.3
Sherwood	93.7	23.5	66.8	7.1	398	1 090	75.1	66.3
South Brisbane	93.1	17.1	59.4	18.6	410	983	30.1	33.3
Spring Hill	93.7	19.5	63.2	12.8	501	1 042	38.8	32.3
Stafford	72.9	9.0	55.0	9.4	283	932	87.9	61.5
Stafford Heights	81.3	11.4	63.9	6.9	309	1 018	98.0	72.5
Stretton	96.4	14.3	57.4	9.0	314	1 076	100.0	89.6
Sunnybank	86.1	13.4	60.5	8.1	314	1 033	93.5	72.7
Sunnybank Hills	89.2	11.4	65.2	7.1	326	1 049	92.5	74.8
Taigum-Fitzgibbon	75.0	8.9	59.8	6.6	334	1 014	64.6	66.9
Taringa	90.5	37.2	69.8	7.9	460	1 121	40.1	44.9
Tarragindi	87.9	18.2	61.2	5.7	352	1 065	95.8	79.5
The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	93.3	22.5	72.3	5.4	405	1 131	94.8	81.9
Tingalpa	80.3	8.3	73.5	7.1	313	1 020	85.0	69.8
Toowong	90.6	30.5	68.3	8.7	441	1 099	45.3	46.1
Upper Brookfield	100.0	27.6	76.5	5.6	376	1 106	100.0	83.2
Upper Kedron	100.0	19.6	71.1	4.1	408	1 112	100.0	88.6
Upper Mount Gravatt	86.6	11.1	56.0	8.1	302	1 009	92.5	75.6
Virginia	88.0	7.0	60.5	9.4	301	974	96.5	76.7
Wacol	59.3	1.7	45.0	16.1	198	830	89.8	43.5
Wakerley	60.0	10.2	67.4	4.2	349	1 029	97.6	74.8
Wavell Heights	78.0	11.6	57.9	6.5	334	1 029	94.7	74.8
West End	71.4	21.4	58.1	15.9	324	964	47.8	40.7
Westlake	94.2	21.1	74.2	4.0	430	1 148	95.5	87.0
Willawong	0.0	3.2	66.7	15.0	260	932	94.3	59.3
Wilston	88.0	21.9	68.6	5.7	410	1 072	72.4	63.1
Windsor	78.7	18.6	66.3	7.6	384	1 023	59.3	49.6
Wishart	90.8	13.1	69.0	7.0	330	1 067	86.7	76.3
Woolloongabba	90.5	14.4	59.9	14.0	316	933	64.5	45.3
Woolloowin	83.3	16.4	66.1	8.8	378	1 038	60.1	53.1
Wynnum	78.8	7.8	54.5	8.9	299	965	80.4	66.3
Wynnum West	82.5	5.5	58.9	8.3	287	965	85.0	73.5
Yeerongpilly	95.0	21.0	66.2	7.7	379	1 052	69.0	58.8
Yeronga	89.1	20.6	65.7	6.1	391	1 075	68.1	61.6
Zillmere	70.2	5.8	56.0	10.1	265	902	71.3	56.3

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0-14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gold Coast City Part A (SSD)	41 479	26.4	8.5	7.3	1.8	42.9	12.7	17.7
Beenleigh	7 733	22.2	12.0	7.7	1.6	35.5	15.7	28.2
Bethania-Waterford	4 851	26.5	11.3	7.9	1.4	44.1	10.9	16.9
Eagleby	8 597	30.5	6.5	7.6	3.8	41.5	21.1	18.7
Edens Landing-Holmview	4 045	27.5	4.0	7.8	1.4	45.6	14.2	10.0
Mt Warren Park	5 388	27.3	10.7	6.6	1.2	45.8	11.3	16.8
Windaroo-Bannockburn	2 158	28.3	5.4	7.0	1.0	49.8	7.3	5.4
Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD	8 707	24.6	7.2	6.5	1.0	44.8	5.3	13.3
Beaudesert Shire Part A (SSD)	23 659	27.4	3.7	6.4	1.0	51.0	6.5	9.3
Greenbank - Pt A	569	26.3	4.7	4.1	1.1	48.3	3.3	11.0
Beaudesert (S) Bal in BSD	23 090	27.4	3.7	6.4	1.0	51.1	6.5	9.2
Caboolture Shire Part A (SSD)	96 194	26.1	11.1	4.9	1.7	41.6	11.2	17.1
Bribie Island	12 785	16.5	28.2	4.9	1.1	23.4	9.5	28.7
Burpengary-Narangba	14 542	28.5	4.7	4.6	1.3	51.0	8.7	8.8
Caboolture (S) - Central	15 439	27.1	11.2	5.3	2.4	40.0	16.6	20.8
Caboolture (S) - East	11 238	22.8	13.5	4.6	0.9	36.3	7.4	16.4
Deception Bay	16 214	29.5	8.6	4.7	2.2	44.6	14.4	17.2
Morayfield	15 912	28.5	7.0	5.5	2.3	44.7	13.5	13.4
Caboolture (S) Bal in BSD	10 064	27.4	5.9	4.8	0.7	51.8	5.0	9.1
Ipswich City (Part in BSD) (SSD)	117 435	25.7	8.4	6.8	2.9	43.3	12.3	17.4
Ipswich (C) - Central	67 690	23.6	11.7	3.6	2.8	38.7	12.9	20.4
Ipswich (C) - East	37 965	28.5	4.1	12.9	3.8	47.4	13.6	14.3
Ipswich (C) - North	11 780	28.6	3.8	5.1	0.7	55.6	5.5	7.9
Logan City (SSD)	162 665	27.1	4.9	10.5	2.1	46.1	14.0	14.7
Browns Plains	24 682	31.0	3.2	9.9	1.5	51.8	12.6	10.1
Carbrook-Cornubia	2 924	25.3	6.2	8.2	0.5	52.4	5.3	14.4
Daisy Hill-Priestdale	4 434	24.9	3.9	10.3	0.5	50.4	9.8	10.9
Greenbank - Pt B	7 918	30.4	5.8	8.8	1.7	49.9	13.7	12.1
Kingston	13 424	28.9	4.5	13.2	4.4	42.9	19.3	15.5
Loganholme	11 349	26.3	4.2	8.3	0.9	48.9	10.4	9.9
Loganlea	6 548	30.2	3.8	7.9	2.7	44.5	20.1	14.0
Marsden	16 859	33.4	3.1	7.8	2.7	52.1	16.7	11.5
Rosedale South	16 144	22.6	5.4	8.9	0.8	44.3	10.3	14.4
Shailer Park	10 595	26.8	3.7	9.4	0.5	54.5	8.8	8.9
Slacks Creek	12 055	22.5	5.6	11.4	2.0	41.7	13.4	19.6
Springwood	6 580	20.1	7.5	10.2	0.5	43.3	9.5	14.5
Tanah Merah	914	18.3	6.7	11.8	1.2	35.1	15.5	27.1
Underwood	2 739	22.2	5.8	9.9	1.3	41.0	11.6	18.5
Waterford West	4 928	27.7	6.8	8.4	1.9	39.3	19.9	18.9
Woodridge	18 619	24.9	7.3	17.5	4.9	35.1	20.2	23.7
Logan (C) Bal	1 953	19.6	8.7	10.6	0.9	35.8	6.4	22.2
Pine Rivers Shire (SSD)	106 277	25.9	5.2	4.8	0.9	49.3	9.1	12.3
Albany Creek	12 306	28.5	4.3	5.6	0.5	56.3	7.0	7.3
Arana Hills	6 517	23.0	4.0	4.7	0.9	45.3	9.7	12.5
Bray Park	8 374	28.2	3.8	4.6	1.4	55.5	11.3	9.3
Everton Hills	5 423	21.0	4.6	4.5	0.5	44.8	10.3	10.3
Ferry Hills	7 955	21.4	3.6	4.5	0.7	47.4	8.7	11.0
Kallangur	14 819	26.9	6.9	4.1	1.3	46.3	12.5	16.0
Lawnton	5 520	23.6	9.8	5.8	1.5	38.5	15.3	20.8
Petrie	7 471	28.9	4.9	4.3	1.1	51.4	9.9	12.0
Strathpine	10 366	23.1	7.0	6.1	1.4	43.7	10.5	15.4
Pine Rivers (S) Bal	27 526	27.1	4.5	4.4	0.6	52.2	5.4	10.7

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Gold Coast City Part A (SSD)	76.2	4.2	62.8	12.8	252	947	85.1	65.1
Beenleigh	76.1	3.2	57.5	17.0	241	888	70.9	53.5
Bethania-Waterford	79.4	4.1	60.6	11.7	246	963	96.4	75.7
Eagleby	60.7	2.2	54.5	21.6	195	832	86.8	51.6
Edens Landing-Holmview	70.0	5.4	72.3	9.6	279	1 003	82.2	63.5
Mt Warren Park	87.2	4.7	63.7	9.3	259	997	80.4	73.2
Windaroo-Bannockburn	90.5	8.1	72.0	7.8	302	1 063	96.4	81.9
Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD	79.4	5.5	69.6	8.6	293	1 018	93.6	76.2
Beaudesert Shire Part A (SSD)	75.1	4.8	72.0	8.2	281	1 016	95.7	87.7
Greenbank - Pt A	87.5	5.6	72.2	9.1	282	1 012	100.0	91.5
Beaudesert (S) Bal in BSD	74.8	4.8	72.0	8.2	281	1 016	95.6	87.7
Caboolture Shire Part A (SSD)	74.1	4.3	58.2	12.2	242	950	86.6	72.2
Bribie Island	74.7	4.4	37.3	18.1	236	913	68.9	67.0
Burpengary-Narangba	79.9	5.3	70.6	7.3	272	1 020	94.0	81.4
Caboolture (S) - Central	65.9	4.0	56.5	15.8	222	900	79.8	59.7
Caboolture (S) - East	76.2	3.8	53.6	12.9	243	951	91.6	81.4
Deception Bay	71.8	2.8	58.4	13.5	219	910	94.3	68.7
Morayfield	71.8	4.6	63.5	12.5	238	952	90.3	70.3
Caboolture (S) Bal in BSD	81.6	6.0	70.1	7.2	279	1 034	98.2	87.6
Ipswich City (Part in BSD) (SSD)	75.8	5.5	63.9	9.2	267	965	91.5	69.7
Ipswich (C) - Central	74.7	4.8	59.6	9.3	263	949	91.3	68.3
Ipswich (C) - East	74.6	4.4	68.6	10.5	255	953	89.7	67.4
Ipswich (C) - North	84.3	13.2	75.2	4.8	331	1 096	98.5	86.7
Logan City (SSD)	77.2	5.2	68.9	11.0	263	966	85.3	66.1
Browns Plains	80.3	4.9	73.3	8.6	264	999	95.4	71.1
Carbrook-Cornubia	84.2	7.2	70.0	6.3	300	1 047	84.1	85.7
Daisy Hill-Priestdale	85.1	10.2	75.3	6.0	319	1 068	92.2	76.2
Greenbank - Pt B	74.5	3.8	66.6	10.3	243	968	93.2	62.2
Kingston	73.6	2.2	60.5	18.2	209	851	85.2	57.1
Loganholme	74.0	6.1	74.0	8.5	293	1 034	96.3	76.4
Loganlea	64.4	4.0	64.8	14.7	227	905	88.9	55.0
Marsden	69.3	2.3	68.2	13.1	221	924	97.2	68.0
Rosedale South	87.3	8.4	73.8	7.0	311	1 045	89.2	74.0
Shailer Park	87.2	8.7	76.9	6.2	312	1 075	88.5	78.3
Slacks Creek	79.4	5.6	70.1	10.1	282	983	73.8	64.5
Springwood	86.4	8.8	72.1	7.2	329	1 060	86.6	74.7
Tanah Merah	50.0	7.2	70.9	10.8	306	994	53.5	53.7
Underwood	88.5	5.9	71.1	8.9	286	995	80.2	67.7
Waterford West	70.3	2.7	63.6	14.0	230	899	71.3	55.5
Woodridge	64.9	2.9	57.8	20.7	216	833	65.0	47.4
Logan (C) Bal	71.9	4.1	61.7	12.8	263	943	68.1	74.5
Pine Rivers Shire (SSD)	84.3	8.5	72.7	6.4	305	1 045	92.5	78.6
Albany Creek	89.9	10.3	76.3	4.6	330	1 094	97.7	82.5
Arana Hills	87.7	11.6	76.1	5.3	329	1 069	88.6	78.2
Bray Park	87.1	4.7	71.4	8.1	263	1 013	99.0	75.5
Everton Hills	87.0	10.8	76.5	5.5	337	1 068	97.9	81.4
Ferry Hills	92.8	11.5	77.0	5.0	331	1 081	95.7	82.8
Kallangur	73.2	3.8	66.7	9.1	254	978	89.7	73.0
Lawnton	86.3	5.4	64.6	10.6	262	949	77.2	64.1
Petrie	84.8	7.3	71.5	6.4	284	1 033	93.4	76.1
Strathpine	79.5	5.0	68.6	8.9	269	993	88.7	71.8
Pine Rivers (S) Bal	84.3	11.7	75.5	4.8	342	1 090	93.7	86.0

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Redcliffe City (SSD)	49 611	19.0	19.0	6.0	1.7	31.7	12.6	28.9
Clontarf	9 055	17.8	17.8	5.8	1.5	30.7	11.2	25.9
Margate-Woody Point	10 196	17.4	22.0	5.3	1.8	26.2	14.4	35.1
Redcliffe-Scarborough	18 096	17.4	21.8	6.2	1.7	30.3	11.6	32.4
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	12 264	23.6	13.1	6.3	1.8	38.7	13.6	18.4
Redland Shire (SSD)	103 082	24.3	10.3	6.5	1.3	44.1	9.2	16.8
Alexandra Hills	17 803	28.6	6.0	6.0	0.8	50.4	11.1	11.6
Birkdale	11 542	24.1	8.6	7.7	0.9	47.6	8.1	14.0
Capalaba	16 643	26.3	6.1	7.1	1.3	47.6	11.2	14.4
Cleveland	11 411	19.1	16.5	9.0	0.9	36.5	9.4	23.1
Ormiston	3 704	20.5	18.0	6.6	0.9	38.8	6.7	21.0
Redland Bay	5 730	21.8	14.8	4.9	1.0	38.2	6.2	17.7
Sheldon-Mt Cotton	3 336	24.1	5.5	5.5	0.6	49.0	4.2	7.7
Thorneside	3 499	21.1	8.1	5.5	1.9	34.3	17.7	24.6
Thornlands	7 322	26.3	9.6	5.6	1.0	50.4	7.6	12.3
Victoria Point	10 056	24.1	16.5	5.5	0.8	41.9	6.6	17.3
Wellington Point	6 765	25.1	9.2	5.4	0.8	47.6	7.9	16.1
Redland (S) Bal	5 271	19.4	13.9	6.1	8.3	27.1	11.1	30.1
Moreton (SD)	618 228	20.9	14.1	7.2	1.0	35.4	10.9	22.0
Gold Coast City Part B (SSD)	314 962	18.7	14.7	9.7	0.8	33.2	11.1	23.3
Arundel	4 076	22.5	11.1	9.6	0.9	39.7	10.3	17.2
Ashmore	10 544	20.1	13.5	9.4	0.8	37.7	10.6	19.7
Benowa	5 967	19.7	13.7	14.8	0.3	38.3	11.1	16.0
Biggera Waters	4 654	14.7	20.4	8.5	1.1	21.9	14.8	36.8
Bilinga	1 203	12.0	27.2	5.0	1.4	19.5	12.6	41.7
Broadbeach	3 192	6.4	18.0	14.6	0.7	13.6	8.2	37.3
Broadbeach Waters	7 501	11.1	21.1	13.1	0.4	22.4	6.9	22.9
Bundall	4 145	14.1	14.5	12.1	0.1	31.4	7.1	18.0
Burleigh Heads	6 779	11.9	24.2	6.2	0.5	22.2	10.2	33.7
Burleigh Waters	9 731	15.8	20.5	8.7	0.4	26.4	8.8	20.2
Carrara-Merrimac	11 957	24.2	7.3	9.8	0.9	40.8	12.7	15.2
Coolangatta	3 778	9.9	28.2	5.7	1.5	16.0	14.7	42.8
Coombahbah	7 143	17.2	21.8	8.6	0.7	25.3	12.4	27.3
Coomera-Cedar Creek	6 270	24.0	8.2	6.7	0.9	43.0	8.0	13.7
Currumbin	2 466	14.9	14.6	4.8	1.4	25.9	13.5	29.3
Currumbin Waters	9 003	22.3	15.0	4.8	1.3	36.5	11.5	18.9
Elanora	9 521	22.7	13.9	5.7	0.7	38.9	9.9	14.7
Ernest-Molendinar	3 109	29.2	3.8	8.7	1.4	45.5	18.3	10.4
Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	14 439	25.3	6.2	6.4	0.6	45.1	8.2	13.0
Helensvale	10 346	26.8	8.8	6.8	0.6	46.2	9.5	12.7
Hollywell	2 638	16.0	18.4	8.1	0.4	28.6	5.6	18.8
Hope Island	2 513	18.0	12.6	9.7	0.5	36.1	7.4	17.1
Kerrydale-Stephens	7 840	22.8	9.2	14.1	0.8	35.2	16.8	17.5
Labrador	13 937	16.5	16.2	10.0	1.4	24.2	18.9	31.6
Main Beach-Broadwater	3 404	6.8	14.2	13.0	0.3	14.0	8.7	33.4
Mermaid Beach	5 128	10.1	15.3	8.3	0.4	22.6	10.2	34.3
Mermaid Waters	9 823	12.1	20.7	15.9	0.3	24.1	9.8	26.3
Miami	5 423	11.6	19.0	7.7	1.0	19.3	13.7	32.7
Mudgeeraba	8 524	28.4	5.3	6.7	0.7	46.7	12.6	10.7
Nerang	19 708	24.7	10.9	7.4	1.2	42.1	12.5	19.0
Oxenford	6 637	25.6	5.9	7.2	0.9	41.5	12.7	18.1

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Redcliffe City (SSD)	77.3	4.9	52.1	12.7	259	934	76.3	65.3
Clontarf	76.1	4.0	52.5	11.9	255	934	81.3	68.8
Margate-Woody Point	71.4	4.8	48.8	14.9	250	901	70.9	59.2
Redcliffe-Scarborough	76.1	5.9	50.2	13.0	274	943	72.8	64.0
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	82.5	4.2	57.8	11.0	247	949	85.5	71.4
Redland Shire (SSD)	76.3	7.0	64.7	7.9	293	1 017	87.3	75.6
Alexandra Hills	73.3	6.1	71.5	7.2	279	1 022	95.8	77.2
Birkdale	78.9	7.2	67.4	6.8	305	1 031	90.2	81.1
Capalaba	74.0	5.9	70.6	7.9	286	1 011	81.6	72.2
Cleveland	83.2	9.1	57.6	7.9	329	1 020	74.7	70.1
Ormiston	78.6	10.2	59.9	7.5	332	1 046	77.2	81.1
Redland Bay	69.7	5.8	59.5	10.2	274	986	93.6	77.1
Sheldon-Mt Cotton	76.9	9.7	73.8	6.0	327	1 076	99.3	88.4
Thorneside	76.6	6.5	68.0	9.5	290	968	57.5	65.1
Thornlands	81.5	7.3	64.9	6.7	294	1 047	98.6	78.7
Victoria Point	75.0	5.5	56.7	7.2	281	1 022	92.0	77.6
Wellington Point	85.4	8.6	68.0	7.6	306	1 045	92.8	78.3
Redland (S) Bal	54.4	5.5	47.4	16.8	232	901	88.3	68.1
Moreton (SD)	78.2	6.5	59.9	13.0	272	979	65.8	65.1
Gold Coast City Part B (SSD)	78.4	6.9	61.3	12.6	296	988	56.0	61.3
Arundel	87.2	6.7	64.4	8.5	295	1 022	61.7	68.1
Ashmore	84.5	8.1	66.2	9.3	320	1 029	73.7	73.5
Benowa	84.6	9.7	61.1	8.9	325	1 049	73.7	72.7
Biggera Waters	58.8	5.8	54.5	16.6	280	919	30.3	46.6
Bilinga	57.1	5.1	46.6	19.6	259	887	28.7	42.8
Broadbeach	50.0	9.3	66.9	14.5	372	975	2.9	33.3
Broadbeach Waters	81.9	7.4	58.2	12.1	346	1 014	82.9	73.0
Bundall	94.1	9.1	64.2	9.3	375	1 057	86.6	71.6
Burleigh Heads	77.4	7.5	54.6	16.3	307	960	37.1	59.3
Burleigh Waters	83.0	4.9	54.1	12.6	269	970	70.2	74.5
Carrara-Merrimac	77.4	5.9	69.0	11.8	283	1 006	70.1	62.2
Coolangatta	75.0	4.3	47.4	24.2	263	889	19.4	43.0
Coomababah	75.0	4.0	52.0	16.2	248	930	52.2	60.0
Coomera-Cedar Creek	79.5	6.0	68.6	10.2	288	1 020	80.9	68.1
Currumbin	65.6	8.9	62.8	13.4	324	1 008	40.0	53.8
Currumbin Waters	85.7	5.1	58.7	12.6	261	981	73.2	71.2
Elanora	82.3	5.8	61.7	10.2	270	1 019	77.8	77.0
Ernest-Molendinar	73.3	6.5	70.4	12.2	245	944	79.6	52.5
Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	77.2	7.5	70.3	10.0	280	1 030	88.7	77.2
Helensvale	73.8	6.6	67.3	9.2	281	1 035	85.4	76.3
Hollywell	82.1	7.2	58.1	9.3	316	1 023	81.7	75.5
Hope Island	79.4	8.1	63.2	9.3	404	1 061	62.6	71.7
Kerrydale-Stephens	74.4	6.8	60.4	14.6	257	960	68.0	52.5
Labrador	72.1	5.2	58.9	17.4	259	907	30.1	46.1
Main Beach-Broadwater	95.8	14.9	70.3	10.9	532	1 048	8.6	51.0
Mermaid Beach	72.7	8.4	66.8	17.6	343	974	31.3	40.4
Mermaid Waters	76.6	6.6	56.0	12.9	299	979	53.5	62.8
Miami	64.6	5.2	58.7	18.4	288	928	42.4	53.4
Mudgeeraba	82.8	8.6	71.2	9.4	281	1 031	86.6	74.1
Nerang	71.9	5.8	65.3	12.4	265	979	71.1	60.6
Oxenford	76.4	4.4	69.7	12.2	268	978	54.8	61.9

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gold Coast City Part B (SSD) <i>continued</i>								
Palm Beach	12 596	14.0	23.0	5.2	1.3	23.2	12.0	32.9
Paradise Point	4 133	12.8	25.3	8.8	0.8	20.4	8.5	27.6
Parkwood	7 450	28.8	2.6	8.2	0.3	52.8	9.9	5.8
Robina-Clear Island Waters	13 716	19.2	14.1	17.4	0.2	36.6	7.9	13.1
Runaway Bay	8 174	13.7	19.7	10.1	0.4	26.6	7.8	22.9
Southport	21 766	15.0	19.1	12.1	1.3	25.9	14.1	30.9
Surfers Paradise	13 391	8.3	19.9	19.8	0.4	16.5	8.5	37.2
Tugun	3 836	16.5	22.2	4.7	1.2	28.3	10.8	28.5
Worongary-Tallai	8 501	27.2	7.4	7.0	0.6	50.0	7.7	8.7
Sunshine Coast (SSD)								
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra N.	15 211	22.2	16.6	4.3	0.8	35.9	12.0	20.6
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra S.	12 323	15.4	27.0	4.9	1.5	23.0	11.3	32.5
Caloundra (C) - Kawana	16 972	20.2	19.0	5.2	1.0	31.9	10.5	18.7
Maroochy (S) - Buderim	25 062	23.9	16.2	5.3	0.6	40.1	9.1	20.0
Maroochy (S) - Coastal North	14 604	24.9	10.0	4.6	1.5	35.9	16.3	21.4
Maroochy (S) - Maroochydhore	14 638	17.6	16.7	5.3	1.4	26.8	15.4	29.0
Maroochy (S) - Mooloolaba	9 596	15.0	14.0	4.9	0.9	26.4	14.4	29.1
Maroochy (S) - Nambour	11 499	21.8	18.4	4.4	1.9	35.0	13.9	27.0
Maroochy (S) Bal in S C'st SSD	12 253	25.5	12.1	4.1	1.0	41.5	10.4	17.8
Noosa (S) - Noosa-Noosaville	7 275	15.9	16.7	7.3	0.7	27.3	10.6	26.8
Noosa (S) - Sunshine-Peregian	8 216	22.0	10.5	6.7	0.5	35.2	13.5	21.3
Noosa (S) - Tewantin	8 758	21.7	20.8	4.7	0.7	33.4	13.6	24.3
Moreton SD Bal (SSD)								
Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	23 899	25.0	10.4	5.4	1.5	41.5	8.6	17.9
Boonah (S)	6 927	23.8	16.0	2.1	1.1	39.5	6.8	23.1
Caboolture (S) - Pt B	4 566	28.3	7.9	3.4	1.4	43.5	10.2	14.8
Caloundra (C) - Hinterland	6 489	23.8	12.7	5.8	0.8	35.2	12.3	19.6
Caloundra (C) - Rail Corridor	15 001	27.4	9.3	5.1	1.3	42.7	10.0	14.1
Esk (S)	13 858	24.9	10.8	3.8	1.3	40.6	8.6	18.7
Gatton (S)	15 086	23.8	9.3	4.2	1.1	43.6	7.0	17.1
Ipswich (C) - South-West	4 892	25.5	7.9	2.9	1.4	45.2	7.7	15.3
Ipswich (C) - West	7 917	25.4	8.7	2.5	1.4	47.1	8.8	14.2
Kilcoy (S)	3 200	25.3	13.1	2.0	1.9	42.0	7.2	20.6
Laidley (S)	12 453	26.6	8.8	4.2	1.7	42.2	9.9	17.3
Maroochy (S) Bal	20 417	25.5	8.9	5.2	0.8	42.5	8.5	15.2
Noosa (S) Bal	12 154	25.2	9.9	4.9	1.0	40.1	10.9	17.9
Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)								
	224 282	23.5	14.0	3.6	2.6	37.7	9.7	21.5
Bundaberg (SSD)								
Bundaberg (C)	43 562	22.7	15.6	3.2	2.7	36.3	12.0	23.5
Burnett (S) - Pt A	10 489	23.1	14.3	3.9	1.1	36.2	8.2	19.4
Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal (SSD)								
	170 231	23.7	13.5	3.6	2.7	38.1	9.2	21.1
Biggenden (S)	1 638	21.5	17.2	2.9	2.8	34.5	7.0	23.7
Burnett (S) - Pt B	10 463	26.1	8.0	4.7	1.3	44.0	6.4	14.4
Cooloolo (S) (excl. Gympie)	16 253	26.1	9.5	4.1	1.4	41.8	8.3	17.9
Cooloolo (S) - Gympie only	15 815	23.3	15.9	2.4	1.4	37.4	11.9	25.3
Eidsvold (S)	965	25.4	13.0	1.2	22.7	36.8	9.6	20.7
Gayndah (S)	2 873	22.5	14.5	2.2	5.2	41.4	6.5	24.2
Hervey Bay (C)	38 809	21.9	17.1	5.0	2.0	33.3	10.5	21.3
Isis (S)	5 795	22.7	11.9	4.2	1.5	37.7	6.6	19.0
Kilkivan (S)	3 235	25.1	11.5	3.5	1.2	41.0	6.7	21.9
Kingaroy (S)	11 444	24.4	13.9	2.5	1.1	43.1	8.6	21.7

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
<i>Gold Coast City Part B (SSD) continued</i>								
Palm Beach	74.0	4.9	52.1	17.8	275	924	48.1	57.8
Paradise Point	68.4	5.9	50.3	12.5	301	970	60.1	64.6
Parkwood	79.2	8.2	77.0	8.6	304	1 061	93.4	63.6
Robina-Clear Island Waters	88.3	9.6	59.9	8.9	329	1 054	82.7	74.2
Runaway Bay	83.6	8.0	56.1	9.4	364	1 028	52.7	65.3
Southport	81.7	7.4	55.3	15.5	285	943	52.3	51.8
Surfers Paradise	75.6	8.7	60.9	15.8	377	984	14.3	41.7
Tugun	78.8	4.9	54.2	14.7	270	961	55.0	62.7
Worongary-Tallai	73.2	7.7	70.2	9.0	286	1 044	94.9	84.3
Sunshine Coast (SSD)	78.9	6.4	56.6	15.4	258	971	63.7	62.9
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra N.	87.7	5.9	55.6	15.0	245	967	79.7	68.0
Caloundra (C) - Caloundra S.	69.7	4.1	44.5	19.2	242	913	44.5	58.9
Caloundra (C) - Kawana	79.8	5.1	53.2	15.8	254	955	80.3	70.1
Maroochy (S) - Buderim	87.3	9.6	59.2	10.4	285	1 040	80.5	72.4
Maroochy (S) - Coastal North	78.6	5.8	60.7	20.2	232	956	66.1	61.6
Maroochy (S) - Maroochydore	67.2	4.8	56.7	19.0	254	924	42.2	53.6
Maroochy (S) - Mooloolaba	71.8	7.4	65.0	16.6	306	978	34.9	48.5
Maroochy (S) - Nambour	76.4	5.8	52.9	13.9	235	944	77.7	65.4
Maroochy (S) Bal in S C'st SSD	81.7	5.8	60.9	11.6	239	983	87.8	75.6
Noosa (S) - Noosa-Noosaville	75.4	8.2	59.6	13.8	315	1 019	39.8	48.6
Noosa (S) - Sunshine-Peregian	76.8	9.0	63.6	16.9	271	1 011	65.7	59.7
Noosa (S) - Tewantin	78.2	5.1	49.9	17.3	229	938	78.5	66.1
Moreton SD Bal (SSD)	77.3	5.8	60.3	11.1	236	968	93.8	77.5
Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	82.5	6.7	62.4	10.4	256	993	92.6	73.2
Boonah (S)	81.9	5.2	55.8	8.5	221	959	96.4	78.4
Caboolture (S) - Pt B	83.9	4.4	61.3	11.9	230	945	96.5	81.8
Caloundra (C) - Hinterland	79.1	10.8	56.7	14.1	235	987	93.0	76.1
Caloundra (C) - Rail Corridor	76.4	5.3	60.0	13.5	224	957	93.9	77.9
Esk (S)	73.9	4.1	54.8	10.9	220	936	94.2	78.6
Gatton (S)	69.0	6.2	61.0	8.7	235	967	89.5	72.4
Ipswich (C) - South-West	68.2	4.5	67.4	7.0	266	994	91.7	76.1
Ipswich (C) - West	80.9	3.4	62.8	7.9	253	973	98.5	80.8
Kilcoy (S)	73.8	3.9	59.0	8.4	225	933	96.8	78.9
Laidley (S)	70.7	3.8	57.7	11.5	219	936	94.6	78.4
Maroochy (S) Bal	82.0	7.8	63.9	11.7	244	1 003	94.7	81.6
Noosa (S) Bal	79.6	5.9	58.9	16.1	223	948	93.8	79.0
Wide Bay-Burnett (SD)	71.1	4.4	55.1	15.0	226	926	84.6	71.7
Bundaberg (SSD)	72.3	4.8	55.6	14.7	241	932	81.0	68.1
Bundaberg (C)	70.7	4.5	55.9	14.5	240	926	81.4	66.5
Burnett (S) - Pt A	79.2	6.1	54.4	15.2	245	953	79.5	74.3
Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal (SSD)	70.7	4.2	54.9	15.1	222	924	85.6	72.9
Biggenden (S)	53.3	3.4	52.2	8.9	213	905	91.3	78.6
Burnett (S) - Pt B	70.0	3.4	62.1	13.9	234	943	92.6	81.6
Cooloolo (S) (excl. Gympie)	77.5	4.3	58.1	16.0	214	933	86.7	78.6
Cooloolo (S) - Gympie only	70.0	5.0	56.7	11.9	247	936	88.0	68.2
Eidsvold (S)	66.7	3.6	65.8	7.0	200	880	88.7	61.7
Gayndah (S)	69.8	4.3	62.4	6.6	240	924	86.7	68.1
Hervey Bay (C)	66.8	4.2	48.5	21.0	214	917	77.8	69.2
Isis (S)	73.8	3.6	52.6	15.4	224	914	89.6	77.2
Kilkivan (S)	81.6	3.7	58.3	12.0	196	927	93.1	75.4
Kingaroy (S)	73.3	6.1	60.9	9.0	243	979	89.3	69.9

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal (SSD) <i>continued</i>								
Kolan (S)	4 344	26.4	8.4	3.8	2.1	41.6	7.7	16.6
Maryborough (C)	24 841	22.0	16.4	2.5	2.0	35.9	10.6	25.1
Miriam Vale (S)	3 975	25.2	7.7	4.0	1.9	43.2	7.7	20.5
Monto (S)	2 921	22.5	14.5	1.5	1.3	42.0	4.4	21.8
Mundubbera (S)	2 433	24.3	10.7	2.8	5.1	39.9	6.8	21.1
Murgon (S)	4 630	28.9	10.9	1.6	30.4	38.7	15.9	18.6
Nanango (S)	8 085	23.5	11.8	4.9	1.8	36.9	8.3	20.0
Perry (S)	371	21.5	17.1	3.5	1.4	35.7	7.1	31.0
Tiaro (S)	4 318	26.0	7.7	4.4	1.7	40.7	8.8	16.3
Wondai (S)	4 107	23.3	13.9	2.4	2.9	37.5	6.9	22.9
Woocoo (S)	2 916	26.6	7.3	3.2	1.1	45.7	4.6	13.8
Darling Downs (SD)	199 920	23.7	12.6	3.2	2.3	41.5	9.1	22.7
Toowoomba City (SSD)	86 569	21.7	14.0	4.0	2.7	37.9	11.9	25.6
Toowoomba (C) - Central	14 791	19.1	16.0	3.4	2.9	34.2	12.6	30.2
Toowoomba (C) - North-East	10 778	21.9	17.4	3.5	1.3	37.9	10.5	30.2
Toowoomba (C) - North-West	19 362	23.9	10.9	2.7	4.0	38.7	13.7	22.6
Toowoomba (C) - South-East	19 879	20.0	13.6	7.3	1.2	41.7	9.6	20.8
Toowoomba (C) - West	21 759	23.1	14.0	2.7	3.5	36.5	12.3	26.9
Darling Downs SD Bal (SSD)	113 351	25.3	11.6	2.7	2.1	44.0	7.2	20.4
Cambooya (S)	4 216	28.0	6.3	1.9	0.9	49.9	5.7	12.9
Chinchilla (S)	5 836	25.0	13.6	1.3	2.4	42.6	8.2	22.4
Clifton (S)	2 416	24.7	13.4	1.9	1.2	41.7	6.3	22.3
Crow's Nest (S)	8 833	26.3	10.9	3.1	0.5	47.8	5.5	14.6
Dalby (T)	9 835	24.9	12.7	1.9	3.9	41.8	10.6	23.1
Goondiwindi (T)	4 375	23.7	10.2	1.3	2.4	41.5	11.0	24.2
Inglewood (S)	2 830	23.1	14.2	3.3	4.7	41.2	4.5	24.7
Jondaryan (S)	11 453	26.6	8.1	1.6	2.7	47.7	7.3	13.6
Millmerran (S)	2 930	24.9	11.7	2.2	1.8	42.1	6.9	21.7
Murilla (S)	2 802	23.7	13.0	1.8	2.1	40.5	5.7	23.1
Pittsworth (S)	4 483	26.2	11.8	1.1	1.0	45.9	6.5	19.1
Rosalie (S)	8 295	28.4	8.6	2.0	1.9	47.9	6.6	15.4
Stanthorpe (S)	10 066	22.8	14.9	8.9	1.1	40.0	8.2	24.4
Tara (S)	3 629	24.3	9.4	3.6	2.9	42.5	7.9	22.0
Taroom (S)	2 787	26.3	10.4	0.5	0.8	43.5	4.9	21.7
Waggamba (S)	2 734	26.3	7.2	0.9	1.4	50.1	2.8	16.7
Wambo (S)	5 371	25.8	11.0	1.2	1.4	46.3	4.5	19.4
Warwick (S) - Central	11 262	24.2	15.8	2.8	2.9	39.8	10.2	27.2
Warwick (S) - East	4 121	24.3	12.5	2.3	2.0	40.2	5.4	19.0
Warwick (S) - North	2 345	23.2	16.3	2.1	1.2	41.7	4.4	21.0
Warwick (S) - West	2 732	25.0	10.4	4.0	1.5	45.0	6.0	18.2
South West (SD)	26 494	25.2	9.9	1.3	9.0	44.7	8.4	22.9
South West (SSD)	26 494	25.2	9.9	1.3	9.0	44.7	8.4	22.9
Balonne (S)	4 825	27.0	7.3	1.3	12.6	48.1	8.1	20.6
Bendemere (S)	1 037	23.9	11.7	0.9	3.9	40.8	5.8	21.6
Booringa (S)	1 934	24.5	12.2	0.9	6.7	45.8	5.6	25.9
Bulloo (S)	520	19.9	4.4	1.1	7.9	48.5	6.9	21.9
Bungil (S)	1 998	26.5	9.7	0.4	1.6	46.0	4.1	17.7
Murweh (S)	5 031	25.3	12.1	1.0	7.3	44.4	8.6	22.5
Paroo (S)	2 310	24.3	10.9	1.5	25.3	36.8	14.3	28.1
Quilpie (S)	1 285	24.7	7.0	2.4	9.0	49.1	5.9	23.8
Roma (T)	6 565	25.1	10.0	1.8	6.6	44.8	10.3	23.8
Warroo (S)	989	23.1	10.3	0.6	3.9	41.3	5.0	23.3

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
<i>Wide Bay-Burnett SD Bal (SSD) continued</i>								
Kolan (S)	81.4	3.0	55.0	22.1	188	882	87.1	80.7
Maryborough (C)	72.5	4.6	53.2	13.4	235	938	85.3	72.3
Miriam Vale (S)	71.7	3.2	56.5	25.2	191	878	82.0	76.1
Monto (S)	73.3	3.7	62.0	4.9	226	962	93.6	74.9
Mundubbera (S)	47.6	4.8	70.2	4.2	243	921	81.0	59.7
Murgon (S)	46.1	3.6	59.4	8.9	205	859	92.4	59.0
Nanango (S)	76.1	3.4	48.3	20.6	203	879	88.1	76.1
Perry (S)	33.3	2.5	52.5	16.6	194	872	93.2	81.0
Tiaro (S)	80.3	3.4	55.3	20.7	185	893	90.2	83.1
Wondai (S)	60.4	3.7	54.9	12.0	202	904	91.2	78.0
Woocoo (S)	73.1	4.4	61.4	11.7	224	967	97.6	85.3
Darling Downs (SD)	77.9	6.8	60.5	7.4	255	982	87.7	69.1
Toowoomba City (SSD)	82.7	8.7	57.7	8.5	275	991	81.2	63.9
Toowoomba (C) - Central	73.2	8.7	57.2	10.5	271	966	75.8	59.8
Toowoomba (C) - North-East	89.9	14.9	55.2	7.7	336	1 063	77.5	65.2
Toowoomba (C) - North-West	79.1	4.9	59.2	8.8	244	944	85.7	62.6
Toowoomba (C) - South-East	88.6	12.0	58.8	6.8	306	1 053	81.6	67.4
Toowoomba (C) - West	81.1	5.8	57.1	8.8	250	957	82.7	64.3
Darling Downs SD Bal (SSD)	73.3	5.4	62.7	6.6	239	975	92.5	73.1
Cambooya (S)	86.3	7.6	70.2	5.4	255	1 022	99.3	83.0
Chinchilla (S)	72.1	4.4	58.8	7.4	224	958	93.1	74.6
Clifton (S)	86.5	4.4	59.6	4.4	230	979	94.8	78.5
Crow's Nest (S)	79.7	9.7	64.0	5.1	262	1 030	96.1	84.0
Dalby (T)	69.4	6.0	62.8	7.5	255	981	87.4	67.0
Goondiwindi (T)	68.9	6.3	69.4	6.2	279	983	77.8	56.7
Inglewood (S)	28.6	4.6	60.5	7.6	215	933	91.3	65.3
Jondaryan (S)	79.1	4.7	68.2	4.9	259	993	95.6	74.9
Millmerran (S)	56.5	3.5	65.6	3.3	244	957	93.9	66.3
Murilla (S)	66.7	5.4	64.4	5.6	227	957	88.1	66.7
Pittsworth (S)	68.1	4.2	63.8	4.8	261	982	95.6	74.4
Rosalie (S)	75.9	3.4	63.2	6.8	222	975	97.7	81.5
Stanthorpe (S)	81.9	5.3	54.8	8.8	214	944	91.1	72.2
Tara (S)	81.6	3.8	59.1	13.2	205	899	88.4	70.1
Taroom (S)	50.0	4.5	72.5	4.0	220	955	93.8	72.3
Waggamba (S)	71.0	6.0	72.5	4.4	254	1 007	95.5	65.8
Wambo (S)	75.6	4.4	66.3	5.1	245	992	95.5	77.0
Warwick (S) - Central	66.8	5.7	54.4	9.7	237	950	87.1	66.5
Warwick (S) - East	64.9	5.3	64.3	6.0	230	975	95.8	77.3
Warwick (S) - North	75.0	4.0	55.7	8.3	203	976	96.9	81.6
Warwick (S) - West	63.9	5.6	63.9	7.4	216	980	97.8	81.4
South West (SD)	55.5	5.3	68.5	6.3	252	960	87.1	63.2
South West (SSD)	55.5	5.3	68.5	6.3	252	960	87.1	63.2
Balonne (S)	64.0	5.5	69.6	6.3	245	955	87.8	57.5
Bendemere (S)	66.7	3.5	63.2	5.5	216	937	96.1	76.2
Booringa (S)	31.3	3.3	65.2	6.7	219	935	92.3	70.8
Bulloo (S)	0.0	1.7	80.7	1.7	295	995	67.3	56.7
Bungil (S)	45.5	4.1	75.2	2.4	260	994	96.0	74.5
Murweh (S)	68.1	6.2	65.8	8.1	238	954	86.6	67.4
Paroo (S)	52.4	3.6	62.8	9.5	234	901	84.4	58.7
Quilpie (S)	50.0	4.7	74.7	3.3	277	986	82.7	54.8
Roma (T)	51.9	6.7	69.0	6.5	279	984	83.2	59.2
Warroo (S)	50.0	5.0	71.2	4.7	240	958	93.4	67.5

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fitzroy (SD)	178 035	25.1	9.1	3.0	4.2	43.7	9.8	20.6
Rockhampton (SSD)	64 518	22.9	12.3	2.9	5.0	39.1	12.3	23.2
Fitzroy (S) - Pt A	4 661	32.1	6.8	1.1	4.9	51.8	12.4	14.0
Rockhampton (C)	59 857	22.2	12.8	3.1	5.0	38.1	12.3	23.9
Gladstone (SSD)	37 347	26.1	6.5	3.9	2.9	45.8	9.5	17.9
Calliope (S) - Pt A	10 773	27.8	6.8	3.7	1.8	47.4	7.4	15.0
Gladstone (C)	26 574	25.5	6.4	3.9	3.4	45.1	10.4	19.1
Fitzroy SD Bal (SSD)	76 170	26.5	7.7	2.6	4.2	46.6	8.0	19.5
Banana (S)	13 881	26.7	8.1	2.0	3.2	47.0	6.9	20.4
Bauhinia (S)	2 242	27.1	8.3	0.7	1.6	53.5	3.7	22.2
Calliope (S) - Pt B	2 805	24.0	8.2	4.2	2.4	45.3	4.8	18.2
Duaringa (S)	9 232	30.9	2.2	2.1	14.9	54.3	9.4	14.3
Emerald (S)	12 564	28.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	52.6	6.5	19.8
Fitzroy (S) - Pt B	5 159	26.9	7.2	1.3	1.4	45.6	6.8	15.2
Jericho (S)	1 040	25.0	9.4	0.7	3.0	47.8	3.6	24.9
Livingstone (S)	23 156	24.1	10.4	3.3	2.1	40.2	10.1	20.2
Mount Morgan (S)	2 964	20.6	19.9	3.1	10.6	30.4	11.4	32.9
Peak Downs (S)	3 127	30.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	59.7	4.7	13.1
Central West (SD)	12 521	24.5	10.7	1.6	6.3	47.2	6.8	25.3
Central West (SSD)	12 521	24.5	10.7	1.6	6.3	47.2	6.8	25.3
Aramac (S)	861	23.3	11.0	0.9	3.0	39.6	3.7	25.8
Barcaldine (S)	1 791	25.0	12.3	1.8	7.6	46.9	7.2	27.2
Barcoo (S)	470	27.1	5.3	1.6	8.2	54.4	5.8	20.7
Blackall (S)	1 858	24.6	12.6	1.4	2.7	46.3	6.1	26.9
Boulia (S)	530	22.8	5.8	1.4	30.3	51.9	11.5	27.1
Diamantina (S)	324	24.1	4.4	1.5	41.3	63.0	16.7	33.3
Ilfracombe (S)	328	28.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	55.0	6.3	23.1
Isisford (S)	301	23.1	10.2	1.1	0.0	61.6	0.0	29.5
Longreach (S)	3 849	24.9	11.3	2.0	3.1	46.5	7.8	22.9
Tambo (S)	558	20.5	11.6	0.8	5.4	43.0	5.6	21.1
Winton (S)	1 651	24.3	10.2	2.0	6.7	46.4	6.0	26.8
Mackay (SD)	120 324	25.0	8.0	3.7	3.2	44.6	8.9	19.7
Mackay City Part A (SSD)	61 078	24.4	9.8	3.9	4.3	41.5	11.3	21.1
Mackay (C) - Pt A	61 078	24.4	9.8	3.9	4.3	41.5	11.3	21.1
Mackay SD Bal (SSD)	59 246	25.6	6.1	3.5	2.1	47.8	6.4	18.0
Belyando (S)	10 759	28.6	3.3	2.6	2.2	55.4	6.0	17.6
Broadsound (S)	7 552	29.7	2.1	2.9	1.9	56.9	3.5	15.0
Mackay (C) - Pt B	10 370	25.7	7.3	4.0	1.9	45.9	5.1	15.4
Mirani (S)	5 019	26.5	8.5	3.0	1.4	46.6	5.8	17.0
Nebo (S)	2 257	28.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	59.3	2.8	16.8
Sarina (S)	9 354	25.7	8.8	2.7	3.9	42.8	8.7	18.9
Whitsunday (S)	13 935	19.9	7.2	4.9	1.4	40.1	8.6	21.7

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Fitzroy (SD)	76.3	6.5	64.3	9.1	292	972	83.9	63.0
Rockhampton (SSD)	78.5	7.3	60.3	10.5	266	967	84.4	64.8
Fitzroy (S) - Pt A	75.0	4.6	67.3	8.8	243	973	91.0	69.7
Rockhampton (C)	78.7	7.5	59.8	10.7	268	966	84.0	64.4
Gladstone (SSD)	71.7	6.5	68.6	9.0	309	984	81.6	63.4
Calliope (S) - Pt A	78.1	7.3	67.5	8.7	309	1 005	84.2	71.6
Gladstone (C)	69.6	6.2	69.0	9.1	309	976	80.6	60.0
Fitzroy SD Bal (SSD)	76.5	5.9	65.8	8.0	307	970	84.4	61.2
Banana (S)	78.4	5.2	68.3	6.4	310	965	88.6	63.7
Bauhinia (S)	50.0	4.6	74.0	3.0	257	992	84.4	62.9
Calliope (S) - Pt B	81.6	3.8	63.0	9.8	238	937	94.3	73.7
Duaringa (S)	69.4	5.5	71.3	7.6	393	946	91.0	24.0
Emerald (S)	60.0	7.2	75.3	4.9	398	1 003	71.3	51.8
Fitzroy (S) - Pt B	76.8	4.6	66.1	7.9	239	975	94.9	83.7
Jericho (S)	40.0	3.2	68.9	4.4	238	931	90.2	64.4
Livingstone (S)	85.7	7.1	59.3	11.4	256	979	81.4	71.8
Mount Morgan (S)	66.7	1.8	37.6	22.0	185	821	93.9	77.1
Peak Downs (S)	82.2	5.6	75.5	3.1	408	1 012	87.1	36.1
Central West (SD)	46.5	5.5	69.1	6.9	271	969	84.9	61.8
Central West (SSD)	46.5	5.5	69.1	6.9	271	969	84.9	61.8
Aramac (S)	0.0	3.6	71.3	9.6	247	929	93.8	70.0
Barcaldine (S)	73.7	6.5	63.7	6.1	266	986	92.7	66.2
Barcoo (S)	25.0	1.5	78.7	7.4	281	967	84.5	54.8
Blackall (S)	47.1	4.0	63.7	6.7	255	954	91.4	65.3
Boulia (S)	0.0	3.0	71.7	7.7	340	874	80.8	40.1
Diamantina (S)	0.0	4.6	79.7	3.0	301	941	47.1	28.3
Ilfracombe (S)	71.4	6.6	83.3	2.1	246	981	91.0	68.2
Isisford (S)	100.0	3.5	72.1	6.9	253	982	97.2	56.5
Longreach (S)	42.9	8.1	69.3	6.4	288	1 001	79.6	59.4
Tambo (S)	33.3	4.0	70.3	7.4	248	944	92.8	70.2
Winton (S)	54.5	4.1	70.3	8.6	257	942	79.8	65.5
Mackay (SD)	74.4	5.4	67.3	7.5	332	984	80.6	60.4
Mackay City Part A (SSD)	73.4	6.1	65.2	8.9	296	980	78.7	62.3
Mackay (C) - Pt A	73.4	6.1	65.2	8.9	296	980	78.7	62.3
Mackay SD Bal (SSD)	75.5	4.8	69.4	6.2	372	988	82.4	58.4
Belyando (S)	71.9	5.9	73.4	4.9	540	986	87.3	49.4
Broadsound (S)	86.8	5.4	72.5	3.9	496	999	87.8	26.2
Mackay (C) - Pt B	70.1	3.4	65.5	5.7	303	990	90.0	79.4
Mirani (S)	85.1	3.4	63.8	5.8	299	978	90.0	71.6
Nebo (S)	80.8	5.6	74.5	2.9	420	992	86.6	23.0
Sarina (S)	69.0	3.1	60.9	9.0	279	942	85.5	67.6
Whitsunday (S)	75.9	6.1	74.6	7.7	307	1 014	65.1	59.5

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Northern (SD)	192 179	23.5	9.5	5.4	5.7	41.9	10.5	20.8
Townsville City Part A (SSD)	83 590	20.2	10.4	5.9	4.7	37.6	11.8	24.5
Aitkenvale	5 167	21.8	9.8	6.8	4.2	37.9	9.5	18.7
City	2 558	9.0	7.4	6.5	4.9	25.4	5.0	33.2
Cranbrook	6 610	22.3	7.5	5.7	4.7	42.0	11.4	15.3
Currajong	2 735	17.2	16.7	4.0	4.3	28.1	11.0	25.9
Douglas	2 065	14.1	1.5	8.4	1.0	55.0	10.8	12.6
Garbutt	2 573	21.9	14.2	5.6	16.4	29.3	20.2	35.7
Gulliver	3 087	18.1	16.1	4.9	5.3	30.2	11.5	22.8
Heatley	4 693	23.8	7.6	5.8	6.4	39.4	13.1	16.5
Hermit Park	3 541	16.5	11.3	6.6	5.7	26.4	18.1	33.3
Hyde Park-Mysterton	2 377	20.7	12.5	5.1	3.6	37.2	13.8	31.2
Magnetic Island	2 070	22.0	11.8	7.0	1.8	33.8	15.2	31.0
Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle	3 767	27.5	3.8	4.8	5.7	45.9	12.3	14.8
Mundingburra	4 087	18.8	18.7	6.8	2.8	35.3	11.3	28.5
Murray	7 172	24.0	5.8	6.1	0.7	58.7	4.9	7.8
North Ward-Castle Hill	5 276	13.5	8.6	9.7	3.6	29.2	10.4	35.9
Oonoonba-Idalia-Cluden	1 718	21.6	9.9	3.6	7.9	37.1	12.1	25.0
Pallarenda-Shelley Beach	1 042	19.5	21.0	7.6	0.8	37.6	7.4	14.3
Pimlico	2 392	14.4	14.9	5.8	3.1	26.6	13.1	34.5
Railway Estate	2 787	19.2	13.2	4.2	6.7	30.8	14.6	27.8
Rosslea	1 555	13.6	11.7	5.7	4.2	24.5	11.1	32.8
Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens	2 385	17.9	20.9	6.5	2.9	34.9	7.8	31.5
South Townsville	1 815	14.6	14.8	5.8	6.8	29.0	11.2	36.4
Stuart-Roseneath	827	20.1	7.4	4.9	2.5	43.3	10.4	25.8
Vincent	2 976	34.7	3.5	5.2	9.0	51.1	18.6	6.1
West End	3 511	14.8	12.1	5.5	6.5	26.3	13.8	36.9
Wulguru	4 804	25.6	8.0	3.8	3.4	43.1	11.0	15.3
Thuringowa City Part A (SSD)	38 825	29.4	4.1	4.1	5.4	51.5	11.8	10.8
Kelso	7 813	31.7	3.0	4.1	6.6	53.0	13.0	8.7
Kirwan	15 720	26.8	5.5	4.4	4.0	50.7	10.7	11.8
Thuringowa (C) - Pt A Bal	15 292	31.0	3.2	3.7	6.2	51.6	12.1	10.7
Northern SD Bal (SSD)	69 764	24.0	11.4	5.6	7.2	41.1	8.3	21.3
Bowen (S)	13 142	23.5	11.9	4.3	5.4	39.2	9.1	25.2
Burdekin (S)	18 955	22.2	12.7	6.2	3.5	40.6	6.5	21.1
Charters Towers (C)	9 023	24.8	13.4	3.5	7.6	41.6	11.9	23.2
Dalrymple (S)	3 439	26.3	8.1	1.7	2.5	47.2	5.8	19.9
Hinchinbrook (S)	15 495	25.0	12.7	8.4	17.4	39.8	9.1	21.6
Thuringowa (C) - Pt B	6 585	25.1	5.3	5.0	2.2	44.1	7.5	15.0
Townsville (C) - Pt B	3 125	24.3	4.9	4.7	1.2	44.0	7.3	12.3
Far North (SD)	210 766	24.0	8.6	8.4	13.2	39.7	12.3	22.1
Cairns City Part A (SSD)	106 694	22.3	7.4	9.6	7.0	39.0	12.7	22.1
Cairns (C) - Barron	16 048	25.3	4.4	7.7	5.1	43.5	11.0	18.6
Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	21 686	18.7	10.6	11.3	13.6	27.5	20.2	31.7
Cairns (C) - City	8 271	10.9	10.0	15.5	8.1	21.6	13.0	40.5
Cairns (C) - Mt Whitfield	11 568	19.7	9.3	7.6	3.8	36.8	11.0	22.2
Cairns (C) - Northern Suburbs	12 421	24.7	5.6	10.2	2.6	42.8	10.6	15.7
Cairns (C) - Trinity	25 543	26.9	6.0	8.4	7.1	44.4	11.8	15.6
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	11 157	22.7	6.8	8.9	4.1	44.4	8.3	14.0

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Northern (SD)	78.9	7.7	65.6	8.4	294	981	79.6	62.2
Townsville City Part A (SSD)	81.0	10.7	65.7	9.6	314	998	71.2	56.1
Aitkenvale	88.7	10.3	65.1	9.6	286	997	84.2	53.6
City	70.0	13.9	71.7	13.0	416	1 075	32.8	44.1
Cranbrook	85.5	11.3	69.1	8.2	305	1 036	91.1	67.6
Currajong	88.0	6.1	60.0	11.6	280	951	71.2	67.2
Douglas	89.5	10.3	50.8	16.6	273	1 021	95.7	66.5
Garbutt	62.5	3.1	55.9	12.9	225	840	63.7	36.4
Gulliver	80.6	6.4	59.5	10.4	265	946	89.4	68.2
Heatley	82.8	7.7	66.2	10.0	279	978	89.7	54.7
Hermit Park	78.1	12.1	65.3	11.4	328	977	51.7	47.3
Hyde Park-Mysterton	75.0	13.1	66.4	9.2	351	1 023	61.9	56.0
Magnetic Island	70.6	10.6	60.8	11.3	252	983	77.4	53.7
Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle	66.7	6.2	74.3	7.5	283	1 007	85.9	65.9
Mundingburra	92.0	14.5	57.1	8.5	332	1 037	72.4	58.3
Murray	90.8	14.1	76.8	3.2	372	1 108	99.6	69.5
North Ward-Castle Hill	90.1	20.9	70.4	9.9	476	1 054	32.1	37.5
Oonoonba-Idalia-Cluden	59.3	4.2	64.4	11.8	261	928	76.1	69.7
Pallarenda-Shelley Beach	100.0	18.4	60.3	6.4	392	1 111	87.5	67.8
Pimlico	82.6	10.9	64.4	8.3	318	984	50.4	45.3
Railway Estate	75.0	7.7	62.8	9.4	301	959	74.2	63.6
Rosslea	50.0	10.7	69.3	13.4	345	980	24.9	35.7
Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens	67.6	12.8	58.0	7.1	351	1 043	53.9	59.6
South Townsville	70.6	11.2	61.4	15.1	324	972	75.2	58.0
Stuart-Roseneath	78.6	2.7	66.3	12.3	262	929	87.5	68.3
Vincent	77.1	4.5	65.3	12.7	221	877	97.9	27.8
West End	75.9	11.5	67.4	13.1	336	965	50.6	49.2
Wulguru	77.8	6.0	65.8	9.3	269	977	89.4	69.5
Thuringowa City Part A (SSD)	79.6	6.2	71.4	8.2	274	996	92.8	64.3
Kelso	84.6	6.3	70.9	9.2	260	984	99.1	69.9
Kirwan	80.2	7.2	71.5	7.6	291	1 017	89.3	58.5
Thuringowa (C) - Pt A Bal	76.0	5.0	71.5	8.4	264	980	93.4	67.6
Northern SD Bal (SSD)	76.2	4.7	62.5	7.0	282	953	83.6	68.8
Bowen (S)	64.5	4.1	62.9	9.0	263	905	73.0	60.8
Burdekin (S)	69.0	4.5	64.5	4.9	305	982	84.9	70.3
Charters Towers (C)	90.9	6.5	54.3	8.7	284	966	88.9	66.2
Dalrymple (S)	66.0	3.9	69.1	7.4	247	943	84.1	72.4
Hinchinbrook (S)	78.2	3.9	59.3	5.5	280	933	85.6	64.6
Thuringowa (C) - Pt B	82.8	5.3	67.8	9.8	272	988	89.6	84.9
Townsville (C) - Pt B	85.7	6.9	70.4	7.4	293	1 008	92.1	88.1
Far North (SD)	75.7	6.7	67.9	8.0	294	978	71.5	56.8
Cairns City Part A (SSD)	79.7	8.1	72.5	8.1	329	1 012	66.9	54.7
Cairns (C) - Barron	84.2	10.4	77.0	7.3	345	1 049	71.1	63.1
Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	73.3	5.7	66.4	11.4	301	930	48.9	38.2
Cairns (C) - City	79.8	8.8	68.3	14.0	362	990	33.4	29.6
Cairns (C) - Mt Whitfield	87.6	12.0	74.6	6.3	389	1 058	74.7	62.3
Cairns (C) - Northern Suburbs	82.5	10.5	75.2	7.0	339	1 059	75.7	63.2
Cairns (C) - Trinity	74.6	5.2	73.6	6.6	292	1 003	76.1	59.7
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	85.7	8.7	74.6	5.3	354	1 054	89.9	67.8

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Far North SD Bal (SSD)	104 072	25.7	9.8	7.1	19.5	40.5	12.0	22.1
Atherton (S)	10 131	23.6	15.0	6.9	5.3	37.4	11.9	24.1
Aurukun (S)	836	33.8	3.1	1.0	90.2	33.1	38.8	15.7
Cairns (C) - Pt B	6 813	29.3	7.0	4.3	35.3	41.9	13.7	17.8
Cardwell (S)	9 114	22.7	10.6	7.0	7.3	39.8	8.0	23.1
Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	5 738	25.8	5.9	3.3	48.0	38.5	18.5	27.5
Cook (S) - Weipa only	2 276	29.3	0.5	6.0	7.6	62.1	4.2	25.4
Croydon (S)	287	28.4	7.8	1.1	34.1	39.7	14.7	22.9
Douglas (S)	9 698	20.5	7.5	6.7	11.6	36.2	10.4	22.9
Eacham (S)	6 293	25.1	12.4	5.3	2.7	39.2	9.3	21.0
Etheridge (S)	957	20.7	5.4	2.4	3.0	43.6	5.1	21.7
Herberton (S)	5 253	27.5	11.3	5.8	11.6	38.9	13.7	22.0
Johnstone (S)	19 780	25.0	12.0	8.8	8.2	41.1	10.1	22.2
Mareeba (S)	18 217	24.2	10.6	12.1	10.4	39.8	10.5	21.9
Torres (S)	8 679	37.6	4.7	2.3	85.2	48.9	25.9	14.2
North West (SD)	35 947	27.0	5.1	4.9	23.9	45.9	12.1	21.1
North West (SSD)	35 947	27.0	5.1	4.9	23.9	45.9	12.1	21.1
Burke (S)	1 170	32.8	3.2	0.6	76.2	51.1	19.2	22.6
Carpentaria (S)	3 550	27.2	5.6	2.6	63.5	40.1	19.2	20.0
Cloncurry (S)	3 227	27.7	6.6	1.9	27.7	48.2	12.2	24.2
Flinders (S)	2 234	24.7	9.8	1.5	8.9	42.9	7.7	23.2
McKinlay (S)	1 157	20.4	7.1	0.7	4.3	45.0	4.6	24.4
Mornington (S)	1 128	30.1	3.3	0.7	89.2	37.2	25.5	11.9
Mount Isa (C)	22 352	27.0	4.3	7.0	14.2	46.6	11.3	20.8
Richmond (S)	1 129	26.4	8.4	1.1	7.7	51.6	5.1	19.0

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Queensland *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Far North SD Bal (SSD)	71.6	5.3	63.0	8.0	258	942	76.4	59.1
Atherton (S)	79.5	6.9	58.8	8.4	257	979	80.5	65.5
Aurukun (S)	16.7	4.1	55.8	1.0	139	626	96.3	3.0
Cairns (C) - Pt B	61.8	3.9	66.6	5.9	246	904	87.1	60.5
Cardwell (S)	69.8	5.0	65.6	5.1	281	967	72.5	61.8
Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	45.2	4.0	66.3	9.3	218	855	67.6	42.3
Cook (S) - Weipa only	94.1	8.9	86.5	2.1	490	1 074	65.4	2.5
Croydon (S)	0.0	2.5	66.7	16.4	189	789	70.0	52.1
Douglas (S)	70.5	7.0	71.1	6.7	306	1 012	54.2	53.5
Eacham (S)	72.6	7.2	59.4	9.5	251	980	91.7	71.4
Etheridge (S)	16.7	2.1	71.3	5.2	277	940	69.6	65.2
Herberton (S)	83.9	4.6	50.9	18.9	204	896	87.7	69.9
Johnstone (S)	74.2	4.5	61.6	7.6	266	959	76.0	63.8
Mareeba (S)	78.2	5.3	60.2	9.2	250	954	86.1	66.6
Torres (S)	63.2	4.3	63.4	8.0	182	797	66.8	16.6
North West (SD)	57.4	6.1	72.4	5.9	340	940	72.0	52.1
North West (SSD)	57.4	6.1	72.4	5.9	340	940	72.0	52.1
Burke (S)	17.6	3.0	53.9	13.0	193	816	48.7	29.6
Carpentaria (S)	3.7	3.1	64.3	5.1	196	814	58.6	41.2
Cloncurry (S)	51.4	5.5	72.5	6.6	284	941	74.0	44.7
Flinders (S)	78.6	4.6	68.2	6.3	266	935	87.5	62.4
McKinlay (S)	10.0	4.3	79.9	3.1	322	964	82.2	58.0
Mornington (S)	17.6	4.2	57.6	2.1	144	665	72.4	2.4
Mount Isa (C)	71.8	7.2	75.2	6.0	394	983	71.1	55.5
Richmond (S)	33.3	4.5	72.0	3.9	271	953	93.0	58.5

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — South Australia

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	1 474 253	20.5	14.1	10.9	1.5	37.8	9.9	25.6
Adelaide (SD)	1 079 112	19.5	14.4	13.3	0.9	37.1	10.4	26.2
Northern (SSD)	334 883	22.8	10.2	11.6	1.3	39.4	11.7	20.6
Elizabeth (C)	26 374	23.5	14.9	7.3	2.5	30.1	18.0	27.7
Enfield (C) - Pt A	45 431	16.7	19.1	17.3	1.9	27.1	13.6	31.6
Gawler (M)	17 127	22.3	14.6	5.1	0.9	37.2	10.9	22.8
Munno Para (C)	38 610	27.8	6.7	8.0	1.4	44.0	12.5	16.6
Salisbury (C)	111 778	24.1	7.7	14.4	1.4	41.5	12.3	18.5
Tea Tree Gully (C)	95 563	21.9	8.1	9.4	0.5	43.5	8.2	15.6
Western (SSD)	208 691	16.6	18.6	20.0	1.2	31.3	10.5	31.1
Enfield (C) - Pt B	15 923	18.9	18.9	37.8	2.0	28.6	16.2	31.1
Henley & Grange (C)	14 269	14.7	19.4	10.2	0.6	31.7	8.1	35.2
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	88 193	16.8	18.6	22.1	1.1	32.1	10.0	28.2
Port Adelaide (C)	38 764	19.5	16.1	13.2	1.9	34.4	12.3	30.4
Thebarton (M)	7 829	13.3	15.3	28.0	1.2	24.9	11.6	34.1
West Torrens (C)	43 694	14.1	21.0	17.3	0.7	28.7	8.5	35.3
Eastern (SSD)	218 867	16.1	16.5	16.2	0.4	36.3	8.4	31.1
Adelaide (C)	12 831	6.5	14.1	16.3	0.8	22.1	7.6	48.8
Burnside (C)	39 979	16.4	19.7	14.5	0.2	38.4	7.5	30.6
Campbelltown (C)	45 801	17.3	15.2	23.4	0.5	34.9	8.8	23.6
East Torrens (DC)	6 937	21.6	7.2	13.7	0.4	48.9	6.0	15.1
Kensington & Norwood (C)	9 297	10.7	18.7	14.9	0.3	26.1	14.3	44.6
Payneham (C)	16 003	13.7	23.6	21.4	0.5	29.4	8.5	38.1
Prospect (C)	19 176	17.4	15.5	15.5	0.9	35.3	8.5	29.7
St Peters (M)	8 541	16.2	15.7	16.1	0.3	33.9	8.8	31.4
Stirling (DC)	16 936	22.9	8.5	6.7	0.3	48.1	7.8	16.8
Unley (C)	36 481	15.5	16.7	13.4	0.3	36.6	8.6	35.1
Walkerville (M)	6 885	14.2	21.7	10.8	0.3	35.9	6.3	33.3
Southern (SSD)	316 671	20.4	14.6	8.7	0.6	38.8	10.2	24.9
Brighton (C)	19 221	13.6	27.2	6.7	0.5	30.3	8.1	36.3
Glenelg (C)	13 151	12.0	25.4	7.5	0.4	27.4	8.7	45.4
Happy Valley (C)	37 891	24.8	6.3	7.1	0.3	50.7	8.3	12.1
Marion (C)	77 446	18.6	17.7	10.9	0.6	34.2	10.9	28.5
Mitcham (C)	61 542	17.5	17.4	10.7	0.3	38.4	7.8	26.1
Noarlunga (C)	92 599	23.8	9.7	7.2	0.8	40.7	12.5	19.7
Willunga (DC)	14 821	24.8	12.6	5.7	0.5	39.4	10.7	21.1
Outer Adelaide (SD)	104 385	23.0	13.9	4.1	0.6	39.8	7.9	20.9
Barossa (SSD)	42 006	23.8	11.3	4.1	0.6	42.9	6.4	18.5
Angaston (DC)	7 201	20.5	15.7	2.8	0.4	37.3	7.0	25.5
Barossa (DC)	5 259	25.2	9.3	4.1	0.4	45.3	5.5	14.7
Gumeracha (DC)	6 410	24.4	8.4	4.7	0.3	46.4	4.9	14.1
Kapunda (DC)	3 454	24.2	14.6	2.9	1.1	40.5	6.6	22.0
Light (DC)	6 070	25.5	8.3	3.9	0.7	47.7	5.9	13.6
Mallala (DC)	7 004	26.8	7.3	5.9	0.9	45.1	7.2	14.8
Mount Pleasant (DC)	2 378	21.8	12.2	3.6	0.7	37.3	7.1	18.3
Tanunda (DC)	4 230	20.6	18.6	4.0	0.5	37.9	7.5	25.2
Kangaroo Island (SSD)	4 228	23.5	12.8	2.9	0.8	43.1	6.2	22.8
Dudley (DC)	716	18.0	15.5	4.7	0.0	32.1	6.2	21.8
Kingscote (DC)	3 512	24.6	12.3	2.5	1.0	45.7	6.2	23.1

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — South Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	81.6	8.6	59.4	10.3	285	984	77.0	69.9
Adelaide (SD)	82.7	9.9	59.2	10.4	297	991	74.1	69.7
Northern (SSD)	77.6	5.0	60.8	12.0	257	948	80.5	71.3
Elizabeth (C)	61.3	2.1	46.8	23.2	201	786	55.4	54.0
Enfield (C) - Pt A	76.2	6.1	50.2	14.3	249	894	69.4	58.7
Gawler (M)	80.5	5.6	56.5	11.2	259	968	75.7	71.9
Munno Para (C)	69.1	2.9	61.7	13.9	235	908	83.8	72.4
Salisbury (C)	76.5	3.5	62.6	12.7	244	934	84.4	73.4
Tea Tree Gully (C)	85.9	7.6	68.1	7.7	300	1 047	90.4	81.0
Western (SSD)	81.2	7.4	54.1	12.3	278	943	66.0	63.9
Enfield (C) - Pt B	74.5	2.9	43.3	24.2	196	741	42.8	40.3
Henley & Grange (C)	82.4	12.6	59.6	9.2	334	1 038	58.8	67.8
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	82.1	7.1	54.0	11.4	278	951	70.4	66.2
Port Adelaide (C)	77.6	5.6	55.5	12.9	266	927	70.4	68.8
Thebarton (M)	80.0	13.2	55.7	14.3	287	936	64.4	54.7
West Torrens (C)	85.6	8.6	54.6	11.2	299	986	64.7	64.1
Eastern (SSD)	89.3	19.4	60.3	8.1	381	1 069	66.3	66.8
Adelaide (C)	63.6	26.4	60.6	11.5	522	1 064	17.8	36.8
Burnside (C)	92.9	24.5	58.4	5.9	452	1 123	69.7	74.6
Campbelltown (C)	86.8	9.8	58.1	9.2	286	1 007	77.9	71.9
East Torrens (DC)	93.1	20.4	68.9	5.5	366	1 119	93.8	84.5
Kensington & Norwood (C)	90.2	24.7	61.4	10.1	416	1 058	36.4	44.5
Payneham (C)	91.0	13.1	52.5	11.2	305	993	59.3	59.2
Prospect (C)	86.9	17.6	62.4	8.4	345	1 052	72.5	67.2
St Peters (M)	93.2	24.7	63.0	8.4	417	1 083	63.3	60.2
Stirling (DC)	87.8	20.8	69.1	6.3	365	1 126	97.6	87.5
Unley (C)	91.0	22.9	62.3	7.6	412	1 086	61.0	63.9
Walkerville (M)	93.8	23.3	55.9	5.5	492	1 109	69.0	68.1
Southern (SSD)	84.8	9.9	60.3	9.4	298	1 017	79.2	74.3
Brighton (C)	88.8	13.0	50.6	8.3	344	1 050	66.3	72.0
Glenside (C)	88.2	12.7	56.8	9.5	381	1 035	37.4	58.0
Happy Valley (C)	90.1	10.8	71.8	6.0	318	1 092	95.0	86.0
Marion (C)	84.1	8.2	56.8	9.2	283	989	72.8	68.8
Mitcham (C)	92.8	19.1	59.5	6.9	361	1 091	81.6	79.2
Noarlunga (C)	78.1	3.9	62.2	12.5	249	956	87.2	73.8
Willunga (DC)	78.9	6.6	58.4	12.3	253	982	91.0	81.9
Outer Adelaide (SD)	83.2	6.4	60.1	8.9	260	1 002	91.7	78.1
Barossa (SSD)	83.3	6.0	63.3	7.3	270	1 010	92.6	82.0
Angaston (DC)	85.2	5.5	61.1	5.5	283	973	83.8	70.9
Barossa (DC)	88.9	6.7	65.6	6.3	271	1 038	94.9	86.3
Gumeracha (DC)	84.8	9.5	69.9	6.9	292	1 068	95.9	87.0
Kapunda (DC)	84.4	5.1	56.9	8.7	232	978	92.0	82.3
Light (DC)	83.1	6.2	63.5	7.7	265	1 018	97.2	84.5
Mallala (DC)	71.9	2.1	63.4	10.8	249	984	97.4	87.3
Mount Pleasant (DC)	93.9	4.7	61.7	8.3	260	999	93.9	82.2
Tanunda (DC)	82.8	7.9	60.1	4.7	293	1 021	88.0	78.4
Kangaroo Island (SSD)	91.5	6.0	63.6	14.0	229	980	92.8	70.3
Dudley (DC)	77.8	7.5	60.9	13.9	230	973	96.0	81.6
Kingscote (DC)	94.7	5.6	64.1	14.0	229	982	91.8	67.7

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — South Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Onkaparinga (SSD)	29 640	24.6	10.1	4.3	0.5	42.9	10.4	19.9
Mount Barker (DC)	21 439	25.3	9.7	4.4	0.6	43.5	11.1	20.2
Onkaparinga (DC)	8 201	22.8	11.0	4.1	0.4	41.3	8.5	19.3
Fleurieu (SSD)	28 511	19.9	21.8	3.9	0.7	31.7	7.9	24.7
Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	8 469	19.5	21.7	4.8	0.9	30.5	8.1	25.7
Strathalbyn (DC)	7 053	23.8	14.1	3.0	0.5	39.5	7.1	21.4
Victor Harbor (DC)	9 336	17.2	29.8	3.6	0.8	26.9	7.8	27.2
Yankalilla (DC)	3 653	20.4	16.3	4.0	0.4	31.2	9.1	21.9
Yorke and Lower North (SD)	44 058	21.9	18.4	2.2	1.3	36.1	6.8	24.9
Yorke (SSD)	24 592	20.2	20.9	2.2	1.9	32.8	6.5	26.2
Bute (DC)	1 062	23.0	10.3	1.6	0.5	46.4	1.8	22.1
Central Yorke Peninsula (DC)	5 266	21.2	19.5	2.1	5.5	34.1	5.8	23.8
Minlaton (DC)	2 390	19.6	24.2	1.7	1.1	34.8	4.6	25.4
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	7 985	20.7	20.5	2.1	1.2	32.4	8.6	26.5
Port Broughton (DC)	1 425	17.3	24.6	1.7	0.2	27.7	4.7	31.3
Walleroo (M)	2 388	18.4	24.8	2.9	0.5	26.7	9.7	28.3
Warooka (DC)	1 131	20.9	15.1	5.1	0.5	33.5	4.5	28.1
Yorketown (DC)	2 945	19.2	23.1	2.1	0.9	32.6	4.4	26.9
Lower North (SSD)	19 466	24.1	15.3	2.2	0.6	40.4	7.2	23.2
Blyth-Snowtown (DC)	2 111	25.5	14.9	1.4	0.7	43.6	5.2	19.7
Burra Burra (DC)	1 943	24.0	14.0	1.7	0.9	40.6	6.7	24.7
Clare (DC)	4 273	24.7	14.9	2.2	0.7	39.9	7.8	22.8
Eudunda (DC)	1 368	23.1	16.8	1.9	0.7	38.3	6.8	22.6
Riverton (DC)	1 698	23.6	17.6	3.0	0.6	40.0	7.7	22.2
Robertstown (DC)	763	25.3	12.9	2.9	0.7	41.3	6.5	20.4
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)	2 158	24.0	14.0	2.0	0.4	39.7	5.8	23.2
Spalding (DC)	500	24.7	14.9	1.5	0.6	43.7	3.7	21.1
Wakefield Plains (DC)	4 652	23.2	16.1	2.9	0.5	40.0	8.6	25.5
Murray Lands (SD)	67 456	22.8	13.8	5.3	2.6	38.2	8.3	24.4
Riverland (SSD)	34 840	22.6	13.7	7.0	1.9	38.9	7.6	23.9
Barmera (DC)	4 445	21.7	16.4	8.8	2.5	37.4	9.1	25.7
Berri (DC)	6 911	23.5	11.4	8.5	2.5	39.7	8.9	23.9
Browns Well (DC)	307	32.3	4.3	1.7	0.0	47.3	12.2	22.2
Loxton (DC)	7 085	22.6	14.8	3.5	0.8	38.9	6.7	23.4
Morgan (DC)	1 368	17.4	14.3	3.1	1.3	29.6	5.9	24.6
Paringa (DC)	1 756	20.8	10.3	5.7	1.4	37.7	4.6	21.8
Renmark (M)	7 920	23.6	13.7	10.7	1.4	40.6	7.8	23.7
Waikerie (DC)	4 877	21.8	15.1	4.5	1.0	39.1	6.4	23.9
Unincorp. Riverland	171	28.3	3.6	0.0	72.7	28.2	25.6	24.0
Murray Mallee (SSD)	32 616	23.0	13.8	3.6	3.3	37.4	9.1	25.0
Coonalpyn Downs (DC)	1 458	25.3	10.1	1.2	0.6	44.4	4.1	18.1
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	1 381	23.6	14.0	1.1	0.7	42.6	3.2	21.4
Lameroo (DC)	1 289	27.1	13.3	1.0	0.6	45.5	4.1	24.6
Mannum (DC)	3 185	18.5	19.0	4.4	1.6	29.9	8.9	30.7
Meningie (DC)	3 966	24.9	13.0	2.8	7.3	37.4	9.9	23.6
Murray Bridge (RC)	16 512	22.8	13.7	4.3	4.0	36.0	11.1	25.2
Peake (DC)	797	24.5	9.4	1.6	0.7	42.8	4.1	14.1
Pinnaroo (DC)	1 118	22.0	18.4	1.9	0.8	41.9	5.9	30.8
Ridley-Truro (DC)	2 910	23.2	11.4	4.1	1.1	40.4	6.6	24.2

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — South Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Onkaparinga (SSD)	84.8	8.1	65.3	8.4	274	1 020	92.3	75.6
Mount Barker (DC)	85.2	8.2	64.9	9.2	271	1 018	92.0	75.1
Onkaparinga (DC)	83.8	7.7	66.5	6.4	284	1 026	93.3	76.9
Fleurieu (SSD)	79.3	5.4	49.9	11.3	233	974	90.2	76.6
Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	79.7	4.7	47.7	15.4	219	951	92.3	78.5
Strathalbyn (DC)	85.5	6.7	60.2	6.4	248	1 002	89.8	79.5
Victor Harbor (DC)	71.8	5.3	42.6	12.5	235	973	85.9	72.7
Yankalilla (DC)	81.4	5.2	55.3	10.4	231	976	95.1	76.6
Yorke and Lower North (SD)	81.8	3.9	52.5	11.0	231	958	92.8	78.4
Yorke (SSD)	81.6	3.2	48.1	13.4	226	937	93.0	78.8
Bute (DC)	84.6	2.5	60.6	9.2	258	1 006	97.1	84.4
Central Yorke Peninsula (DC)	83.1	3.0	51.3	10.3	240	958	94.6	78.6
Minlaton (DC)	85.7	3.7	45.9	8.7	220	971	93.8	81.9
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	78.6	3.6	48.5	14.9	223	929	92.7	78.5
Port Broughton (DC)	100.0	3.5	44.0	13.7	246	921	95.9	79.1
Walleroo (M)	60.0	1.6	40.0	20.9	202	845	85.8	73.0
Warooka (DC)	60.0	3.1	53.2	19.2	211	937	95.0	78.3
Yorketown (DC)	94.1	3.2	45.6	13.3	219	951	90.8	80.9
Lower North (SSD)	82.0	4.8	58.4	8.2	237	984	92.6	77.7
Blyth-Snowtown (DC)	90.6	3.3	58.4	9.2	236	976	96.4	80.6
Burra Burra (DC)	66.7	4.7	60.6	7.7	229	995	89.1	70.8
Clare (DC)	72.7	7.4	62.6	4.9	250	1 012	90.4	72.3
Eudunda (DC)	94.7	3.4	55.2	10.3	224	959	96.2	85.4
Riverton (DC)	84.6	5.6	53.6	8.9	226	988	93.0	80.0
Robertstown (DC)	100.0	1.8	56.4	8.5	217	951	98.6	88.0
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)	84.6	5.0	61.8	4.5	250	1 003	93.4	82.6
Spalding (DC)	80.0	3.3	62.8	8.8	220	1 013	95.9	75.3
Wakefield Plains (DC)	83.3	3.9	54.6	12.3	236	957	91.8	77.6
Murray Lands (SD)	74.1	3.3	60.3	8.9	240	939	86.5	68.1
Riverland (SSD)	73.3	3.7	61.3	7.8	250	947	85.2	67.3
Barmera (DC)	70.1	2.7	57.7	9.6	245	937	82.3	67.8
Berri (DC)	68.8	4.6	64.2	9.6	258	956	86.8	62.0
Browns Well (DC)	100.0	2.0	66.0	10.2	245	992	94.9	72.9
Loxton (DC)	80.9	3.7	62.0	5.8	257	973	88.0	72.6
Morgan (DC)	75.0	2.3	52.0	7.0	219	923	86.5	76.3
Paringa (DC)	85.0	3.4	69.3	4.1	285	973	77.4	69.5
Renmark (M)	74.5	3.5	59.6	9.6	239	925	85.2	65.0
Waikerie (DC)	64.7	4.0	61.8	5.6	252	938	83.3	68.2
Unincorp. Riverland	25.0	4.2	73.0	3.6	211	836	94.9	14.3
Murray Mallee (SSD)	74.9	3.0	59.2	10.2	229	931	87.7	69.0
Coonalpyn Downs (DC)	86.7	3.8	70.8	3.0	230	1 020	96.1	70.5
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	94.4	2.5	62.8	8.5	215	974	96.7	79.3
Lameroo (DC)	100.0	4.6	68.5	4.0	229	1 039	96.6	75.0
Mannum (DC)	73.1	2.8	50.8	11.5	223	927	94.5	71.8
Meningie (DC)	61.7	3.3	58.4	11.3	217	921	92.2	65.0
Murray Bridge (RC)	70.8	2.8	58.6	11.7	236	906	82.4	64.8
Peake (DC)	90.0	3.5	69.0	3.8	233	1 022	96.9	77.9
Pinnaroo (DC)	100.0	2.5	61.8	4.2	233	976	93.8	78.0
Ridley-Truro (DC)	86.1	3.5	58.4	11.7	213	942	84.9	81.8

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — South Australia *continued*

STATE	Estimated resident population(a)	People aged 0–14 years(b)	People aged 65 years and over(b)	People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)	People of Indigenous origin(b)	Couples with dependent children(c)	One-parent families with dependent children(c)	Lone person house- holds(d)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
South East (SD)	62 707	23.4	12.5	3.9	1.0	41.9	8.0	23.6
Upper South East (SSD)	18 950	23.7	13.5	2.1	0.8	43.0	6.2	23.4
Lacedpede (DC)	2 426	24.3	15.0	1.0	1.1	41.5	6.7	24.4
Lucindale (DC)	1 368	28.3	9.1	1.5	0.7	50.8	4.5	18.8
Naracoorte (M)	4 887	21.4	17.5	2.7	1.0	38.7	9.0	28.2
Naracoorte (DC)	1 894	25.5	7.6	1.8	0.8	45.4	3.5	14.1
Robe (DC)	1 352	20.8	17.3	2.3	0.6	33.7	7.3	25.5
Tatiara (DC)	7 023	24.2	12.1	2.3	0.7	45.8	5.0	22.3
Lower South East (SSD)	43 757	23.3	12.1	4.7	1.0	41.4	8.8	23.7
Beachport (DC)	1 641	24.6	11.1	3.2	0.8	44.0	5.4	20.7
Millicent (DC)	7 819	23.4	13.6	4.3	1.3	41.0	8.8	23.8
Mount Gambier (C)	23 061	23.3	12.3	5.6	1.1	40.0	11.2	25.7
Mount Gambier (DC)	5 244	23.7	8.6	4.0	0.8	46.2	4.1	15.2
Penola (DC)	3 399	22.2	13.6	3.2	0.2	42.3	5.0	23.7
Port MacDonnell (DC)	2 593	22.4	11.5	2.6	0.9	42.6	4.8	22.1
Eyre (SD)	33 011	24.3	13.0	3.1	5.8	41.1	8.5	24.2
Lincoln (SSD)	26 868	24.1	13.9	3.3	2.8	41.0	8.4	24.5
Cleve (DC)	1 939	23.7	13.6	0.8	0.6	41.7	5.0	22.3
Elliston (DC)	1 257	26.8	9.9	1.4	1.2	45.2	5.0	21.9
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1 228	22.0	18.3	1.9	0.3	38.2	4.7	22.9
Kimba (DC)	1 296	24.2	14.8	1.3	0.5	43.9	4.0	25.4
Le Hunte (DC)	1 573	24.3	12.8	1.6	0.9	44.8	4.7	19.9
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 036	24.9	11.6	2.5	1.3	44.7	5.3	21.6
Port Lincoln (C)	12 851	24.1	13.7	5.0	4.8	39.1	12.2	26.3
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 659	22.0	18.3	1.4	0.6	39.6	4.8	25.6
West Coast (SSD)	6 143	25.5	9.5	2.2	19.1	41.5	9.0	22.8
Ceduna (DC)	3 544	25.6	8.8	2.9	24.2	39.1	9.9	22.0
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 952	24.4	13.3	1.5	0.9	41.6	6.3	22.8
Unincorp. West Coast	647	28.6	1.9	1.2	47.0	58.5	14.4	27.8
Northern (SD)	83 524	24.3	11.0	5.4	7.6	40.7	10.3	27.0
Whyalla (SSD)	24 710	24.2	10.0	7.6	2.3	39.4	12.5	28.7
Whyalla (C)	24 371	24.2	9.9	7.6	2.2	39.6	12.4	28.6
Unincorp. Whyalla	339	19.6	11.1	4.7	5.2	26.1	14.1	34.8
Pirie (SSD)	26 704	22.5	14.9	3.5	1.5	37.9	9.3	26.0
Crystal Brook-Redhill (DC)	2 133	24.7	16.6	2.3	1.1	42.3	4.5	22.3
Hallett (DC)	592	23.5	9.6	2.8	0.6	38.8	8.6	28.2
Jamestown (DC)	2 270	23.6	17.8	1.3	0.6	40.1	7.7	23.3
Orroroo (DC)	965	23.9	19.5	1.8	1.0	45.5	2.9	25.5
Peterborough (M)	1 931	21.7	16.8	3.7	3.0	36.0	11.8	34.2
Peterborough (DC)	307	24.1	10.7	2.8	2.4	35.8	8.6	22.6
Pirie (DC)	1 506	24.2	9.9	5.8	1.0	46.2	4.6	13.0
Port Pirie (C)	14 373	21.5	14.8	4.2	1.7	35.5	11.2	26.8
Rocky River (DC)	2 299	24.4	14.9	2.5	0.6	39.6	7.2	25.4
Unincorp. Pirie	328	19.1	5.6	1.0	0.0	39.2	5.1	33.9

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — South Australia *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
South East (SD)	79.6	4.5	64.2	6.9	270	977	85.9	69.6
Upper South East (SSD)	77.1	4.6	65.0	4.2	261	1 001	94.1	71.5
Lacepede (DC)	80.0	4.6	57.3	7.1	254	974	92.5	70.6
Lucindale (DC)	95.0	5.5	72.9	3.2	226	1 027	96.6	64.4
Naracoorte (M)	66.2	4.2	59.9	3.9	268	981	92.0	71.4
Naracoorte (DC)	76.9	5.7	76.4	2.2	263	1 040	98.1	80.6
Robe (DC)	92.3	4.1	57.8	11.0	259	976	95.4	68.0
Tatiara (DC)	78.2	4.4	68.3	3.2	265	1 012	94.2	71.6
Lower South East (SSD)	80.5	4.5	63.9	8.1	274	966	82.0	68.7
Beachport (DC)	77.3	3.6	62.7	9.7	268	968	97.1	77.5
Millicent (DC)	89.5	3.2	59.2	7.6	273	954	86.9	73.5
Mount Gambier (C)	76.7	5.0	63.4	8.9	268	956	73.5	61.9
Mount Gambier (DC)	82.0	5.2	73.2	5.3	290	1 025	95.8	84.2
Penola (DC)	82.2	4.5	67.1	5.6	284	966	90.4	70.6
Port MacDonnell (DC)	80.0	2.9	60.3	12.0	283	969	90.8	81.5
Eyre (SD)	81.7	4.4	61.3	10.4	244	964	85.4	66.4
Lincoln (SSD)	87.3	4.4	60.2	11.0	244	969	85.1	67.5
Cleve (DC)	90.0	4.4	64.5	4.8	250	1 026	94.5	77.1
Elliston (DC)	71.4	3.8	68.7	8.8	237	991	93.1	72.5
Franklin Harbor (DC)	100.0	4.1	60.2	7.2	221	963	91.4	77.5
Kimba (DC)	92.3	2.7	66.9	3.3	258	1 036	97.2	76.5
Le Hunte (DC)	84.0	4.3	67.2	5.3	230	1 014	93.1	66.7
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	90.3	5.1	60.1	11.8	247	1 005	94.8	76.6
Port Lincoln (C)	86.6	4.6	58.3	14.4	249	931	75.2	59.4
Tumby Bay (DC)	81.5	3.9	55.5	10.4	230	990	86.0	75.4
West Coast (SSD)	57.0	4.3	66.4	7.5	242	940	87.0	61.3
Ceduna (DC)	52.0	4.5	68.0	6.7	251	933	87.8	56.4
Streaky Bay (DC)	83.3	4.3	64.5	9.4	237	971	89.4	71.1
Unincorp. West Coast	36.4	3.8	62.6	6.0	208	892	71.2	55.4
Northern (SD)	75.4	4.5	59.6	13.5	256	926	71.1	60.5
Whyalla (SSD)	76.9	5.6	60.1	14.2	270	912	46.7	52.7
Whyalla (C)	77.0	5.7	60.2	14.2	271	913	45.8	52.5
Unincorp. Whyalla	75.0	1.9	50.6	20.5	217	805	98.4	61.2
Pirie (SSD)	78.2	3.6	55.1	15.6	235	920	86.2	73.4
Crystal Brook-Redhill (DC)	75.0	4.9	55.5	8.7	246	1 005	89.9	79.6
Hallett (DC)	85.7	2.5	56.8	15.4	209	907	96.3	75.8
Jamestown (DC)	91.9	5.3	56.0	8.8	236	1 000	93.2	77.9
Orroroo (DC)	100.0	3.1	59.3	2.2	254	1 014	95.9	84.3
Peterborough (M)	77.8	2.9	45.4	23.1	211	856	95.5	80.2
Peterborough (DC)	75.0	2.6	63.3	12.3	214	967	83.6	82.6
Pirie (DC)	87.0	3.2	64.8	15.1	260	982	97.6	88.1
Port Pirie (C)	71.0	3.2	53.9	19.0	233	881	79.5	68.3
Rocky River (DC)	96.3	5.8	57.5	11.2	231	978	93.3	78.8
Unincorp. Pirie	0.0	2.7	78.9	7.6	280	939	96.6	51.9

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — South Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Flinders Ranges (SSD)	21 417	24.8	10.7	3.1	11.3	41.8	10.0	25.0
Carrieton (DC)	171	24.7	12.0	1.8	0.0	62.2	0.0	26.9
Hawker (DC)	486	23.3	11.6	1.6	7.1	51.4	3.7	30.9
Kanyaka-Quorn (DC)	1 449	25.8	14.4	2.1	7.0	42.9	5.7	26.4
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 165	23.3	14.9	2.9	1.6	39.6	5.8	21.8
Port Augusta (C)	14 318	24.8	10.3	3.4	13.8	40.1	12.4	25.8
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	1 828	27.9	3.7	2.5	14.5	54.7	3.8	21.2
Far North (SSD)	10 693	28.2	3.7	9.9	29.1	52.2	7.6	30.2
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2 668	23.2	6.3	28.8	18.6	41.8	10.1	39.3
Roxby Downs (M)	2 707	30.2	0.6	3.0	1.6	65.4	1.8	12.6
Unincorp. Far North	5 318	29.7	3.9	4.9	47.6	49.5	10.2	33.6

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — South Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>								
Flinders Ranges (SSD)	76.0	3.9	60.0	12.4	250	935	79.0	59.2
Carrieton (DC)	100.0	0.0	73.0	0.0	259	1 046	100.0	80.8
Hawker (DC)	62.5	5.2	63.8	6.2	229	1 002	87.2	62.4
Kanyaka-Quorn (DC)	66.7	4.7	53.4	11.4	227	960	89.0	73.9
Mount Remarkable (DC)	97.5	4.4	57.6	10.2	232	989	93.5	80.5
Port Augusta (C)	72.7	3.6	59.0	14.5	249	910	75.3	57.3
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	69.6	5.3	76.5	5.9	318	982	71.5	25.1
Far North (SSD)	54.7	5.6	72.0	8.8	302	954	72.8	46.1
Coober Pedy (DC)	67.9	3.7	59.1	19.6	201	888	77.7	59.1
Roxby Downs (M)	57.9	8.5	81.3	3.5	446	1 083	68.4	55.9
Unincorp. Far North	39.3	5.1	74.0	7.2	266	919	70.9	31.4

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Western Australia

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	1 765 256	22.6	10.4	12.3	3.1	41.4	10.0	22.9
Perth (SD)	1 295 092	21.5	10.8	15.1	1.4	40.7	10.1	23.5
Central Metropolitan (SSD)	117 962	15.8	15.5	17.0	0.5	36.9	8.5	34.4
Cambridge (T)	23 939	19.1	16.4	11.6	0.2	41.1	7.0	26.9
Claremont (T)	9 255	16.3	18.8	11.1	0.2	36.3	10.3	38.2
Cottesloe (T)	7 515	15.8	15.1	6.7	0.5	38.3	7.8	33.5
Mosman Park (T)	7 866	16.3	15.6	12.4	0.9	35.5	13.2	39.5
Nedlands (C)	21 056	19.7	16.8	14.1	0.4	47.6	7.4	25.0
Peppermint Grove (S)	1 733	24.0	13.2	8.1	0.3	50.4	5.1	26.8
Perth (C) - Inner	420	6.5	12.5	31.7	0.0	21.2	15.2	65.7
Perth (C) - Remainder	5 180	4.7	14.2	34.0	0.8	15.8	7.7	57.3
Subiaco (C)	15 168	12.6	12.7	18.7	0.5	32.7	10.5	42.5
Vincent (T)	25 830	13.0	14.5	27.2	0.6	27.7	8.3	34.8
East Metropolitan (SSD)	213 094	23.7	9.2	14.5	1.8	42.9	9.9	18.5
Bassendean (T)	13 893	19.8	12.9	15.3	2.8	34.9	11.0	27.2
Bayswater (C)	45 887	18.8	12.6	22.5	1.2	37.2	8.9	22.3
Kalamunda (S)	48 536	23.5	8.8	9.6	0.9	44.3	8.8	15.1
Mundaring (S)	33 262	24.9	8.4	8.1	1.1	45.2	9.0	15.6
Swan (S)	71 516	27.1	6.9	15.7	2.9	46.0	11.5	17.4
North Metropolitan (SSD)	395 829	21.7	10.0	15.6	1.1	41.9	10.1	23.0
Stirling (C) - Central	96 947	17.5	13.1	25.1	1.9	31.8	11.8	30.9
Stirling (C) - Coastal	59 387	16.8	13.9	11.3	0.8	34.9	9.5	28.1
Stirling (C) - South-Eastern	26 127	14.7	18.6	18.8	1.1	33.6	10.6	44.5
Wanneroo (C) - Central Coastal	38 865	28.7	4.8	11.5	0.4	54.1	8.3	10.3
Wanneroo (C) - North-East	14 879	23.3	8.8	9.7	0.9	42.9	7.6	16.1
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	17 852	30.6	6.3	8.0	1.4	46.3	10.9	14.4
Wanneroo (C) - South-East	32 268	26.7	6.0	23.6	2.8	45.4	13.4	15.2
Wanneroo (C) - South-West	109 504	24.2	6.8	9.9	0.4	49.7	8.7	12.8
South West Metropolitan (SSD)	266 987	22.1	11.5	14.1	1.3	40.7	10.1	21.8
Cockburn (C)	60 049	24.3	7.7	17.2	1.8	43.0	10.3	18.4
East Fremantle (T)	6 395	17.8	14.7	10.9	0.4	37.0	9.8	31.2
Fremantle (C) - Inner	698	8.5	11.7	20.6	0.5	17.4	18.3	53.3
Fremantle (C) - Remainder	24 114	16.2	15.2	19.2	1.3	30.3	13.7	32.6
Kwinana (T)	20 158	26.3	8.1	8.4	4.6	40.2	13.2	20.0
Melville (C)	93 942	19.3	13.6	17.6	0.5	41.1	8.2	22.2
Rockingham (C)	61 631	25.8	11.3	6.1	1.0	42.1	10.5	18.7
South East Metropolitan (SSD)	301 220	21.2	10.8	14.9	1.9	38.8	10.9	24.3
Armadale (C)	52 023	25.7	8.0	8.2	2.5	43.1	11.8	17.2
Belmont (C)	27 244	17.9	15.5	16.0	3.1	27.5	13.0	30.0
Canning (C)	71 990	21.7	9.5	19.0	1.1	42.6	9.8	20.3
Gosnells (C)	76 545	24.8	7.3	13.4	2.3	43.2	11.2	17.0
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	10 227	26.2	7.0	5.8	0.7	45.6	6.1	11.7
South Perth (C)	36 472	14.1	15.9	17.0	1.2	29.9	10.1	37.1
Victoria Park (T)	26 719	12.1	19.7	20.8	1.6	24.6	11.4	40.5
South West (SD)	167 274	24.9	12.4	4.7	1.8	40.8	9.8	21.0
Dale (SSD)	54 704	24.1	15.2	4.2	1.6	36.7	10.1	21.6
Boddington (S)	1 540	29.4	5.3	2.2	2.5	48.7	7.6	19.1
Mandurah (C)	40 460	23.8	16.5	4.1	1.6	35.7	10.8	22.0

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Western Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	73.6	9.9	64.2	8.1	316	1 006	78.1	69.3
Perth (SD)	76.8	11.2	63.8	8.1	322	1 020	76.4	71.2
Central Metropolitan (SSD)	92.4	26.5	61.4	7.2	466	1 092	61.8	60.8
Cambridge (T)	93.2	27.1	63.8	4.7	472	1 135	80.0	74.5
Claremont (T)	96.2	27.2	55.2	5.6	508	1 129	53.3	66.5
Cottesloe (T)	96.3	31.5	66.7	6.2	534	1 144	60.9	65.4
Mosman Park (T)	92.8	21.1	57.4	9.6	442	1 051	53.0	56.4
Nedlands (C)	95.0	31.9	58.6	4.6	508	1 140	82.1	74.1
Peppermint Grove (S)	100.0	31.3	54.6	4.4	668	1 174	74.1	74.4
Perth (C) - Inner	0.0	13.4	57.1	12.2	511	1 017	1.9	13.3
Perth (C) - Remainder	77.3	16.8	53.0	16.0	467	977	6.3	24.0
Subiaco (C)	89.6	33.4	64.3	7.1	476	1 096	47.6	46.8
Vincent (T)	81.8	19.9	63.6	10.0	382	1 022	63.1	55.6
East Metropolitan (SSD)	77.3	8.0	65.1	7.5	293	1 014	89.2	78.2
Bassendean (T)	66.0	7.0	60.3	9.0	286	973	81.4	72.0
Bayswater (C)	79.7	8.3	62.3	8.1	295	1 008	85.4	75.6
Kalamunda (S)	80.3	9.1	66.9	6.1	317	1 047	93.6	82.1
Mundaring (S)	79.4	10.2	66.4	6.2	307	1 051	95.4	85.0
Swan (S)	74.0	6.1	66.1	8.3	271	987	87.9	75.7
North Metropolitan (SSD)	78.2	10.3	65.7	8.3	317	1 024	73.7	71.9
Stirling (C) - Central	73.3	8.4	60.3	10.4	291	959	59.6	62.7
Stirling (C) - Coastal	86.4	16.9	64.6	7.3	383	1 068	64.8	69.2
Stirling (C) - South-Eastern	82.4	16.9	59.7	11.4	377	1 020	42.2	51.5
Wanneroo (C) - Central Coastal	74.8	8.0	71.5	7.1	302	1 064	92.8	80.2
Wanneroo (C) - North-East	72.4	5.0	68.0	7.9	287	1 007	87.4	81.4
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	58.0	4.7	65.2	11.2	255	985	96.2	81.6
Wanneroo (C) - South-East	75.6	4.0	64.2	10.8	247	939	84.3	73.4
Wanneroo (C) - South-West	80.8	10.6	71.3	6.0	333	1 078	91.8	84.4
South West Metropolitan (SSD)	74.8	10.4	61.4	8.5	314	1 008	78.7	73.0
Cockburn (C)	67.8	6.0	64.9	8.1	283	976	81.7	73.7
East Fremantle (T)	75.5	21.9	64.2	7.8	391	1 067	64.0	67.3
Fremantle (C) - Inner	100.0	20.4	62.7	18.0	421	1 011	5.5	37.9
Fremantle (C) - Remainder	79.0	15.3	59.2	11.9	325	976	64.8	60.3
Kwinana (T)	62.8	2.5	58.4	12.8	242	907	88.0	75.1
Melville (C)	86.0	16.6	61.7	6.1	372	1 081	77.4	76.0
Rockingham (C)	65.5	3.7	59.2	10.1	268	968	84.0	74.0
South East Metropolitan (SSD)	71.0	9.1	63.3	8.4	303	999	76.1	68.6
Armadale (C)	64.2	5.4	64.7	9.1	268	980	89.7	78.4
Belmont (C)	67.1	5.3	57.9	9.8	275	931	74.3	64.0
Canning (C)	76.0	11.1	65.3	7.3	311	1 032	81.8	73.2
Gosnells (C)	66.9	4.7	66.7	8.8	269	980	90.1	77.6
Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	66.9	4.8	66.8	6.2	292	1 013	96.5	84.6
South Perth (C)	88.2	19.9	61.2	7.0	423	1 064	44.9	52.1
Victoria Park (T)	67.0	12.1	54.6	10.4	327	982	55.2	46.6
South West (SD)	67.0	5.5	59.9	9.4	270	965	86.5	69.7
Dale (SSD)	65.1	4.2	53.0	12.9	260	936	84.6	73.1
Boddington (S)	66.7	7.1	69.8	3.8	335	996	88.0	66.0
Mandurah (C)	65.0	4.2	51.5	14.0	257	934	83.3	72.2

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Western Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Dale (SSD) continued</i>								
Murray (S)	9 510	23.7	12.3	4.1	1.5	37.1	8.0	20.5
Waroonna (S)	3 194	26.4	12.1	7.6	1.2	41.9	8.4	20.3
Preston (SSD)	69 108	25.2	10.3	5.4	2.3	43.2	9.9	20.0
Bunbury (C)	27 641	22.3	12.8	6.1	3.3	37.0	12.6	24.4
Capel (S)	5 989	27.2	6.9	3.9	1.1	48.5	6.3	11.7
Collie (S)	9 015	25.4	10.9	5.4	3.0	44.2	9.5	22.7
Dardanup (S)	6 658	27.1	7.4	3.7	1.1	49.3	6.5	13.8
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	4 249	27.3	8.8	5.6	1.1	46.2	8.8	19.0
Harvey (S)	15 556	28.1	8.5	5.3	1.7	47.5	8.7	15.6
Vasse (SSD)	26 264	24.5	14.0	3.4	1.1	40.8	10.4	22.6
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	8 106	25.8	11.1	3.6	0.9	43.5	11.0	22.0
Busselton (S)	18 158	23.9	15.4	3.3	1.2	39.7	10.1	22.9
Blackwood (SSD)	17 198	26.6	9.8	5.0	1.3	44.9	7.8	20.8
Boyup Brook (S)	1 747	26.5	12.4	3.3	0.8	46.8	6.2	21.4
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	4 034	25.8	9.5	4.6	1.0	43.2	7.4	21.0
Manjimup (S)	10 256	26.9	9.6	5.6	1.4	45.7	7.9	20.6
Nannup (S)	1 161	26.9	9.0	3.6	1.9	40.9	11.1	21.2
Lower Great Southern (SD)	50 114	25.0	12.2	4.8	3.4	41.5	9.4	22.1
Pallinup (SSD)	12 624	27.3	8.5	3.1	6.2	47.8	7.1	20.2
Broomehill (S)	505	25.2	7.6	1.7	1.9	37.7	9.4	16.9
Gnowangerup (S)	1 803	27.8	8.6	1.7	8.0	49.3	3.9	18.8
Jerramungup (S)	1 332	28.0	6.8	3.0	2.0	50.6	2.6	16.6
Katanning (S)	4 683	26.8	9.4	4.3	8.8	44.6	11.5	21.7
Kent (S)	795	30.1	3.5	1.6	0.0	63.0	2.5	16.5
Kojonup (S)	2 404	26.8	10.3	3.0	3.1	47.9	5.4	20.8
Tambellup (S)	738	28.6	7.7	1.8	14.1	48.4	5.4	23.1
Woodanilling (S)	364	26.3	6.7	3.9	3.1	48.9	4.3	24.6
King (SSD)	37 490	24.2	13.4	5.3	2.4	39.5	10.1	22.7
Albany (T)	15 264	21.9	17.9	6.2	3.4	34.1	13.9	29.4
Albany (S)	12 884	26.3	8.9	4.9	1.3	44.4	7.4	15.0
Cranbrook (S)	1 159	24.8	10.4	1.6	0.8	46.7	1.9	16.9
Denmark (S)	3 891	25.8	13.5	5.9	0.7	38.8	12.0	23.3
Plantagenet (S)	4 292	24.4	11.5	3.8	4.5	41.5	6.4	19.9
Upper Great Southern (SD)	19 829	25.5	10.8	3.1	4.2	45.2	5.8	22.8
Hotham (SSD)	14 540	25.4	11.6	3.4	4.8	44.2	6.5	23.7
Brookton (S)	973	21.7	14.4	2.1	12.7	33.7	3.6	17.8
Cuballing (S)	741	25.7	8.5	2.4	0.4	46.6	4.3	15.3
Dumbleyung (S)	894	28.7	10.5	3.4	1.2	50.2	5.1	22.7
Narrogin (T)	4 626	25.4	13.2	5.7	6.3	42.8	8.6	27.4
Narrogin (S)	860	25.4	4.4	2.0	0.4	54.1	2.4	15.0
Pingelly (S)	1 200	25.2	14.3	3.3	9.3	39.0	8.8	23.7
Wagin (S)	1 979	24.7	14.9	2.8	5.3	45.9	7.8	29.0
Wandering (S)	364	26.5	7.0	1.2	2.9	47.5	3.0	18.7
West Arthur (S)	1 003	24.3	9.5	2.4	0.8	40.4	5.6	21.2
Wickepin (S)	860	24.4	9.9	1.1	1.2	46.2	4.7	21.6
Williams (S)	1 040	29.3	7.3	1.3	2.2	50.6	5.7	20.5

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Western Australia *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
<i>Dale (SSD) continued</i>								
Murray (S)	67.0	3.9	55.7	12.0	263	935	88.1	77.2
Waroonna (S)	60.0	3.4	57.6	8.1	265	932	90.3	76.1
Preston (SSD)	67.6	5.7	63.4	8.1	287	973	87.6	69.6
Bunbury (C)	64.9	6.0	62.2	9.6	288	954	78.7	61.7
Capel (S)	80.8	7.1	67.9	5.5	302	1 031	97.5	81.1
Collie (S)	65.5	3.9	59.6	9.5	299	940	92.8	73.4
Dardanup (S)	65.7	4.5	68.0	6.3	285	1 008	92.1	79.2
Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	72.9	7.1	63.6	6.0	254	974	95.6	75.7
Harvey (S)	66.7	5.6	64.5	6.9	284	990	93.4	72.6
Vasse (SSD)	68.9	7.4	61.0	8.7	257	993	85.1	64.6
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	66.0	8.9	65.9	9.8	255	1 004	89.0	63.7
Busselton (S)	70.2	6.8	59.0	8.2	259	988	83.4	65.0
Blackwood (SSD)	66.5	6.0	66.2	6.0	252	976	91.9	67.0
Boyup Brook (S)	72.7	5.2	65.7	5.5	235	991	97.2	71.7
Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	63.4	7.0	64.2	7.1	266	984	95.3	74.3
Manjimup (S)	67.2	5.7	67.3	5.1	253	976	89.6	63.4
Nannup (S)	62.5	6.3	64.2	11.9	214	924	92.4	65.3
Lower Great Southern (SD)	72.1	6.2	62.4	7.8	250	982	90.4	69.2
Pallinup (SSD)	70.7	5.7	72.2	3.9	279	996	92.9	65.7
Broomehill (S)	85.7	4.4	74.1	3.0	290	1 019	95.8	69.6
Gnowangerup (S)	63.2	4.5	71.9	4.2	287	1 009	94.9	66.3
Jerramungup (S)	33.3	4.9	78.3	2.5	249	1 013	92.0	65.6
Katanning (S)	76.8	5.7	67.5	5.0	278	969	90.2	61.7
Kent (S)	50.0	4.8	82.8	1.1	345	1 034	93.9	67.2
Kojonup (S)	65.2	7.5	73.6	4.4	268	1 014	93.6	70.7
Tambellup (S)	71.4	4.3	72.5	1.6	267	978	95.6	66.8
Woodanilling (S)	100.0	7.2	76.2	4.0	296	1 031	100.0	70.9
King (SSD)	72.5	6.4	59.3	9.3	241	978	89.6	70.3
Albany (T)	64.4	6.0	54.1	10.9	251	946	81.7	61.2
Albany (S)	76.3	6.4	64.2	8.2	241	1 010	96.4	81.3
Cranbrook (S)	80.0	4.1	69.6	6.2	255	987	96.1	69.0
Denmark (S)	82.5	9.7	56.2	11.7	214	984	93.9	71.2
Plantagenet (S)	76.5	5.6	63.8	6.4	230	984	94.4	73.4
Upper Great Southern (SD)	69.6	5.3	68.8	4.1	294	1 005	93.4	69.4
Hotham (SSD)	73.4	5.4	65.7	4.9	275	998	93.4	69.4
Brookton (S)	30.0	3.8	64.3	4.6	260	951	91.5	70.6
Cuballing (S)	81.8	3.7	67.4	7.2	247	1 020	97.9	79.8
Dumbleyung (S)	60.0	6.6	77.3	2.4	314	1 039	95.0	75.5
Narrogin (T)	75.2	7.1	59.9	5.2	269	985	88.1	64.6
Narrogin (S)	90.2	8.6	70.0	1.4	310	1 110	98.1	75.4
Pingelly (S)	62.5	4.1	59.0	6.9	243	958	96.5	71.0
Wagin (S)	52.4	4.2	62.3	6.0	271	976	95.1	72.0
Wandering (S)	100.0	3.1	77.8	3.5	292	1 011	98.2	68.8
West Arthur (S)	33.3	4.2	76.7	3.7	278	1 010	96.6	67.6
Wickepin (S)	66.7	4.7	72.7	4.0	318	1 013	95.1	74.2
Williams (S)	66.7	3.5	72.4	5.4	286	1 012	95.7	63.2

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Western Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lakes (SSD)	5 289	25.8	8.4	2.3	2.3	47.9	4.1	20.6
Corrigin (S)	1 318	23.9	13.1	2.7	0.8	43.4	4.6	22.8
Kondinin (S)	1 186	26.2	6.2	2.6	7.4	48.9	7.0	20.1
Kulin (S)	966	26.1	9.1	2.5	1.8	47.8	4.3	19.1
Lake Grace (S)	1 819	26.8	6.2	1.9	0.5	50.9	1.8	19.9
Midlands (SD)	51 436	25.4	10.2	3.9	3.7	42.8	7.2	21.8
Moore (SSD)	12 079	24.9	9.6	3.4	3.0	41.8	6.2	19.7
Chittering (S)	2 409	25.4	7.8	4.1	1.0	39.7	4.1	14.9
Dandaragan (S)	2 584	23.9	10.7	2.5	1.2	41.2	6.7	20.9
Gingin (S)	3 482	24.7	11.1	5.3	0.6	38.8	7.0	19.6
Moora (S)	2 613	27.0	8.5	1.7	9.3	48.5	8.4	21.0
Victoria Plains (S)	991	22.0	8.6	1.5	4.4	42.6	1.9	24.2
Avon (SSD)	27 227	25.6	11.1	4.2	4.2	42.0	8.3	22.4
Beverley (S)	1 453	22.4	15.3	2.8	3.1	37.9	7.2	27.5
Cunderdin (S)	1 471	26.9	10.0	2.3	0.9	48.2	5.0	20.5
Dalwallinu (S)	1 767	31.4	7.6	1.3	3.5	50.7	5.6	20.1
Dowerin (S)	861	25.1	11.5	1.7	1.5	45.9	7.4	24.1
Goomalling (S)	1 079	25.8	11.0	1.9	4.5	46.1	7.5	24.0
Koorda (S)	638	25.9	7.6	2.7	1.2	40.7	6.6	20.1
Northam (T)	6 471	25.1	13.4	7.7	8.1	39.6	12.1	25.1
Northam (S)	3 239	24.6	8.5	5.5	1.8	40.0	7.8	19.5
Quairading (S)	1 224	28.0	11.7	1.0	9.4	47.2	5.9	19.6
Tammin (S)	472	24.0	11.7	3.1	8.3	43.8	3.1	23.6
Toodyay (S)	3 363	25.4	8.4	4.7	2.1	40.5	8.5	18.8
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	1 632	27.1	8.6	1.8	3.4	50.5	6.4	22.8
Wyalkatchem (S)	653	21.0	12.5	2.2	2.2	38.1	5.7	25.9
York (S)	2 904	24.5	13.7	3.5	2.7	37.1	8.9	22.3
Campion (SSD)	12 130	25.7	8.9	3.6	3.3	45.6	5.6	22.6
Bruce Rock (S)	1 174	25.4	12.5	1.7	4.4	46.3	3.6	23.6
Kellerberrin (S)	1 269	24.1	13.3	2.2	6.3	42.4	4.9	25.6
Merredin (S)	3 731	25.2	9.5	5.4	4.7	42.4	7.8	23.5
Mount Marshall (S)	762	28.5	6.3	1.4	0.4	51.6	1.6	21.6
Mukinbudin (S)	741	29.1	8.0	3.5	3.6	45.9	5.4	17.3
Narembeen (S)	1 038	27.4	8.9	3.1	0.9	47.9	6.5	21.4
Nungarin (S)	288	28.9	7.9	1.4	0.0	52.9	4.3	26.6
Trayning (S)	511	23.0	11.2	2.5	0.6	36.2	4.3	23.2
Westonia (S)	308	28.0	5.3	3.8	1.0	51.3	5.1	22.5
Yilgam (S)	2 308	24.4	4.7	3.9	2.2	50.2	5.0	20.2
South Eastern (SD)	56 411	25.5	5.2	4.4	8.9	47.1	8.8	19.0
Lefroy (SSD)	41 025	25.2	4.0	4.9	10.7	48.4	8.6	18.0
Coolgardie (S)	5 651	27.9	2.1	5.7	6.4	56.7	5.5	15.4
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	29 587	25.1	4.6	5.0	6.0	46.9	8.6	18.7
Laverton (S)	1 214	22.8	1.0	3.4	39.9	48.6	19.0	21.7
Leonora (S)	2 774	21.3	2.6	5.8	10.1	55.6	4.9	12.5
Menzies (S)	354	15.9	4.9	2.2	47.8	28.6	9.5	29.6
Ngaanyatjaraku (S)	1 445	29.3	3.5	0.6	89.8	41.7	21.3	12.5
Johnston (SSD)	15 386	26.2	8.5	2.9	4.1	44.2	9.3	21.2
Dundas (S)	1 653	24.5	5.5	3.2	9.5	46.5	9.1	25.2
Esperance (S)	12 300	26.5	8.9	2.9	3.9	43.9	9.7	20.6
Ravensthorpe (S)	1 433	25.4	8.6	2.5	0.3	43.8	5.9	22.0

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Western Australia *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Lakes (SSD)	34.6	4.9	77.4	2.3	350	1 022	93.6	69.4
Corrigin (S)	20.0	4.6	69.6	3.6	304	1 018	92.5	70.2
Kondinin (S)	14.3	4.9	79.8	1.6	327	996	94.5	67.7
Kulin (S)	50.0	5.3	77.0	3.0	352	1 017	94.8	72.1
Lake Grace (S)	50.0	5.0	82.2	1.6	396	1 045	93.1	68.4
Midlands (SD)	62.3	5.3	65.4	6.4	276	980	92.5	70.6
Moore (SSD)	69.7	5.0	64.3	8.8	264	970	91.0	69.8
Chittering (S)	83.9	4.7	65.5	8.1	254	987	98.0	80.8
Dandaragan (S)	50.0	4.7	62.8	12.6	269	963	82.3	64.1
Gingin (S)	61.9	4.3	56.4	12.7	251	934	92.4	75.5
Moora (S)	70.8	6.4	72.0	4.4	277	994	93.3	61.3
Victoria Plains (S)	81.8	5.7	73.2	2.9	287	1 009	95.8	63.0
Avon (SSD)	60.4	5.4	63.1	6.7	264	976	93.9	73.0
Beverley (S)	50.0	4.1	59.2	7.2	242	958	93.7	75.8
Cunderdin (S)	78.0	5.2	64.0	4.5	267	1 009	94.5	72.2
Dalwallinu (S)	87.5	5.6	73.6	3.3	308	1 018	91.8	68.2
Dowerin (S)	0.0	4.1	71.7	6.7	267	992	93.7	71.3
Goomalling (S)	50.0	4.9	69.2	3.6	253	971	93.0	72.7
Koorda (S)	33.3	2.6	68.9	3.8	282	970	87.0	67.7
Northam (T)	66.3	5.7	57.8	7.5	256	948	91.1	67.1
Northam (S)	61.3	5.2	61.9	8.6	260	961	97.7	78.6
Quairading (S)	0.0	5.5	66.5	2.3	294	1 011	96.6	72.0
Tammin (S)	0.0	5.1	71.7	6.5	271	971	98.5	65.5
Toodyay (S)	61.1	5.1	59.3	10.1	248	981	95.0	82.2
Wongan-Ballidu (S)	36.4	5.6	73.8	4.2	302	1 011	91.6	64.6
Wyalkatchem (S)	71.4	5.4	68.0	5.4	274	972	93.7	74.3
York (S)	56.7	6.8	60.6	8.2	250	987	97.0	78.4
Campion (SSD)	60.4	5.4	71.8	3.8	318	996	91.1	65.6
Bruce Rock (S)	62.5	5.6	68.5	3.8	332	1 007	90.5	70.2
Kellerberrin (S)	33.3	3.6	63.8	5.8	272	973	93.1	71.6
Merredin (S)	66.1	6.3	68.6	5.4	281	973	88.4	62.0
Mount Marshall (S)	0.0	4.3	75.9	2.5	287	1 027	94.4	70.4
Mukinbudin (S)	40.0	4.5	76.5	1.6	291	1 031	94.4	70.9
Narembeen (S)	50.0	4.9	75.2	1.3	361	1 021	96.9	75.8
Nungarin (S)	100.0	5.0	73.9	2.0	277	1 064	100.0	69.9
Trayning (S)	80.0	3.1	63.8	3.3	326	981	95.0	69.5
Westonia (S)	50.0	4.2	77.0	4.3	350	994	96.7	71.8
Yilgarn (S)	60.0	6.3	80.1	3.1	409	1 003	86.3	54.2
South Eastern (SD)	54.1	7.2	73.0	5.8	379	981	79.9	55.8
Lefroy (SSD)	48.9	7.9	75.4	5.2	418	985	77.4	53.0
Coolgardie (S)	67.3	8.0	76.7	6.0	460	996	79.1	49.2
Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C)	50.9	7.7	75.8	5.3	422	1 001	77.3	57.7
Laverton (S)	0.0	7.3	75.2	6.4	295	844	66.8	27.7
Leonora (S)	46.7	12.6	82.8	3.7	519	1 026	76.5	20.7
Menzies (S)	0.0	3.8	58.8	7.8	285	877	60.7	38.8
Ngaanyatjaraku (S)	12.5	3.2	51.2	1.6	141	634	93.0	0.0
Johnston (SSD)	64.5	5.3	66.9	7.4	278	973	85.1	62.1
Dundas (S)	37.5	8.2	74.2	6.5	412	967	81.1	52.0
Esperance (S)	65.5	4.8	65.5	7.9	263	973	84.1	62.7
Ravensthorpe (S)	66.7	5.9	71.2	4.2	261	975	94.5	67.5

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Western Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central (SD)	59 002	25.3	8.3	4.6	9.7	43.1	10.2	21.5
Gascoyne (SSD)	9 587	25.0	7.7	7.4	16.9	40.4	11.1	23.3
Carnarvon (S)	6 385	25.7	8.0	8.9	21.7	41.3	12.7	22.3
Exmouth (S)	2 083	25.5	5.6	5.0	1.4	42.4	9.7	24.7
Shark Bay (S)	853	18.3	12.9	4.1	12.3	30.7	3.7	28.8
Upper Gascoyne (S)	266	25.0	1.9	1.2	39.6	37.3	13.6	13.5
Carnegie (SSD)	5 340	20.3	3.5	4.3	26.8	47.6	9.4	19.0
Cue (S)	491	17.4	4.4	7.2	14.1	50.0	3.8	14.7
Meekatharra (S)	2 098	23.7	4.2	4.0	31.1	48.1	8.3	17.3
Mount Magnet (S)	869	27.2	3.8	4.4	15.2	49.1	11.7	20.0
Murchison (S)	159	35.5	3.9	0.0	45.7	54.1	8.1	33.3
Sandstone (S)	169	11.2	1.9	5.9	12.6	37.5	0.0	26.9
Wiluna (S)	1 162	9.2	1.8	4.4	35.5	34.5	17.9	12.5
Yalgoo (S)	392	19.9	3.5	3.0	25.4	56.0	8.0	24.3
Greenough River (SSD)	44 075	26.0	9.0	4.0	6.6	43.4	10.0	21.3
Camamah (S)	998	28.4	5.4	4.0	4.6	53.0	6.0	21.3
Chapman Valley (S)	836	23.9	5.7	2.5	3.2	42.8	4.2	11.5
Coorow (S)	1 444	28.5	6.4	2.4	1.4	47.8	4.9	18.6
Geraldton (C)	20 200	24.3	11.2	4.9	8.2	38.6	13.3	25.8
Greenough (S)	10 701	28.7	4.9	4.3	3.6	49.0	8.9	12.7
Irwin (S)	2 526	24.0	13.1	2.2	2.4	39.6	8.5	21.9
Mingenew (S)	611	26.8	5.2	1.4	7.6	47.9	4.8	16.3
Morawa (S)	1 059	26.5	8.7	1.7	6.7	49.2	6.3	23.9
Mullewa (S)	1 146	32.4	5.5	2.8	31.3	42.8	8.0	20.4
Northampton (S)	3 020	24.7	11.5	2.4	4.7	43.8	5.8	22.5
Perenjori (S)	695	28.0	7.3	0.7	3.6	52.5	3.4	19.5
Three Springs (S)	839	27.4	10.4	3.7	6.8	55.1	3.9	22.1
Pilbara (SD)	40 426	29.1	1.8	7.8	14.2	54.6	8.7	19.6
De Grey (SSD)	19 218	27.9	2.3	9.5	19.4	52.1	10.5	22.7
East Pilbara (S)	6 937	28.6	2.1	6.1	23.2	55.6	10.5	24.1
Port Hedland (T)	12 281	27.5	2.4	11.6	17.2	50.2	10.6	21.9
Fortescue (SSD)	21 208	30.2	1.4	6.2	9.7	56.6	7.2	17.0
Ashburton (S)	7 379	32.0	1.3	5.5	7.3	62.0	5.4	16.2
Roebourne (S)	13 829	29.3	1.4	6.7	11.0	53.9	8.2	17.3
Kimberley (SD)	25 672	29.7	4.4	2.8	50.8	44.3	18.7	21.0
Ord (SSD)	9 394	30.1	4.4	2.6	52.9	46.5	18.2	22.5
Halls Creek (S)	2 910	32.6	5.5	1.3	81.4	48.4	21.7	17.5
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	6 484	29.0	3.9	3.2	39.9	45.7	16.8	24.1
Fitzroy (SSD)	16 278	29.5	4.4	2.9	49.6	43.1	18.9	20.2
Broome (S)	9 766	28.0	4.0	3.6	38.6	43.2	17.0	20.0
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	6 512	31.8	4.9	1.9	65.1	43.0	22.0	20.5

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Western Australia *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Central (SD)	63.7	5.5	66.1	9.3	288	960	73.6	62.0
Gascoyne (SSD)	49.1	5.3	67.1	7.0	279	945	47.7	57.7
Carnarvon (S)	42.1	5.4	65.4	6.8	270	942	52.1	55.7
Exmouth (S)	73.1	5.7	71.7	8.5	304	948	42.2	62.1
Shark Bay (S)	100.0	4.3	64.7	4.7	307	965	37.6	58.9
Upper Gascoyne (S)	28.6	4.6	80.2	5.5	196	873	82.8	39.5
Carnegie (SSD)	19.0	6.9	76.9	5.1	340	943	84.6	36.5
Cue (S)	0.0	9.2	75.0	8.5	377	904	80.1	45.9
Meekatharra (S)	36.4	6.6	78.4	5.2	328	942	85.8	34.3
Mount Magnet (S)	0.0	8.8	74.5	5.8	403	993	89.9	36.9
Murchison (S)	0.0	3.0	51.6	0.0	170	916	100.0	25.5
Sandstone (S)	0.0	11.3	86.3	0.0	475	927	100.0	44.8
Wiluna (S)	0.0	4.7	77.8	2.2	287	930	60.0	26.8
Yalgoo (S)	0.0	8.0	80.6	9.8	336	981	84.5	50.7
Greenough River (SSD)	67.8	5.3	64.7	10.3	286	967	80.5	65.1
Carnamah (S)	25.0	5.3	76.2	3.2	319	999	93.2	45.1
Chapman Valley (S)	60.0	5.0	70.6	6.8	315	1 029	96.1	75.0
Coorow (S)	42.9	5.3	72.8	10.0	313	977	93.0	63.4
Geraldton (C)	64.8	5.2	60.9	12.4	274	938	74.4	59.6
Greenough (S)	72.8	5.9	70.4	8.1	298	1 009	91.9	77.4
Irwin (S)	64.0	4.2	57.2	16.6	283	941	68.5	66.2
Mingenew (S)	50.0	5.0	71.5	5.5	323	985	94.4	62.3
Morawa (S)	100.0	6.8	70.9	3.8	296	1 046	93.0	64.0
Mullewa (S)	72.2	8.3	65.0	7.8	300	960	90.1	53.0
Northampton (S)	72.2	4.7	61.3	11.3	248	958	70.9	69.0
Perenjori (S)	33.3	3.5	76.8	3.0	391	1 030	95.4	71.9
Three Springs (S)	100.0	4.2	70.5	4.9	289	1 011	92.1	64.3
Pilbara (SD)	65.5	7.5	78.0	5.2	447	995	65.2	45.8
De Grey (SSD)	58.7	7.2	75.5	5.7	450	966	61.7	41.8
East Pilbara (S)	57.9	6.9	74.0	3.5	466	939	69.5	43.2
Port Hedland (T)	59.2	7.3	76.4	7.1	441	981	57.5	41.0
Fortescue (SSD)	72.2	7.9	80.2	4.7	445	1 019	68.1	49.1
Ashburton (S)	73.6	7.6	80.6	3.0	441	1 013	78.6	67.1
Roebourne (S)	71.7	8.0	80.0	5.5	447	1 022	63.3	40.2
Kimberley (SD)	40.4	6.9	71.1	5.8	257	913	56.5	40.7
Ord (SSD)	35.1	6.9	70.6	4.9	254	922	57.2	35.9
Halls Creek (S)	35.0	6.7	64.2	3.7	167	831	69.5	20.5
Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	35.2	7.0	73.3	5.3	295	956	53.9	39.7
Fitzroy (SSD)	43.2	7.0	71.4	6.3	258	908	56.2	42.9
Broome (S)	51.9	6.7	72.6	7.1	282	951	49.6	49.3
Derby-West Kimberley (S)	30.6	7.3	69.6	5.0	223	825	70.4	28.2

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Tasmania

STATE	Estimated resident population(a)	People aged 0-14 years(b)	People aged 65 years and over(b)	People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)	People of Indigenous origin(b)	Couples with dependent children(c)	One-parent families with dependent children(c)	Lone person house- holds(d)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TASMANIA	474 443	22.5	12.8	4.1	3.1	39.7	10.6	24.8
Greater Hobart (SD)	195 718	21.8	13.0	5.4	2.5	39.5	12.1	26.0
Greater Hobart (SSD)	195 718	21.8	13.0	5.4	2.5	39.5	12.1	26.0
Brighton (M)	12 753	32.0	4.7	2.0	5.9	45.9	19.1	14.6
Clarence (C)	49 550	22.1	13.3	3.1	2.4	39.0	11.0	22.1
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A	6 785	23.2	12.3	1.8	2.4	38.6	11.4	22.0
Glenorchy (C)	44 440	20.8	15.5	6.2	3.2	34.7	13.0	28.3
Hobart (C) - Inner	378	9.6	6.7	10.7	3.7	25.0	15.9	44.6
Hobart (C) - Remainder	46 515	16.7	14.7	8.9	1.2	37.3	11.7	34.2
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	25 662	25.5	10.7	6.0	2.3	48.1	10.0	19.7
Sorell (M) - Pt A	9 635	26.1	10.2	2.4	2.3	42.1	11.5	21.8
Southern (SD)	34 469	24.4	11.0	2.5	6.0	40.7	8.4	21.2
Southern (SSD)	34 469	24.4	11.0	2.5	6.0	40.7	8.4	21.2
Central Highlands (M)	2 554	23.2	10.7	1.0	4.0	41.6	5.5	24.0
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt B	3 083	26.3	6.3	1.7	3.9	45.3	9.0	14.2
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	4 152	20.1	15.8	1.8	2.8	33.0	7.4	25.0
Huon Valley (M)	13 474	25.9	10.5	3.1	9.9	41.9	9.8	20.6
Kingborough (M) - Pt B	2 434	22.7	11.2	5.2	4.1	39.7	7.8	21.4
Sorell (M) - Pt B	989	27.6	10.1	2.5	4.4	43.3	9.3	22.0
Southern Midlands (M)	5 575	24.3	10.8	1.4	2.7	42.9	6.7	19.3
Tasman (M)	2 208	22.2	12.5	2.3	5.1	35.8	9.0	26.2
Northern (SD)	134 047	22.2	13.3	3.8	2.2	39.3	9.9	25.0
Greater Launceston (SSD)	98 829	21.6	13.7	4.3	2.1	38.6	10.9	25.6
George Town (M) - Pt A	5 886	25.1	10.9	4.3	2.9	42.4	10.8	21.7
Launceston (C) - Inner	252	5.7	7.3	12.0	2.6	32.4	11.8	50.0
Launceston (C) - Pt B	60 670	20.0	15.0	4.4	2.4	35.7	12.7	28.6
Meander Valley (M) - Pt A	6 856	26.8	7.7	3.2	1.2	46.0	9.0	18.7
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt A	7 154	23.8	12.4	2.2	1.6	41.7	7.8	21.0
West Tamar (M) - Pt A	18 011	23.4	13.0	5.2	1.2	42.4	7.3	20.2
Central North (SSD)	20 928	23.9	11.1	2.4	2.0	42.7	7.1	21.3
George Town (M) - Pt B	1 043	24.2	8.4	1.9	2.8	43.1	6.4	17.7
Launceston (C) - Pt C	2 974	26.0	6.6	4.8	1.4	46.8	6.9	16.4
Meander Valley (M) - Pt B	10 411	23.5	13.3	2.3	2.3	41.5	7.9	23.4
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt B	4 688	22.4	11.9	1.4	1.9	39.9	6.2	22.7
West Tamar (M) - Pt B	1 812	27.1	5.4	2.1	1.9	50.6	5.3	15.1
North Eastern (SSD)	14 290	23.6	14.5	2.3	3.0	39.3	7.2	26.0
Break O'Day (M)	5 881	22.4	15.2	3.0	2.3	37.0	8.4	28.0
Dorset (M)	7 428	24.6	14.3	1.7	1.8	41.0	6.0	23.4
Flinders (M)	981	22.7	12.3	2.4	16.9	40.7	8.7	32.4
Mersey-Lyell (SD)	110 209	23.5	12.4	2.5	4.3	40.3	9.6	23.6
Burnie-Devonport (SSD)	79 175	22.5	14.0	2.5	4.2	37.8	10.8	24.6
Burnie (C) - Pt A	17 835	23.0	12.6	2.8	4.0	37.6	12.5	26.0
Central Coast (M) - Pt A	18 062	22.3	14.8	2.6	5.0	38.5	10.1	23.8
Devonport (C)	24 935	21.9	14.3	2.5	3.4	36.2	11.9	25.1
Latrobe (M) - Pt A	7 132	21.9	13.8	2.4	4.4	38.3	7.2	21.1
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt A	11 211	23.7	14.2	1.9	5.1	40.1	9.4	24.3

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Tasmania *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
TASMANIA	56.9	7.9	58.3	11.0	267	974	85.5	71.8
Greater Hobart (SD)	63.5	10.8	59.5	9.7	291	1 001	81.7	70.2
Greater Hobart (SSD)	63.5	10.8	59.5	9.7	291	1 001	81.7	70.2
Brighton (M)	32.0	2.3	58.1	18.6	210	824	94.0	54.8
Clarence (C)	63.3	8.3	59.6	8.6	289	1 006	90.2	76.1
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A	40.9	2.4	54.9	11.4	246	927	88.6	73.5
Glenorchy (C)	55.4	3.7	56.5	10.8	253	940	78.6	69.6
Hobart (C) - Inner	60.0	20.0	69.1	19.8	397	1 135	40.0	40.7
Hobart (C) - Remainder	82.1	22.3	60.9	9.0	364	1 077	66.5	61.8
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	76.0	14.2	63.4	6.4	302	1 073	90.8	80.0
Sorell (M) - Pt A	41.6	4.3	61.2	11.5	248	976	94.8	80.5
Southern (SD)	46.9	5.1	57.5	12.6	225	942	93.6	77.6
Southern (SSD)	46.9	5.1	57.5	12.6	225	942	93.6	77.6
Central Highlands (M)	4.0	4.0	57.9	11.1	222	925	92.7	64.5
Derwent Valley (M) - Pt B	52.2	3.8	61.1	14.5	228	932	98.1	79.4
Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	37.1	4.3	53.8	12.1	233	933	90.8	75.1
Huon Valley (M)	52.1	5.4	57.1	12.6	220	938	94.8	78.9
Kingborough (M) - Pt B	76.9	12.2	58.7	12.5	257	1 002	95.6	80.3
Sorell (M) - Pt B	37.5	5.0	57.1	12.9	208	947	94.7	83.6
Southern Midlands (M)	41.5	3.4	59.6	11.3	222	951	95.8	79.0
Tasman (M)	47.4	5.1	54.7	15.3	217	924	88.8	78.8
Northern (SD)	56.6	7.0	57.6	11.2	257	966	86.2	72.0
Greater Launceston (SSD)	56.8	7.8	57.9	11.0	268	972	83.5	70.4
George Town (M) - Pt A	37.6	3.0	54.8	17.3	235	881	87.6	65.5
Launceston (C) - Inner	66.7	16.2	78.3	14.5	357	1 063	10.9	24.1
Launceston (C) - Pt B	58.6	8.3	56.5	11.8	269	957	80.0	66.1
Meander Valley (M) - Pt A	57.7	5.7	68.0	6.2	279	1 029	83.6	77.2
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt A	45.3	5.0	60.3	8.5	258	978	92.2	79.5
West Tamar (M) - Pt A	62.9	9.2	58.8	9.5	274	1 028	92.2	82.3
Central North (SSD)	60.2	5.2	58.3	11.8	224	964	94.9	77.8
George Town (M) - Pt B	42.9	3.3	55.9	13.8	207	926	99.0	82.4
Launceston (C) - Pt C	66.7	7.2	64.3	11.3	229	985	96.7	85.6
Meander Valley (M) - Pt B	62.9	5.4	56.5	12.4	225	961	92.5	78.5
Northern Midlands (M) - Pt B	51.9	3.6	57.2	10.9	221	949	96.0	67.4
West Tamar (M) - Pt B	60.0	6.0	63.5	10.6	231	1 006	98.8	87.9
North Eastern (SSD)	48.4	4.5	54.0	12.2	224	931	90.5	74.7
Break O'Day (M)	59.4	4.7	47.8	20.9	212	899	88.2	76.1
Dorset (M)	37.2	4.2	57.6	7.0	229	951	93.9	75.4
Flinders (M)	100.0	5.1	65.4	8.1	261	972	84.6	61.2
Mersey-Lyell (SD)	48.3	4.7	57.2	12.5	248	945	87.9	72.6
Burnie-Devonport (SSD)	48.7	4.8	54.9	13.3	245	938	85.6	71.4
Burnie (C) - Pt A	42.9	4.8	55.9	13.5	251	926	85.2	68.5
Central Coast (M) - Pt A	56.1	5.2	53.2	13.1	240	949	86.0	74.7
Devonport (C)	49.6	4.6	55.3	14.1	246	930	83.9	69.3
Latrobe (M) - Pt A	42.9	4.5	57.4	12.3	247	957	90.0	76.5
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt A	47.6	4.7	53.7	12.3	236	943	86.7	72.3

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Tasmania *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Western Rural (SSD)	24 683	26.1	8.8	2.5	4.4	46.7	6.0	19.0
Burnie (C) - Pt B	2 142	26.6	6.8	1.8	3.3	49.2	4.1	15.9
Central Coast (M) - Pt B	3 289	27.9	7.4	2.9	5.7	50.7	4.4	14.5
Circular Head (M)	8 450	25.6	9.9	1.9	5.6	45.6	6.7	20.6
Kentish (M)	5 462	25.2	9.5	2.5	2.9	43.0	8.0	19.7
King Island (M)	1 879	24.4	11.2	5.3	1.8	45.0	5.8	23.2
Latrobe (M) - Pt B	669	24.7	9.3	0.6	6.5	48.1	2.7	19.4
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B	2 792	28.5	5.9	2.8	4.6	51.0	4.8	16.4
Lyell (SSD)	6 351	26.3	6.3	2.7	5.1	48.1	9.2	28.2
West Coast (M)	6 351	26.3	6.3	2.7	5.1	48.1	9.2	28.2

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Tasmania *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
North Western Rural (SSD)	44.1	4.1	63.3	10.8	242	968	94.6	77.7
Burnie (C) - Pt B	42.1	4.6	66.3	9.5	258	1 002	99.6	86.3
Central Coast (M) - Pt B	52.9	5.2	63.3	12.6	234	999	98.6	87.8
Circular Head (M)	41.7	3.4	64.2	8.3	253	950	93.1	71.7
Kentish (M)	42.5	3.8	56.9	16.3	212	939	95.8	81.5
King Island (M)	36.8	5.1	70.4	4.1	263	999	88.8	65.7
Latrobe (M) - Pt B	22.2	3.2	67.5	7.9	262	1 009	92.6	81.5
Waratah/Wynyard (M) - Pt B	52.5	5.0	65.4	13.4	243	984	95.0	78.4
Lyell (SSD)	63.9	5.1	62.6	10.4	314	953	90.3	69.4
West Coast (M)	63.9	5.1	62.6	10.4	314	953	90.3	69.4

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Northern Territory

STATE	Estimated resident population(a)	People aged 0–14 years(b)	People aged 65 years and over(b)	People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)	People of Indigenous origin(b)	Couples with dependent children(c)	One-parent families with dependent children(c)	Lone person house- holds(d)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NORTHERN TERRITORY	181 843	27.1	3.3	8.8	27.8	47.0	14.2	19.4
Darwin (SD)	82 232	24.3	3.5	14.5	9.5	45.1	13.8	19.5
Darwin City (SSD)	68 889	22.9	3.6	15.7	8.9	44.2	12.8	20.3
Alawa	2 340	21.5	3.0	19.7	10.0	39.5	16.3	14.3
Anula	2 838	29.0	2.3	14.9	11.1	50.9	12.9	8.4
Brinkin	1 177	15.8	2.5	19.4	3.5	40.7	7.9	15.6
City - Inner	1 823	9.2	8.5	14.5	13.7	22.7	10.3	41.6
Coconut Grove	1 970	18.3	7.8	18.5	11.9	32.3	21.0	36.8
Fannie Bay	2 747	16.9	7.4	13.5	4.7	35.3	12.0	32.3
Jingili	2 088	25.0	3.5	15.0	9.4	48.9	12.1	11.9
Karama	5 379	30.2	2.9	19.9	12.1	51.5	16.2	13.5
Larrakeyah	2 792	16.7	4.4	10.8	3.7	41.2	7.8	22.9
Leanyer	5 196	27.5	2.0	17.4	4.7	53.4	11.1	13.4
Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp	128	10.7	0.0	8.0	25.3	19.2	0.0	31.0
Ludmilla	1 913	23.6	3.6	11.1	21.9	40.3	13.1	17.7
Malak	3 668	28.3	3.2	19.6	11.8	49.8	18.3	15.2
Marrara	1 799	23.1	2.0	10.4	2.7	44.4	4.9	21.9
Millner	2 719	21.4	3.9	16.8	13.0	34.5	20.6	21.5
Moil	2 300	25.1	2.8	16.0	9.6	45.4	13.6	12.4
Nakara	2 222	24.0	2.7	20.0	7.0	46.7	12.9	9.9
Narrows	543	20.0	4.8	12.6	13.8	32.1	25.2	29.2
Nightcliff	3 828	16.9	4.3	15.8	5.8	34.9	11.5	32.5
Parap	1 570	16.7	8.0	15.2	7.4	35.8	15.3	33.8
Rapid Creek	3 068	17.3	3.8	12.8	6.8	34.9	10.1	22.3
Stuart Park	2 760	16.2	3.7	15.2	3.1	36.1	8.3	31.0
The Gardens	606	15.6	14.5	15.2	15.1	30.2	6.3	34.1
Tiwi	2 699	25.0	2.5	14.9	10.9	46.5	12.9	20.1
Wagaman	2 427	25.2	3.1	27.5	10.2	48.4	13.5	12.2
Wanguri	2 075	24.1	3.3	17.3	7.8	47.3	13.0	13.4
Winnellie	586	11.8	2.0	8.1	10.8	24.7	7.4	49.2
Wulagi	2 803	27.4	1.9	11.2	9.8	49.0	14.1	9.2
City - Remainder	2 825	31.9	0.8	3.9	8.4	62.2	3.6	9.9
Palmerston-East Arm (SSD)	13 343	31.3	2.7	8.6	12.2	49.3	18.3	15.2
East Arm	227	7.5	0.0	10.8	42.8	43.8	0.0	42.4
Driver	2 692	32.7	1.2	7.3	7.5	56.0	12.7	11.4
Gray	3 331	31.3	3.7	9.7	14.7	46.3	21.0	23.1
Moulden	3 534	34.7	2.6	8.8	16.6	44.6	24.9	11.3
Woodroffe	2 970	32.4	2.6	9.2	8.8	52.2	14.9	13.7
Palmerston (T) Bal	589	16.1	4.6	5.4	4.1	50.7	6.6	7.4

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Northern Territory *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
NORTHERN TERRITORY	61.7	9.6	70.2	7.4	314	962	61.2	45.1
Darwin (SD)	75.8	12.4	75.3	7.3	364	1 027	62.1	49.0
Darwin City (SSD)	77.9	13.5	75.7	7.2	380	1 037	59.8	49.4
Alawa	71.8	12.4	76.6	8.7	350	1 015	85.1	57.3
Anula	80.4	13.4	76.8	6.1	336	1 040	97.0	56.3
Brinkin	88.9	23.4	78.7	5.0	495	1 123	39.6	55.9
City - Inner	57.1	9.6	69.5	10.9	461	1 047	8.3	30.1
Coconut Grove	55.6	10.6	68.4	10.7	337	952	21.1	33.3
Fannie Bay	91.3	20.1	73.3	6.6	493	1 061	37.6	45.7
Jingili	72.7	12.8	75.8	6.6	360	1 041	93.9	67.8
Karama	78.1	8.1	73.8	7.1	302	1 002	79.3	53.2
Larrakeyah	78.6	15.9	80.5	6.6	510	1 069	32.1	33.7
Leanyer	81.8	14.9	81.0	4.5	384	1 087	72.5	59.4
Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp	0.0	3.7	54.1	17.4	318	995	0.8	91.5
Ludmilla	64.3	13.4	74.6	8.9	372	992	75.2	56.7
Malak	74.3	9.2	72.9	8.1	305	985	80.9	46.2
Marrara	80.0	10.6	81.8	5.2	432	1 069	27.1	64.0
Millner	86.5	11.7	72.9	9.9	343	998	56.7	46.9
Moil	71.0	10.5	75.6	7.3	342	1 021	85.5	54.7
Nakara	92.1	16.3	76.1	5.2	360	1 066	90.8	60.4
Narrows	76.9	10.4	71.0	11.0	368	926	59.3	39.4
Nightcliff	73.2	17.2	76.3	7.1	450	1 075	38.7	42.9
Parap	71.4	17.1	69.9	9.3	419	1 015	37.7	37.5
Rapid Creek	72.0	20.4	77.5	8.2	442	1 075	46.1	46.9
Stuart Park	88.9	18.2	82.0	7.1	457	1 082	38.8	44.3
The Gardens	100.0	14.7	59.3	4.4	522	1 080	12.3	35.6
Tiwi	77.5	16.4	74.8	5.7	373	1 042	69.9	46.9
Wagaman	71.4	9.6	70.7	10.0	312	989	79.4	51.8
Wanguri	70.7	14.5	74.3	6.6	376	1 058	87.9	64.9
Winnellie	0.0	3.1	78.0	9.1	374	938	5.4	55.4
Wulagi	83.8	11.1	77.9	6.6	363	1 039	98.7	48.2
City - Remainder	90.4	6.6	79.1	5.2	320	1 025	76.4	12.4
Palmerston-East Arm (SSD)	64.1	6.1	73.5	7.7	286	970	75.0	47.3
East Arm	0.0	0.0	39.0	7.8	381	921	27.3	40.5
Driver	75.6	8.1	78.3	5.6	312	1 026	72.6	45.6
Gray	60.6	6.3	70.4	10.0	282	943	63.5	41.1
Moulden	61.5	4.8	70.5	10.8	252	913	83.7	41.6
Woodroffe	62.9	5.7	74.8	6.3	292	998	80.5	56.7
Palmerston (T) Bal	50.0	7.6	85.0	2.0	373	1 106	93.5	89.1

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Northern Territory *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	99 611	29.8	3.0	4.0	43.6	48.7	14.6	19.2
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	15 435	25.9	3.7	6.8	11.6	47.2	9.7	19.1
Coomalie (CGC)	1 173	29.5	3.1	5.6	27.4	44.1	16.0	25.5
Cox-Finiss	665	24.4	5.1	3.0	52.6	35.6	13.6	29.1
Litchfield (S) - Pt A	1 164	18.4	3.5	6.2	11.5	44.6	10.8	31.2
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	12 433	26.2	3.7	7.2	7.8	48.1	8.9	17.2
Bathurst-Melville (SSD)	2 143	31.4	2.1	0.5	93.8	50.2	18.6	9.5
Bathurst-Melville	2 143	31.4	2.1	0.5	93.8	50.2	18.6	9.5
Alligator (SSD)	6 268	33.2	2.2	2.4	72.5	52.2	15.2	22.1
Jabiru (T)	1 457	27.8	0.6	7.6	10.0	55.3	6.4	29.5
South Alligator	738	21.5	2.3	3.9	45.9	41.3	12.5	39.4
West Arnhem	4 073	36.8	2.6	0.8	92.9	52.6	18.5	11.4
Daly (SSD)	3 541	35.7	3.1	1.0	76.6	53.3	19.6	19.5
Daly	3 541	35.7	3.1	1.0	76.6	53.3	19.6	19.5
East Arnhem (SSD)	12 721	33.6	1.3	4.0	60.5	52.8	18.9	10.1
East Arnhem - Bal	6 261	36.8	1.6	0.4	94.1	45.7	32.4	5.7
Groote Eylandt	2 701	32.7	1.1	4.0	58.5	56.2	13.6	10.0
Nhulunbuy	3 759	28.9	0.9	10.2	4.0	59.5	5.7	13.2
Lower Top End NT (SSD)	16 678	31.4	3.0	3.6	45.1	50.2	15.7	18.1
Elsey - Bal	2 121	28.5	3.1	2.1	65.4	46.4	16.9	26.6
Gulf	2 690	36.9	2.8	0.8	85.6	50.9	23.9	11.6
Katherine (T)	9 443	29.6	2.7	5.5	19.7	51.2	12.8	18.4
Victoria	2 424	34.8	3.9	0.7	79.5	48.1	19.0	14.1
Barkly (SSD)	6 554	31.7	3.5	3.7	58.7	49.0	15.7	21.0
Tableland	1 064	28.0	3.8	0.8	61.6	49.7	17.5	20.7
Tennant Creek (T)	3 670	30.6	3.3	5.3	46.9	45.9	14.6	24.4
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 820	35.9	3.5	2.3	79.8	54.6	16.9	12.0
Central NT (SSD)	36 271	27.8	3.5	4.0	36.1	46.5	14.1	21.6
Alice Springs (T) - Charles	5 042	27.9	3.3	5.3	17.7	48.4	11.8	18.1
Alice Springs (T) - Heavitree	2 120	26.3	7.5	2.8	24.7	41.2	6.2	31.9
Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta	8 929	28.6	3.0	5.4	15.0	48.3	13.6	17.8
Alice Springs (T) - Ross	7 017	26.3	3.0	5.4	13.3	46.5	12.7	22.0
Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	1 932	15.6	4.7	8.9	22.9	31.2	16.8	35.1
Petermann	2 397	21.0	3.2	3.3	44.0	37.2	10.8	42.6
Sandover - Bal	2 339	35.0	3.4	0.4	83.9	49.9	22.8	14.1
Tanami	6 495	32.1	3.5	0.6	89.6	49.2	19.1	9.7

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Northern Territory *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Northern Territory - Bal (SD)	51.0	7.0	65.9	7.1	271	909	60.2	41.0
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	74.0	6.9	73.0	8.3	329	1 014	70.4	76.6
Coomalie (CGC)	28.6	10.4	66.4	12.8	301	948	59.2	50.7
Cox-Finiss	50.0	4.2	46.9	20.5	225	911	44.5	69.2
Litchfield (S) - Pt A	78.6	6.6	76.4	9.3	378	976	27.2	55.6
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	76.0	6.8	74.7	7.4	334	1 032	78.7	82.0
Bathurst-Melville (SSD)	64.6	2.6	56.2	16.0	140	672	87.4	2.8
Bathurst-Melville	64.6	2.6	56.2	16.0	140	672	87.4	2.8
Alligator (SSD)	34.1	6.1	58.1	8.9	207	843	39.2	18.1
Jabiru (T)	80.0	17.0	90.1	1.5	461	1 092	44.5	18.5
South Alligator	30.0	5.5	64.6	5.9	283	959	12.0	34.1
West Arnhem	31.5	2.7	47.0	14.0	130	704	68.7	2.3
Daly (SSD)	38.3	4.0	42.7	15.9	171	822	61.0	25.4
Daly	38.3	4.0	42.7	15.9	171	822	61.0	25.4
East Arnhem (SSD)	53.7	5.4	58.2	4.1	253	817	74.3	4.0
East Arnhem - Bal	47.1	1.8	43.2	5.6	110	633	77.5	2.0
Groote Eylandt	27.3	4.3	50.3	3.5	311	896	76.0	1.4
Nhulunbuy	88.9	11.7	84.7	3.3	460	1 061	72.0	5.9
Lower Top End NT (SSD)	44.7	5.7	69.7	7.5	244	892	58.3	35.5
Elsey - Bal	43.8	2.9	69.3	14.3	171	832	44.7	39.3
Gulf	23.8	1.8	55.9	4.9	122	703	60.2	31.7
Katherine (T)	55.7	7.9	76.0	6.9	324	997	60.5	36.8
Victoria	25.0	3.5	60.1	7.5	152	755	62.6	25.5
Barkly (SSD)	28.7	5.2	60.6	8.5	226	846	59.3	31.8
Tableland	41.7	2.7	60.7	5.5	167	804	48.6	33.5
Tennant Creek (T)	40.5	7.2	66.9	10.8	285	897	61.2	34.4
Tennant Creek - Bal	9.1	2.5	47.4	4.4	154	768	62.3	22.4
Central NT (SSD)	51.0	9.0	68.4	5.9	303	947	56.1	40.6
Alice Springs (T) - Charles	61.6	9.1	76.7	5.1	340	1 003	70.4	53.8
Alice Springs (T) - Heavitree	73.5	7.8	68.4	6.1	340	1 015	37.0	62.6
Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta	79.2	10.7	78.4	4.7	349	1 016	67.8	41.5
Alice Springs (T) - Ross	70.0	14.9	80.7	3.9	386	1 062	62.7	45.9
Alice Springs (T) - Stuart	37.5	11.1	70.4	5.5	363	996	40.1	25.6
Petermann	15.0	6.0	72.7	1.5	325	957	13.5	15.5
Sandover - Bal	12.5	2.9	50.7	13.5	133	758	66.6	29.8
Tanami	19.3	2.8	35.9	17.3	125	647	72.1	13.4

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Australian Capital Territory

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	308 251	22.3	7.3	14.1	1.0	45.6	11.5	21.5
Canberra (SD)	307 917	22.3	7.3	14.2	1.0	45.6	11.5	21.5
North Canberra (SSD)	38 818	14.6	13.1	16.2	1.0	31.5	13.4	32.1
Acton	1 482	0.8	0.4	25.7	0.4	62.5	0.0	27.3
Ainslie	4 698	18.5	17.8	13.6	1.3	31.1	17.2	28.9
Braddon	2 502	8.9	13.3	23.6	1.0	21.9	17.4	49.7
Campbell	3 294	15.8	18.1	12.2	0.5	39.5	4.6	28.0
City	174	6.0	12.6	16.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	46.8
Dickson	1 973	14.9	13.4	16.2	1.0	27.7	15.8	30.2
Downer	3 397	16.0	13.2	15.7	1.2	28.0	13.2	28.2
Duntroon	1 920	8.2	0.2	6.4	0.6	60.2	3.8	2.2
Hackett	3 094	16.7	14.2	12.8	0.9	33.0	10.5	26.9
Lyneham	4 119	14.8	13.6	19.2	1.3	33.1	13.8	34.2
Majura	357	12.2	1.7	2.9	0.0	46.5	7.0	13.5
O'Connor	4 830	15.7	14.6	15.9	1.0	30.5	14.0	32.3
Reid	1 641	13.9	12.8	16.7	1.6	25.9	18.2	40.2
Turner	1 981	13.6	13.1	25.1	0.3	32.7	15.1	36.9
Watson	3 340	17.6	12.1	16.2	1.2	29.3	14.5	30.0
Belconnen (SSD)	85 659	21.8	5.8	14.7	0.8	46.5	11.5	18.2
Aranda	2 667	16.9	13.2	13.4	0.3	41.0	9.3	17.8
Belconnen Town Centre	2 745	8.3	4.2	23.7	1.1	15.5	22.4	33.3
Bruce	2 328	11.4	5.2	23.1	0.9	46.1	3.2	12.4
Charnwood	3 429	28.0	3.9	15.7	2.2	45.1	21.2	17.3
Cook	3 036	15.3	10.6	15.3	0.7	33.3	9.3	30.0
Dunlop	728	26.6	2.1	13.4	1.1	47.2	9.2	16.7
Evatt	6 261	25.3	3.5	13.5	0.7	51.8	11.8	12.7
Florey	5 733	26.8	4.2	20.2	0.5	50.0	13.7	15.3
Flynn	3 904	23.1	4.0	10.9	0.8	51.2	10.5	11.5
Fraser	2 388	24.9	3.3	7.2	0.6	61.9	7.6	10.1
Giralang	3 869	23.7	3.7	14.2	0.9	51.8	10.7	15.7
Hawker	3 075	14.9	7.5	13.0	0.4	43.9	8.2	26.3
Higgins	3 408	20.3	5.9	14.1	0.9	41.2	10.6	19.0
Holt	4 580	21.1	8.3	12.1	1.2	39.7	13.5	24.2
Kaleen	8 583	23.5	4.7	16.2	0.8	54.8	9.0	13.8
Latham	4 081	23.5	5.1	11.5	0.9	47.2	11.9	16.3
McKellar	3 084	27.5	4.1	22.3	0.8	59.2	8.8	10.7
Macgregor	3 974	23.9	4.4	9.6	0.4	48.9	11.2	12.4
Macquarie	2 536	18.1	9.4	17.9	1.1	34.7	14.6	25.6
Melba	3 591	21.7	5.0	13.1	0.4	48.3	10.1	17.8
Page	2 694	17.9	12.5	15.5	0.7	35.7	14.4	27.6
Scullin	3 076	20.5	8.4	14.8	0.7	36.7	13.3	24.6
Spence	3 025	25.6	3.6	10.0	0.7	51.0	13.5	12.3
Weetangera	2 810	18.0	8.9	12.9	0.0	46.4	6.6	13.4

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Australian Capital Territory *continued*

STATE	16 year olds still at school(a)	People with degree or higher qualifications(b)	Labour force participation rate	Unem- ployment rate	Household income per capita	Index of relative disad- vantage	Households living in separate houses(c)	Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)
Statistical Division (SD)								
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)								
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	88.9	22.6	71.2	7.3	398	1 091	76.8	65.7
Canberra (SD)	89.1	22.6	71.2	7.2	399	1 091	76.7	65.7
North Canberra (SSD)	87.3	29.1	62.1	9.8	409	1 054	64.5	49.5
Acton	50.0	17.5	37.4	25.3	469	1 015	8.6	0.0
Ainslie	88.0	29.2	58.0	9.5	378	1 029	79.9	47.8
Braddon	81.8	26.9	55.8	15.4	390	962	27.5	22.1
Campbell	100.0	39.9	62.2	7.7	553	1 161	69.2	63.6
City	100.0	26.1	69.2	3.3	680	1 173	2.7	40.7
Dickson	90.5	27.3	59.2	13.2	372	1 041	68.3	56.5
Downer	77.8	24.7	63.3	9.1	381	1 049	78.0	60.5
Duntroon	100.0	11.6	94.0	0.2	350	1 071	92.4	0.0
Hackett	97.2	29.7	63.1	7.0	414	1 101	77.0	68.1
Lyneham	84.2	28.6	63.3	10.1	398	1 044	43.8	42.6
Majura	0.0	16.9	94.4	3.2	393	1 082	100.0	10.0
O'Connor	88.9	36.3	61.2	10.2	405	1 067	81.2	50.5
Reid	66.7	34.7	64.9	13.0	503	1 016	28.7	31.7
Turner	100.0	42.0	57.9	15.9	399	1 034	48.0	36.2
Watson	77.8	23.8	61.1	10.1	356	1 057	78.8	61.7
Belconnen (SSD)	88.6	21.1	72.1	7.9	380	1 087	81.3	68.4
Aranda	92.3	39.7	67.3	7.3	513	1 160	90.9	72.9
Belconnen Town Centre	41.2	24.4	68.0	13.3	366	972	1.3	15.8
Bruce	96.3	25.0	59.6	10.2	581	1 121	71.7	67.6
Charnwood	76.8	11.3	68.7	12.5	284	976	97.1	61.9
Cook	97.1	37.3	69.3	6.1	494	1 133	57.8	66.0
Dunlop	100.0	9.7	85.7	6.3	342	1 092	86.9	92.3
Evatt	90.4	17.5	76.3	6.8	361	1 098	95.4	75.1
Florey	90.8	19.0	74.6	7.8	349	1 068	78.6	58.6
Flynn	88.4	19.3	74.7	6.6	390	1 108	99.1	79.0
Fraser	93.9	21.3	76.5	6.3	401	1 134	99.0	86.6
Giralang	87.1	19.3	76.0	8.5	361	1 097	94.1	74.3
Hawker	98.0	31.7	73.0	7.5	486	1 138	56.9	65.5
Higgins	90.6	15.0	72.8	8.0	351	1 065	91.3	74.4
Holt	81.9	15.0	69.9	9.2	344	1 043	67.3	65.3
Kaleen	89.5	19.7	73.4	6.5	359	1 114	94.6	74.2
Latham	84.3	16.2	75.1	6.5	366	1 083	89.9	74.3
McKellar	94.6	19.8	72.0	7.1	364	1 082	97.5	73.0
Macgregor	77.4	14.4	74.1	8.8	349	1 072	96.7	78.9
Macquarie	91.3	26.3	66.9	9.9	379	1 067	82.2	59.5
Melba	91.4	21.7	73.3	7.1	397	1 105	84.9	73.9
Page	94.4	19.9	64.8	8.2	347	1 055	70.8	61.3
Scullin	80.6	18.7	67.6	9.3	348	1 055	70.5	59.8
Spence	90.5	18.7	76.2	7.9	358	1 080	95.1	74.9
Weetangera	96.8	34.7	71.2	4.6	502	1 173	89.6	82.7

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Australian Capital Territory *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Woden Valley (SSD)	33 043	17.9	11.4	16.9	0.9	37.9	9.4	28.7
Chifley	2 368	16.7	9.5	18.2	1.2	31.3	11.2	32.2
Curtin	5 328	18.5	13.5	13.5	0.6	37.5	9.0	25.6
Farrer	3 581	18.9	11.7	13.2	0.3	43.9	8.3	19.1
Garran	2 880	21.5	10.7	18.2	0.5	44.1	8.4	20.6
Hughes	3 096	21.5	14.5	20.6	0.8	42.0	10.2	26.3
Isaacs	2 723	21.3	8.3	20.0	0.5	46.3	6.7	11.6
Lyons	2 797	15.3	10.5	21.1	2.3	33.1	11.9	47.2
Mawson	2 830	16.6	14.2	18.1	0.8	34.3	11.0	35.0
O'Malley	772	19.2	7.0	31.9	0.0	50.5	4.0	6.3
Pearce	2 616	16.6	13.6	13.5	0.8	32.9	8.9	28.5
Phillip	1 737	5.0	4.0	13.8	1.5	14.3	10.8	48.7
Torrens	2 315	18.0	10.2	14.5	1.3	36.5	11.0	23.0
Weston Creek-Stromlo (SSD)	24 879	19.0	8.4	12.3	0.9	42.4	10.5	20.9
Chapman	3 056	19.7	8.1	12.2	0.1	52.0	5.9	10.1
Duffy	3 489	20.6	6.0	9.8	1.0	44.0	10.7	18.2
Fisher	3 207	17.4	10.3	12.9	1.0	38.6	10.7	25.8
Holder	2 929	18.7	8.0	11.4	0.8	38.4	9.5	20.9
Rivett	3 486	20.4	6.4	11.6	1.8	39.1	14.5	19.7
Stirling	2 277	22.6	5.7	16.1	1.1	52.2	11.7	13.9
Stromlo	90	20.2	6.7	11.4	0.0	42.9	0.0	31.6
Waramanga	2 776	18.0	10.3	13.0	0.6	38.9	10.4	27.3
Weston	3 543	15.8	12.3	12.8	0.9	38.2	10.6	25.8
Tuggeranong (SSD)	90 104	29.7	2.9	11.8	1.1	55.6	11.9	13.8
Banks	3 530	30.0	1.7	9.8	1.4	54.8	9.8	18.9
Bonython	3 532	29.4	1.9	16.4	0.8	52.9	12.5	15.2
Calwell	6 208	31.8	1.9	11.5	0.5	58.1	9.2	13.3
Chisholm	6 015	34.9	2.7	10.1	1.3	60.7	12.6	11.2
Conder	3 425	34.9	1.0	11.2	0.7	63.7	9.1	11.5
Fadden	3 589	29.0	3.0	11.9	0.1	63.1	6.7	7.9
Gilmore	3 220	35.6	2.3	11.4	0.7	59.3	13.8	10.0
Gordon	6 718	30.4	2.4	11.3	0.9	54.5	9.9	16.9
Gowrie	3 645	30.5	2.7	9.9	1.1	57.3	13.2	8.6
Greenway	986	18.7	4.1	10.6	0.9	32.3	17.1	23.7
Isabella Plains	4 516	30.5	2.7	17.2	1.2	55.7	12.7	16.2
Kambah	17 836	25.1	3.6	10.8	1.6	50.5	14.3	15.2
Macarthur	1 782	34.3	2.3	8.6	0.6	67.0	6.2	6.0
Monash	5 984	29.4	4.1	15.1	0.9	56.4	10.7	13.0
Oxley	1 957	28.0	2.9	14.1	1.1	55.0	12.9	14.5
Richardson	3 714	34.5	2.5	11.4	1.7	55.6	16.3	12.0
Theodore	4 241	34.2	2.0	10.9	1.4	61.6	10.3	13.8
Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	64	23.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	43.8	0.0	32.1
Wanniassa	9 142	26.1	4.5	11.5	1.1	51.5	12.7	13.4

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Australian Capital Territory *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
Woden Valley (SSD)	90.3	29.4	67.6	6.8	461	1 117	67.6	61.7
Chifley	82.6	24.7	70.0	7.1	420	1 082	73.8	59.3
Curtin	98.6	33.4	66.1	6.0	451	1 139	83.8	70.3
Farrer	93.2	27.7	69.0	5.6	467	1 139	81.2	71.6
Garran	81.8	36.4	66.9	4.9	504	1 145	75.4	64.5
Hughes	92.1	36.2	58.8	7.3	423	1 123	75.2	64.9
Isaacs	92.3	29.9	71.8	5.0	512	1 158	82.4	72.2
Lyons	76.9	22.0	64.8	14.0	379	1 016	53.1	43.1
Mawson	82.1	23.9	64.9	8.2	436	1 075	53.7	59.0
O'Malley	94.4	20.2	68.3	3.6	534	1 146	82.1	91.8
Pearce	90.9	27.8	64.5	6.3	484	1 121	69.7	66.5
Phillip	50.0	35.7	85.0	4.8	574	1 137	0.9	26.9
Torrens	100.0	24.9	68.6	7.3	446	1 111	85.2	70.6
Weston Creek-Stromlo (SSD)	90.6	23.1	71.8	6.1	430	1 112	84.3	72.5
Chapman	94.2	32.7	71.9	5.2	518	1 181	95.5	86.2
Duffy	92.7	23.8	75.0	5.3	426	1 114	89.4	70.8
Fisher	90.7	21.1	69.4	7.1	428	1 104	83.0	73.9
Holder	93.8	23.3	72.9	5.9	424	1 123	77.7	77.3
Rivett	83.7	17.9	73.0	6.6	382	1 070	90.2	71.2
Stirling	87.2	20.8	72.8	5.5	406	1 099	89.4	75.9
Stromlo	0.0	29.6	80.3	12.3	654	1 093	100.0	7.9
Waramanga	94.1	20.6	70.6	6.7	401	1 092	78.1	62.4
Weston	87.8	23.9	69.0	5.8	450	1 114	74.3	69.2
Tuggeranong (SSD)	88.5	15.5	77.2	6.3	356	1 093	87.3	73.5
Banks	85.2	10.7	81.4	6.6	341	1 087	87.6	84.2
Bonython	86.4	16.5	78.7	6.5	371	1 094	56.8	62.1
Calwell	87.1	16.1	80.0	5.2	365	1 121	90.9	78.5
Chisholm	84.0	13.1	76.8	6.2	324	1 080	98.5	74.6
Conder	90.0	12.2	80.9	5.7	328	1 101	87.2	81.7
Fadden	95.5	25.3	78.4	3.6	443	1 172	96.6	87.5
Gilmore	91.7	12.5	77.2	7.2	313	1 073	99.5	69.9
Gordon	81.8	12.4	81.4	5.1	366	1 106	75.2	78.3
Gowrie	88.4	17.1	77.4	6.0	364	1 098	99.3	76.8
Greenway	75.0	19.8	80.5	4.2	490	1 094	2.1	33.2
Isabella Plains	85.0	12.6	76.9	6.9	326	1 079	80.1	68.2
Kambah	90.9	17.1	74.7	7.3	369	1 081	89.6	71.9
Macarthur	80.0	21.7	80.8	3.2	391	1 166	97.6	87.7
Monash	91.1	16.1	76.7	5.9	359	1 115	90.1	72.7
Oxley	94.1	17.7	76.1	6.7	359	1 086	92.5	63.7
Richardson	80.4	8.3	73.3	8.7	287	1 020	95.5	63.4
Theodore	89.4	14.1	79.4	5.9	332	1 098	91.1	76.0
Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	100.0	19.6	84.8	0.0	446	1 133	90.3	22.2
Wanniassa	88.4	16.9	73.7	6.6	357	1 076	90.6	72.7

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Australian Capital Territory *continued*

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
South Canberra (SSD)	22 730	17.2	16.2	14.4	1.5	34.9	13.1	31.7
Barton	618	9.4	9.2	13.3	2.1	36.9	7.1	55.4
Deakin	2 633	18.0	22.1	12.9	0.3	36.4	11.2	28.0
Forrest	1 220	20.7	12.9	17.6	0.0	48.2	4.3	19.3
Fyshwick	83	14.5	3.6	4.9	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0
Griffith	3 669	17.4	15.0	13.6	0.8	36.3	10.7	34.6
Harman	191	17.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	69.6	0.0	0.0
Kingston	1 634	9.6	9.3	14.4	3.3	14.8	21.4	39.5
Narrabundah	5 433	18.3	18.1	16.0	2.9	30.5	18.8	29.7
Oaks Estate	330	17.6	9.9	12.5	2.6	35.2	20.4	58.3
Pialligo	112	16.4	11.8	3.8	0.0	50.0	0.0	17.6
Red Hill	3 284	19.4	18.7	16.6	0.5	43.6	10.6	26.5
Symonston	456	8.5	8.5	7.2	3.0	19.4	8.2	60.6
Yarralumla	3 019	17.5	16.5	13.3	1.1	33.9	11.3	24.8
Gungahlin-Hall (SSD)	12 684	24.2	2.0	17.5	0.5	46.6	9.7	18.1
Amaroo	614	21.4	1.8	14.6	1.1	41.0	8.2	18.9
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	47	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	21.4
Hall	387	24.2	5.8	5.6	0.0	57.3	7.3	13.5
Ngunnawal	4 503	21.5	1.8	15.4	0.6	38.7	10.9	23.5
Nicholls	1 808	29.1	1.2	21.7	0.7	59.5	6.4	10.7
Palmerston	5 317	25.2	2.3	11.7	0.4	49.6	10.1	15.1
Australian Capital Territory - Bal (SD)	334	22.7	5.3	5.2	1.0	46.8	0.0	22.4

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Australian Capital Territory *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
South Canberra (SSD)	91.5	32.3	62.6	7.5	514	1 089	60.4	52.9
Barton	50.0	39.9	74.0	10.8	562	1 098	19.9	22.2
Deakin	96.3	36.7	57.6	5.0	579	1 146	80.7	68.5
Forrest	95.5	44.6	66.5	3.9	678	1 195	74.8	71.2
Fyshwick	0.0	8.5	31.4	0.0	203	0	100.0	0.0
Griffith	87.8	37.8	67.0	6.6	550	1 110	52.3	47.9
Harman	0.0	6.5	92.1	0.0	279	1 078	100.0	0.0
Kingston	100.0	39.6	73.4	7.7	622	1 062	10.3	26.7
Narrabundah	83.8	22.7	58.0	10.1	393	1 023	76.3	51.9
Oaks Estate	100.0	9.1	57.7	22.0	283	949	35.7	36.6
Pialligo	100.0	26.1	78.2	0.0	531	1 145	100.0	62.9
Red Hill	98.7	33.1	55.9	8.2	538	1 120	70.2	58.8
Symonston	25.0	4.6	70.2	17.5	321	901	21.1	73.0
Yarralumla	92.5	37.7	63.6	4.6	551	1 131	69.4	60.0
Gungahlin-Hall (SSD)	90.2	19.8	82.5	5.3	397	1 122	68.8	73.3
Amaroo	75.0	20.0	84.0	3.7	417	1 132	84.4	87.0
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	0.0	25.0	83.3	10.0	386	1 125	100.0	33.3
Hall	100.0	22.8	77.9	6.1	379	1 147	97.1	82.3
Ngunnawal	80.6	18.1	84.2	5.3	405	1 122	63.5	81.4
Nicholls	100.0	21.7	82.5	5.7	407	1 131	79.1	77.2
Palmerston	91.1	20.4	81.2	5.3	385	1 116	66.7	62.0
Australian Capital Territory - Bal (SD)	75.0	22.3	76.2	7.7	261	1 038	100.0	25.2

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Other Territories and Australia

STATE	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>People aged 0–14 years(b)</i>	<i>People aged 65 years and over(b)</i>	<i>People born in non-main English-speaking countries(b)</i>	<i>People of Indigenous origin(b)</i>	<i>Couples with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>One-parent families with dependent children(c)</i>	<i>Lone person house- holds(d)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	no.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
OTHER TERRITORIES	3 095	31.4	2.1	31.1	6.9	63.3	6.3	21.9
TOTAL AUSTRALIA	18 310 714	21.6	12.1	13.8	2.0	40.6	9.9	22.8

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

(b) As a proportion of all people.

(c) As a proportion of all families.

(d) As a proportion of all households, excluding non-classifiable and visitor only households.

SOCIAL INDICATORS, By Statistical Local Area — Other Territories and Australia *continued*

STATE	<i>16 year olds still at school(a)</i>	<i>People with degree or higher qualifications(b)</i>	<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Household income per capita</i>	<i>Index of relative disad- vantage</i>	<i>Households living in separate houses(c)</i>	<i>Households in owner- occupied dwellings(c)</i>
Statistical Division (SD)								
<i>Statistical Subdivision (SSD)</i>								
<i>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</i>	%	%	%	%	\$	no.	%	%
OTHER TERRITORIES	77.8	8.0	72.4	7.3	318	977	49.9	27.5
TOTAL AUSTRALIA	80.2	10.4	61.9	9.2	310	1 000	76.5	69.0

(a) As a proportion of all 16 year olds.

(c) As a proportion of all households in occupied private dwellings.

(b) As a proportion of all people aged 15 years and over.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents a range of information collected in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. It describes the characteristics of people living in different parts of Australia and contrasts the circumstances of people living in different regions. The following explanatory notes provide information about the statistics compiled in this report. The notes also identify related publications that may be of interest to users of this report.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

2 The 1996 Census of Population and Housing was held on 6 August 1996. The objective of the Census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on census night, and the dwellings in which they live.

3 The Census aims to count every person who spent census night in Australia. This includes Australian residents in Antarctica and people in the Territories of Jervis Bay, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island. The other Australian External Territories, Norfolk Island and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands, are outside the scope of the Australian Census. The only group of people who spend census night in Australia but are excluded from the Census are foreign diplomats and their families.

4 The Census includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports, on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft and on oil or gas rigs off the Australian coast. These migratory and off-shore areas are not separately identified in this publication although they do contribute to the total counts for Australia. People entering Australia before midnight on census night are counted while people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on census night are not. Visitors to Australia are included regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. However, for people who intend to be in Australia less than six months only basic demographic data are available. The Census includes people camping out and the homeless to the extent that they could be located by the census collectors.

5 All private dwellings, except diplomatic dwellings, are included in the Census, whether occupied or unoccupied. Caravans in caravan parks, manufactured homes in manufactured home estates and self-care units in accommodation for the retired or aged are counted only if occupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, hotels, etc. are also included.

6 Details about the 1996 Census content, collection operations, confidentiality and privacy protection, processing and evaluation activities are contained in *1996 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content of the Census* (Cat. no. 2008.0).

DATA LIMITATIONS

7 Census data are subject to a number of inaccuracies resulting from errors by respondents or mistakes in collection or processing. While many of these are corrected by careful processing procedures, some still remain. The effect of the remaining errors is generally slight, although it may be more important for small groups in the population. The main kinds of error are:

- *Partial non-response*: In some cases where an answer is not provided to a question an answer is imputed (often from other information on the form). In other cases a 'Not stated' is allocated.
- *Processing error*: While such errors can occur in any processing system, quality management techniques are used to ensure data integrity at each stage of the processing cycle to identify and correct data of unacceptable quality.
- *Random adjustment*: Table cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households. The effects of these adjustments are statistically insignificant.
- *Respondent error*: Because processing procedures cannot detect or repair all errors made by people in completing the forms, some remain in final data.
- *Undercount*: Although the Census aims to count each person, there are some people who are missed and others who are counted more than once. With the exception of the estimated resident population data, the data in this publication are not adjusted for the net undercount.

8 Further information on data quality is provided progressively in *Census Update* and in *1996 Census Data Quality Working Papers*.

CENSUS COUNTS

9 In the Census, information was collected according to where people were staying on census night. Some people were counted in places other than where they usually live. For these people, additional information was also collected to enable their usual place of residence to be determined for them to be counted in the area where they usually live. The information obtained provides the basis for two types of counts: place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

Place of enumeration

10 Place of enumeration counts are of all people who spent census night in Australia, based on where they were counted at the time of the Census. People were counted where they spent census night, which may not be where they usually live.

11 Place of enumeration data are presented where place of usual residence data were not available, for example, data presented on an urban/rural basis (Section of State, see paragraph 28), and data used to calculate the index of relative disadvantage (see paragraphs 31 to 42).

Place of usual residence

12 Data in this publication refer where possible to 1996 Census counts of all people within the scope of the Census based on where they usually live, rather than where they were on census night. Overseas visitors are excluded from place of usual residence data.

Australia totals

13 In this publication, counts for migratory and off-shore areas and Other Territories are included in totals for Australia although these areas are not separately identified. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, and the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Counts for SLAs with very small ERPs are also included in Australia totals (and SSD, SD or State totals as appropriate), but are not separately identified.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

14 The ERP of an area at a particular date is the estimate of the number of people who usually reside in that area, irrespective of where they were on that date.

15 The ERPs contained in Chapter 1 of this publication are the official ABS population estimates as at 30 June 1996. They are derived from 1996 Census population counts by adjusting the census count of Australian usual residents for undercount and adding the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Further adjustments are made for births, deaths and net migration in the period 1 July to 6 August 1996 to bring the estimates to 30 June 1996. Further information on the method of estimation can be found in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH

16 The average annual rate of population growth, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$r = \left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{P_{96}}{P_{91}}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where P_{91} is the ERP at 30 June 1991 and P_{96} is the ERP at 30 June 1996. The average annual rate of population growth can be found in Chapter 1, Population distribution and growth.

CALCULATION OF PROPORTIONS

17 Unless otherwise stated, when calculating the proportion of the population with a particular characteristic, 'Not stated' responses are excluded from the denominator. For example, in Chapter 2, Cultural diversity, the proportion of overseas-born was calculated by dividing the number of persons who stated that they were born overseas by the total population (excluding those who did not report their birthplace) and expressing the result as a percentage. Similarly, responses that inadequately describe a characteristic, and prevent a response being classified, are also excluded from the denominator.

18 When calculating the proportion of households with a particular characteristic and the total number of households, those that could not be classified and those consisting of visitors are excluded.

CALCULATION OF MEDIANS

19 A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above it. Unlike averages (means), medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.

20 There are a number of issues to be aware of:

- The categories 'Not stated' and 'Not applicable' are not included in the calculation of medians.
- Individual income is collected in ranges and household income is derived by summing individual incomes. However, it is not possible to sum income ranges. Estimated dollar values calculated from the Survey of Income and Housing Costs are therefore used to derive individual income. These values are used when summing values to create household incomes and in calculating median values.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

21 Data in this publication are presented according to *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 1996* (Cat. no. 1216.0). The ASGC is a classification system consisting of six interrelated classification structures. These structures are hierarchical, with different structures having different numbers of levels. Each hierarchical level is made up of one type of geographical spatial unit. The different classification structures are built of various combinations of geographical areas, or spatial units. Further information concerning statistical areas is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 1996* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

22 This publication uses geographical areas mostly from the Main Structure of the ASGC, but also makes use of geographical areas from the Statistical Region Structure, the Statistical District Structure, and the Section of State Structure where appropriate.

23 For the purposes of this publication, all data refer to bounded areas as defined at Census Day, 6 August 1996.

24 A series of maps showing selected geographical areas for each State and Territory are available in Appendix 1.

Main Structure

25 Under the ASGC Main Structure, geographical areas are defined as follows:

- *Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)*. These geographical areas are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the Local Government Councils and the geographical areas which they administer are known as Local Government Areas (LGAs). Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a State or Territory without gaps or overlaps. Australia has 1,336 SLAs.
- *Statistical Subdivision (SSDs)*. These consist of one or more SLAs. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Australia has 194 SSDs.
- *Statistical Divisions (SDs)*. These consist of one or more SSDs. The divisions are designed to be relatively homogenous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Australia has 66 SDs.

26 Information for people in these geographical areas is presented on a place of usual residence basis only. It can be found in the social indicator table in this publication (see p.70), as well as in combination with other ASGC units in the seven chapters.

Statistical Region Structure

27 *Statistical Region Sectors (SRSs)* represent one of the six hierarchical levels in the Statistical Region Structure of the ASGC, and consist of one or more SLAs. SRSs are one of the geographical units presented in this publication and have been used as the basis for 17 of the regions. For more information about ranking, the list of regions, and the type of units used, see Appendix 1, Regions selected for ranking tables.

Section of State Structure

28 The Section of State (SOS) Structure allows data to be presented in terms of urban and rural areas, and relates only to census data on a place of enumeration basis. It is a separate structure in the ASGC because SOS spatial units do not align with any of the spatial units from any of the other structures. Within a State or Territory, each SOS represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographic areas of a particular urban type, with the rural balance constituting another Section of State. The SOS structure uses population counts from the 1996 Census to define Collection Districts (CDs) (the smallest spatial unit in the ASGC) as urban or rural. The numerically small SOS category titled 'Migratory', which includes off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs, is not used in this publication. The Section of State categories are:

- *Major urban*. All urban centres with a population count of 100,000 and over.
- *Other urban*. All urban centres with a population count of 1,000 to 99,999.
- *Bounded locality*. All population clusters of 200 to 999 people.
- *Rural balance*. The rural remainder of the State/Territory.

Major population centres

29 Only areas with populations over 80,000 (based on the ERP as at 30 June 1996) have been included as major population centres in this publication, representing the largest 18 population centres. Major population centres are also used by the ABS to present annual ERP figures (see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)).

30 Two ASGC units form the basis for defining the main population centres:

- *Capital City Statistical Division*. There is one capital city SD for each capital city. In this case, the capital city is the unifying influence for the relatively homogeneous region. (See paragraph 16 above for a more detailed explanation of the SD). Capital City SDs are SDs which have been defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of a city for a period of at least 20 years. This is a fixed SD boundary which delimits an area which is stable for statistical purposes, represents the city in a wider sense, and can be used with place of usual residence data. Note that all capital cities are presented in terms of Capital City SDs with the exception of Canberra, which is presented as the Statistical District of Canberra-Queanbeyan. Toowoomba City, one of the smaller major population centres in this publication, with an ERP of 86,600 at 30 June 1996, is also presented as an SSD.
- *Statistical District (SDist)*. These consist of one or more SSDs and represent selected large urban areas outside Capital City Statistical Divisions. Because Statistical Districts are able to straddle Statistical Division and State/Territory boundaries, they can encompass homogeneous regions near such borders. For example, Canberra-Queanbeyan, Gold Coast-Tweed and Albury-Wodonga are all SDists which are partly in two different States/Territories. All the non-capital city major population centres in this publication are SDists, with the exception of Toowoomba City (SSD) which is not included in the Statistical District Structure of the ASGC.

MEASURING DISADVANTAGE

31 The ABS has developed Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) from the 1996 Population Census data using a statistical technique called Principal Components Analysis. This technique can summarise a large number of socio-economic variables into a single measure, or index, which can then be used to rank areas (from highest to lowest and vice versa) on a broad socio-economic scale. For more information on these indexes, see *Information Paper: 1996 Census of Population and Housing — Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia* (Cat. no. 2039.0).

32 In this publication, regions have been ranked using the index of relative disadvantage constructed for 1996 Census CDs. CDs are usually clusters of approximately 200–250 dwellings. CDs with the greatest relative disadvantage have high proportions of low income families, unemployed people, people without educational qualifications, households renting public housing and people in low skilled occupations. Conversely, the least disadvantaged areas have higher proportions of high income earners, professional workers and more highly qualified people, as well as low unemployment rates.

How to interpret the index

33 The index of relative disadvantage covers all areas in Australia and has been constructed so that relatively advantaged areas, for example areas with many high income earners, have high index values. The index has been designed to have an average across all CDs in Australia of 1,000 and a standard deviation of 100 index points.

34 Index scores themselves are not in direct proportion to the relative socio-economic conditions of the various geographic areas. That is, a region with a score of 1,200 is not necessarily twice as disadvantaged as a region with a score of 600. Therefore, the index is useful only for ordering geographical areas and not for analyses which purport to somehow quantify socio-economic conditions.

35 Scores for the regions used in this report have been calculated by taking a weighted average of constituent CD scores. As a result, region scores are not quite the same as those that would have been produced if this statistical technique had been carried out separately on the larger geographic areas.

Factors affecting usefulness

36 The index of relative disadvantage is an overall index of socio-economic status, but does not cover all social conditions. For example, the age structure of the population is not used directly, so information on the age of the population in a particular region with a particular index score should be taken into account. Other factors relevant to the concepts of advantage and disadvantage are not well represented in the index because the information was not collected in the 1996 Census. As well as details on wealth and family structure which are not well represented in the index, this includes information on access to infrastructure such as schools, community services, shops and transport. For example, rapidly growing outer suburban areas may suffer from locational disadvantage rather than a socio-economic disadvantage.

37 Persons in non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, boarding houses, hospitals, refuges) are under-represented because variables pertaining to families and dwellings are based on data from private dwellings and caravans in parks only.

38 The index of relative disadvantage is based on people's place of enumeration and not their usual residence. Therefore, index scores for geographical areas such as holiday resort areas (e.g. the Gold Coast) may not reflect the characteristics of the usually resident population in these areas.

Variables underlying the index

39 The following paragraphs (40-42) list the variables considered for inclusion in the index. The variables are grouped by the value of their weight to indicate the contribution of each variable to the index. The first two groups (paragraphs 40 and 41) list those variables which have been included in the final index. The second group (paragraph 42) lists those variables which were excluded from the index as a result of the analysis.

40 Weight between 0.2 and 0.3:

- Families with income less than \$15,600 (%)
- Families with offspring having parental income less than \$15,600 (%)
- Households renting (government authority) (%)
- Persons aged 15 and over with no qualifications (%)
- Persons aged 15 and over who left school at or under 15 years of age (%)
- One-parent families with dependent offspring only (%)
- Employed males classified as 'Labourer and Related Workers' (%)
- Employed females classified as 'Labourer and Related Workers' (%)
- Employed males classified as 'Intermediate Production and Transport Workers' (%)
- Males (in labour force) unemployed (%)
- Females (in labour force) unemployed (%)

41 Weight between 0.1 and 0.2:

- Dwellings with no motor cars at dwelling (%)
- Persons aged 15 and over who did not go to school (%)
- Employed males classified as 'Tradespersons' (%)
- Employed females classified as 'Intermediate Production and Transport Workers' (%)
- Employed females classified as 'Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)
- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people (%)
- Lacking proficiency in spoken English (%)
- Persons aged 15 and over separated or divorced (%)
- Occupied private dwellings with two or more families (%)

42 Dropped initial variables

- Dwellings with one or no bedrooms (%)
- Employed females classified as 'Tradespersons' (%)
- Employed persons classified as 'Tradespersons' (%)
- Households in improvised dwellings (%)
- Households renting (non-government authority) (%)
- Employed females classified as 'Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)
- Employed persons classified as 'Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)
- Employed males classified as 'Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)
- Employed persons classified as 'Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers' (%)
- Employed persons classified as 'Labourers and Related Workers' (%)
- Employed persons classified as 'Intermediate Production, Transport Workers' (%)
- Recent migrants from non-English speaking countries (%)

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

43 Other ABS releases that may be of interest to users of this publication include:

A Social Atlas, 1996 (Cat. nos 2030.1–8)

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Australian Social Trends (Cat. no. 4102.0)

Census Dictionary, 1996 (Cat. no. 2901.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 1996 (Cat. nos 2034.1–8)

Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 2020.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution (Cat. no. 2035.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres, 1996 (Cat. nos 2016.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, 1996 (Cat. nos 2016.1–7)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics, 1996 (Cat. nos 2017.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, 1996 (Cat. nos 2017.1–8)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, 1996 (Cat. nos 2015.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, 1996 (Cat. nos 2015.1–8)

Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing -- Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia (Cat. no. 2039.0)

Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories (3201.0)

Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians (Cat. no. 4705.0)

Regional Indicators, South Australia (Cat. nos 1314.4)

Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 1313.8)

Regional Statistics, New South Wales (Cat. no. 1304.1)

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 1362.7)

Regional Statistics, Queensland (Cat. nos 1314.3)

Regional Statistics, Victoria (Cat. nos 1314.2)

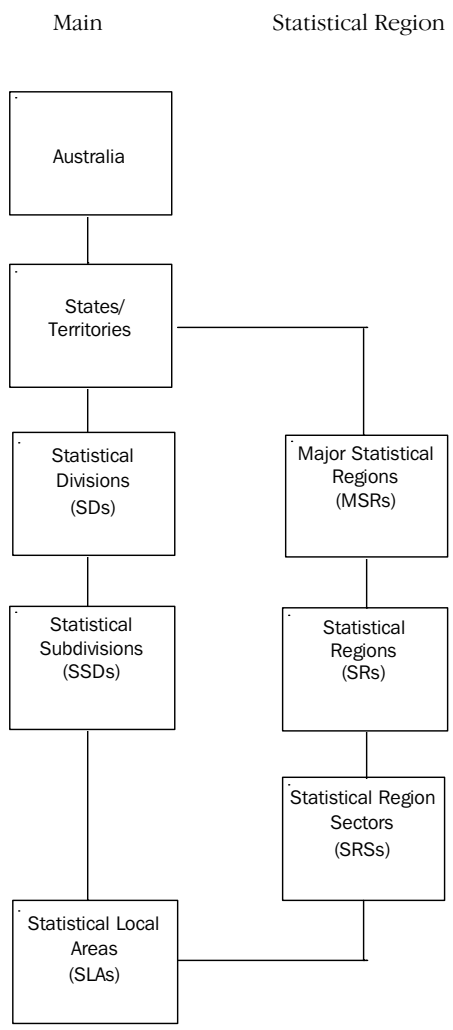
Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 1996 (Cat. no. 1216.0)

INTRODUCTION

Many of the tables presented in the chapters of this report show regions which have the highest or lowest proportion of people with a particular attribute. This appendix describes the basis for selecting the 195 regions used for these ranking tables. As the regions are based on geographical areas defined in the 1996 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), the following briefly describes the relevant structures of the ASGC and issues affecting the selection of regions. Maps showing the location of the regions are also included in this appendix on pages 164 to 173.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION

The diagram below shows the Main and Statistical Region structures of the ASGC (see Explanatory Notes for definitions of each spatial unit used in this report).



AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION *continued*

Within each classification structure of the ASGC, the higher levels represent larger spatial units—in terms of their area. However, areas at any one level of the classification can have large variations in population size. For example, there tend to be many more people in Statistical Divisions (SDs) in cities compared to SDs in country areas. There is also great variation in the population size of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), one of the fundamental building blocks of the ASGC. Of the 1,336 SLAs in Australia, the smallest have negligible populations. The largest is Blacktown (C) in Sydney, with an estimated resident population of 240,000 as at 30 June 1996.

The relative population sizes of the regions are important because the more people there are, the more diverse the characteristics of the population become, and the more difficult it is to characterise the area as being distinct. Great variation in population levels between regions can therefore cause differences between regions to be either disguised or overstated when comparisons are made.

BROAD APPROACH FOR SELECTING REGIONS

To minimise the effect of population size differences apparent at any level of the ASGC, and to work with a manageable number of regions, a combination of spatial units from the ASGC were used. The spatial units were the SLA, the Statistical Subdivision (SSD), and the Statistical Division (SD), as well as the Statistical Region Sector (SRS). The table below shows the number of each type of spatial unit included for each State and Territory.

SUMMARY OF 195 ASGC AREAS SELECTED

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Type of ASGC unit	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	45	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	3	1	3	4	4	0	0	5	19
Statistical Division (SD)	9	10	7	6	8	4	2	0	46
Statistical Region Sector (SRS)	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Combined units(a)	3	8	1	0	2	0	0	1	16
Total	60	71	28	10	14	4	2	6	195

(a) The combination of two or more SLAs, SSDs or SDs. For more information see the following table.

Most non-metropolitan regions were defined in terms of Statistical Divisions (SDs). However, for large metropolitan areas, different types of ASGC units were used. As illustrated in the following table, in Sydney and Melbourne SLAs were used, in Brisbane SRSs, and in Perth, Adelaide and Canberra SSDs were used.

In an attempt to keep regions above a minimum population size of 20,000 people, some ASGC spatial units were combined. For practical reasons, however, there is one region of less than 20,000 people. Offshore and migratory areas were excluded, as were the Other Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

LIST OF REGIONS

195 REGIONS SELECTED FROM ASGC IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Number	Region	ASGC unit	Estimated resident population(a)	Comments
NEW SOUTH WALES				
	Sydney SD			
1	Ashfield (A)	SLA	41 758	
2	Auburn (A)	SLA	53 266	
3	Bankstown (C)	SLA	164 382	
4	Baulkham Hills (A)	SLA	125 598	
5	Blacktown (C)	SLA	239 818	
6	Blue Mountains (C)	SLA	74 880	
7	Botany (A)	SLA	35 938	
8	Burwood (A)	SLA	29 699	
9	Camden (A)	SLA	33 076	
10	Campbelltown (C)	SLA	148 218	
11	Canterbury (C)	SLA	138 715	
12	Concord (A)	SLA	24 506	
13	Drummoyne (A)	SLA	31 968	
14	Fairfield (C)	SLA	189 108	
15	Gosford (C)	SLA	150 220	
16	Hawkesbury (C)	SLA	59 081	
17	Holroyd (C)	SLA	83 686	
18	Hornsby (A)	SLA	143 486	
19	Hunter's Hill (A) & Lane Cove (A)		43 949	Hunter's Hill (A) and Lane Cove (A) SLAs combined
20	Hurstville (C)	SLA	68 538	
21	Kogarah (A)	SLA	49 938	
22	Ku-ring-gai (A)	SLA	105 392	
23	Leichhardt (A)	SLA	60 749	
24	Liverpool (C)	SLA	124 292	
25	Manly (A)	SLA	37 703	
26	Marrickville (A)	SLA	79 876	
27	Mosman (A)	SLA	27 452	
28	North Sydney (A)	SLA	56 319	
29	Parramatta (C)	SLA	143 021	
30	Penrith (C)	SLA	167 868	
31	Pittwater (A)	SLA	54 648	
32	Randwick (C)	SLA	123 466	
33	Rockdale (C)	SLA	88 944	
34	Ryde (C)	SLA	96 429	
35	Strathfield (A)	SLA	27 170	
36	Sutherland Shire (A)	SLA	203 753	
37	Sydney Centre		93 306	South Sydney (C), and Sydney (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined
38	Warringah (A)	SLA	131 109	
39	Waverley (A)	SLA	65 137	
40	Willoughby (C)	SLA	56 463	
41	Wollondilly (A)	SLA	34 583	
42	Woollahra (A)	SLA	53 443	
43	Wyong (A)	SLA	120 185	
	Hunter SD			
44	Cessnock (C)	SLA	45 695	
45	Lake Macquarie (C)	SLA	176 750	
46	Maitland (C)	SLA	51 397	
47	Newcastle (C)		137 265	Newcastle (C) - Inner and Remainder SLAs combined
48	Port Stephens (A)	SLA	52 281	
49	Hunter SD Balance	SSD	91 766	

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

195 REGIONS SELECTED FROM ASGC IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Number	Region	ASGC unit	Estimated resident population(a)	Comments
NEW SOUTH WALES <i>continued</i>				
	Illawarra SD			
50	Wollongong	SSD	255 744	
51	Illawarra SD Balance	SSD	117 116	
52	Richmond-Tweed	SD	200 542	
53	Mid-North Coast	SD	262 441	
54	Northern	SD	178 579	
55	North Western	SD	117 263	
56	Central West	SD	172 438	
57	South Eastern	SD	178 939	
58	Murrumbidgee	SD	149 150	
59	Murray	SD	110 882	
60	Far West	SD	25 344	
VICTORIA				
	Melbourne SD			
61	Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	SLA	62 388	
62	Banyule (C) - North	SLA	55 488	
63	Bayside (C) - Brighton	SLA	34 899	
64	Bayside (C) - South	SLA	51 466	
65	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	SLA	42 356	
66	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	SLA	49 147	
67	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	SLA	32 475	
68	Boroondara (C) - Kew	SLA	29 882	
69	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	SLA		
70	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	SLA	78 977	
71	Cardinia (S)		42 716	Cardinia (S) - North, South and Pakenham SLAs combined
72	Casey (C) - Berwick	SLA	45 611	
73	Casey (C) - Cranbourne & South		56 259	Casey (C) - Cranbourne and South SLAs combined
74	Casey (C) - Hallam	SLA	47 087	
75	Darebin (C) - Northcote	SLA	46 331	
76	Darebin (C) - Preston	SLA	81 099	
77	Frankston (C) - East	SLA	30 990	
78	Frankston (C) - West	SLA	78 200	
79	Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	SLA	74 437	
80	Glen Eira (C) - South	SLA	45 834	
81	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	SLA	57 862	
82	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	SLA	73 934	
83	Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	SLA	50 368	
84	Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	SLA	27 396	
85	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	SLA	68 147	
86	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	SLA	27 055	
87	Hume (C) - Sunbury	SLA	25 617	
88	Kingston (C) - North	SLA	89 578	
89	Kingston (C) - South	SLA	40 077	
90	Knox (C) - North	SLA	109 337	
91	Knox (C) - South	SLA	27 488	
92	Manningham (C)		110 506	Manningham (C) - East and West SLAs combined
93	Maribyrnong (C)	SLA	61 329	
94	Maroondah (C) - Croydon	SLA	53 653	
95	Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	SLA	42 226	

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

195 REGIONS SELECTED FROM ASGC IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Number	Region	ASGC unit	Estimated resident population(a)	Comments
VICTORIA <i>continued</i>				
96	Melbourne Centre		39 686	Melbourne (C) - Inner and Remainder
97	Melton (S)		40 512	Melton (S) - East and Bal SLAs
98	Monash (C) - South-West	SLA	40 741	
99	Monash (C) - Waverley East	SLA	60 881	
100	Monash (C) - Waverley West	SLA	59 055	
101	Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	SLA	67 337	
102	Moonee Valley (C) - West	SLA	42 667	
103	Moreland (C) - Brunswick	SLA	41 241	
104	Moreland (C) - Coburg	SLA	49 960	
105	Moreland (C) - North	SLA	45 532	
106	Mornington P'sula (S) - East	SLA	33 639	
107	Mornington P'sula (S) - South	SLA	41 771	
108	Mornington P'sula (S) - West	SLA	42 390	
109	Nillumbik (S)		57 219	Nillumbik (S) - South, South-West and Bal SLAs combined
110	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	SLA	48 847	
111	Port Phillip (C) - West	SLA	27 242	
112	Stonnington (C) - Malvern	SLA	44 437	
113	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	SLA	44 125	
114	Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	SLA	48 544	
115	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	SLA	45 067	
116	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	SLA	49 402	
117	Whittlesea (C)		106 212	Whittlesea (C) - North and South SLAs combined
118	Wyndham (C)		76 239	Wyndham (C) - North-West, Werribee and Bal SLAs combined
119	Yarra (C) - North	SLA	43 499	
120	Yarra (C) - Richmond	SLA	23 637	
121	Yarra Ranges Shire Part A	SSD	136 444	
122	Barwon	SD	239 519	
123	Western District	SD	100 168	
124	Central Highlands	SD	134 660	
125	Wimmera	SD	52 204	
126	Mallee	SD	87 181	
127	Loddon	SD	157 315	
128	Goulburn	SD	182 679	
129	Ovens-Murray	SD	89 091	
130	East Gippsland	SD	80 639	
131	Gippsland	SD	153 421	

QUEENSLAND

	Brisbane SD (MSR)			
132	City Core	SRS	60 490	
133	Northern Inner	SRS	112 090	
134	Eastern Inner	SRS	80 428	
135	Southern Inner	SRS	56 310	
136	Western Inner	SRS	54 701	
137	Northern Outer	SRS	163 548	
138	Eastern Outer	SRS	54 802	
139	Southern Outer	SRS	131 111	
140	Western Outer	SRS	106 112	
141	Logan City	SRS	162 665	
142	Gold Coast City Part A	SRS	41 479	
143	Beaudesert Shire Part A	SRS	23 659	
144	Redland Shire	SRS	103 082	

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

195 REGIONS SELECTED FROM ASGC IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Number	Region	ASGC unit	Estimated resident population(a)	Comments
QUEENSLAND <i>continued</i>				
145	Caboolture Shire Part A	SRS	96 194	
146	Pine Rivers Shire	SRS	106 277	
147	Redcliffe City	SRS	49 611	
148	Ipswich City (Part in BSD)	SRS	117 435	
	Moreton SD			
149	Gold Coast City Part B	SSD	314 962	
150	Sunshine Coast	SSD	156 407	
151	Moreton SD Bal	SSD	146 859	
152	Wide Bay-Burnett	SD	224 282	
153	Darling Downs	SD	199 920	
154	South West and Central West		39 015	South West and Central West SDs
155	Fitzroy	SD	178 035	
156	Mackay	SD	120 324	
157	Northern	SD	192 179	
158	Far North	SD	210 766	
159	North West	SD	35 947	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
	Adelaide SD			
160	Northern	SSD	334 883	
161	Western	SSD	208 691	
162	Eastern	SSD	218 867	
163	Southern	SSD	316 671	
164	Outer Adelaide	SD	104 385	
165	Yorke and Lower North	SD	44 058	
166	Murray Lands	SD	67 456	
167	South East	SD	62 707	
168	Eyre	SD	33 011	
169	Northern	SD	83 524	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
	Perth SD			
170	Central Metropolitan	SSD	117 962	
171	East Metropolitan	SSD	213 094	
172	Stirling (C)		182 461	Stirling (C) - Central, Coastal and South-Eastern SLAs combined
173	Wanneroo (C)		213 368	Wanneroo (C) - Central Coastal, North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West SLAs combined
174	South West Metropolitan	SSD	266 987	
175	South East Metropolitan	SSD	301 220	
176	South West	SD	167 274	
177	Lower Great Southern	SD	50 114	
178	Upper Great Southern	SD	19 829	
179	Midlands	SD	51 436	
180	South Eastern	SD	56 411	
181	Central	SD	59 002	
182	Pilbara	SD	40 426	
183	Kimberley	SD	25 672	

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

195 REGIONS SELECTED FROM ASGC IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

<i>Number</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>ASGC unit</i>	<i>Estimated resident population(a)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
TASMANIA				
184	Greater Hobart	SD	195 718	
185	Southern	SD	34 469	
186	Northern	SD	134 047	
187	Mersey-Lyell	SD	110 209	
NORTHERN TERRITORY				
188	Darwin	SD	82 232	
189	Northern Territory - Bal	SD	99 611	
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
190	North Canberra	SSD	38 818	
191	Belconnen & Gungahlin-Hall		98 343	Belconnen and Gungahlin-Hall SSDs combined
192	Woden Valley	SSD	33 043	
193	Weston Creek-Stromlo		24 879	Weston Creek-Stromlo and Australian Capital Territory - Bal SSDs
194	Tuggeranong	SSD	90 104	
195	South Canberra	SSD	22 730	

(a) As at 30 June 1996.

NEW SOUTH WALES



ENLARGEMENT, Sydney



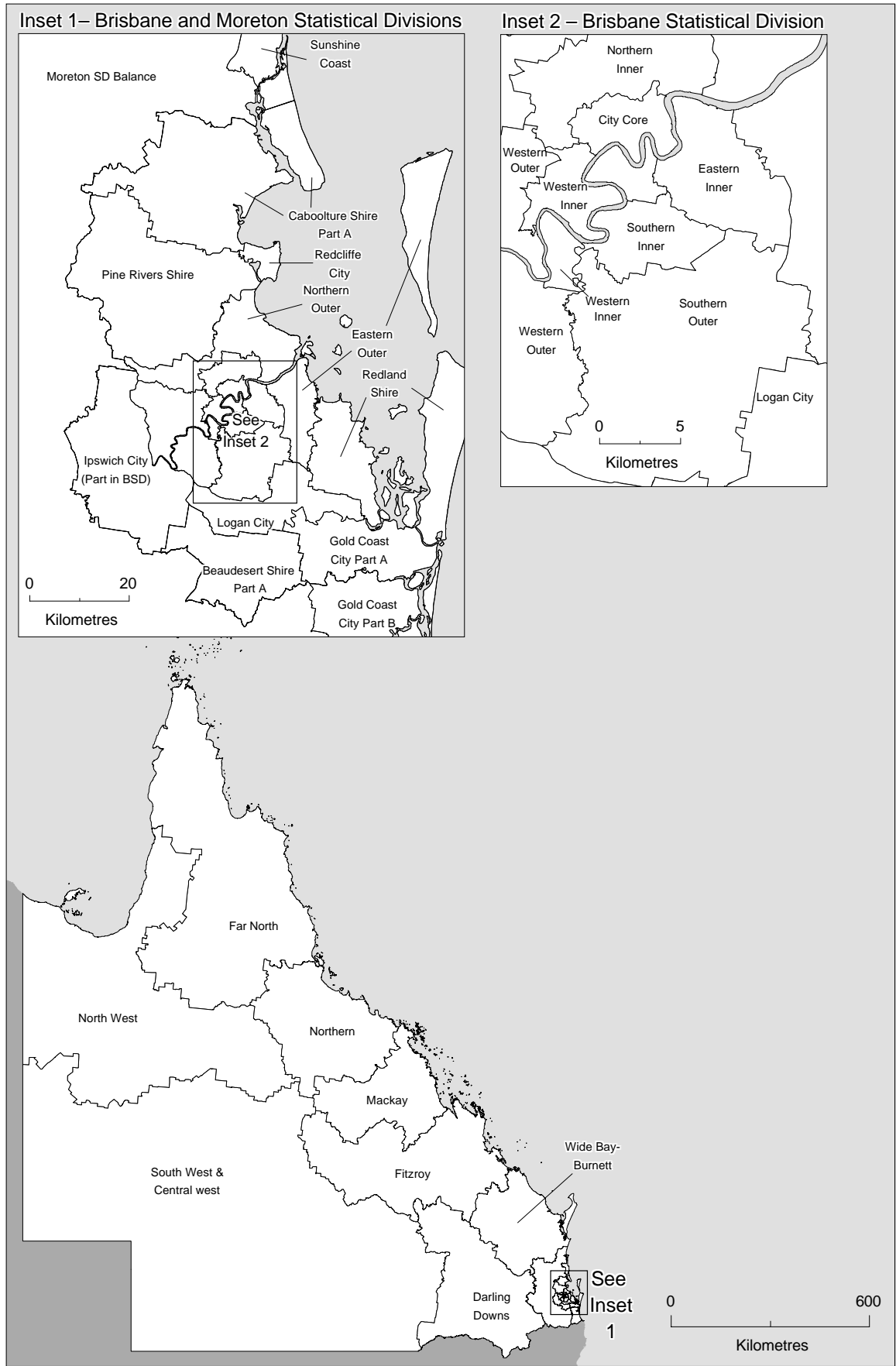
VICTORIA



ENLARGEMENT, Melbourne



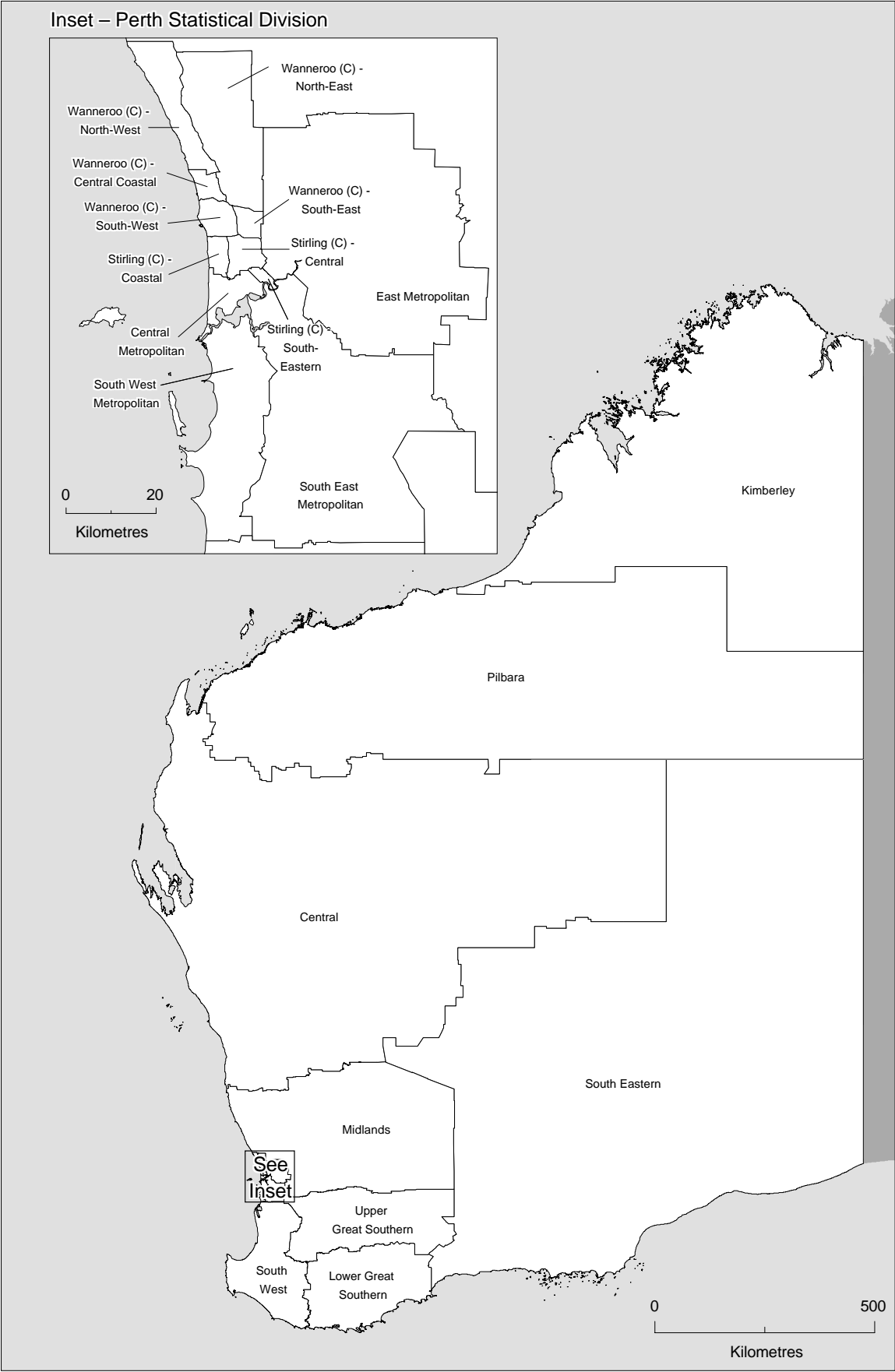
QUEENSLAND



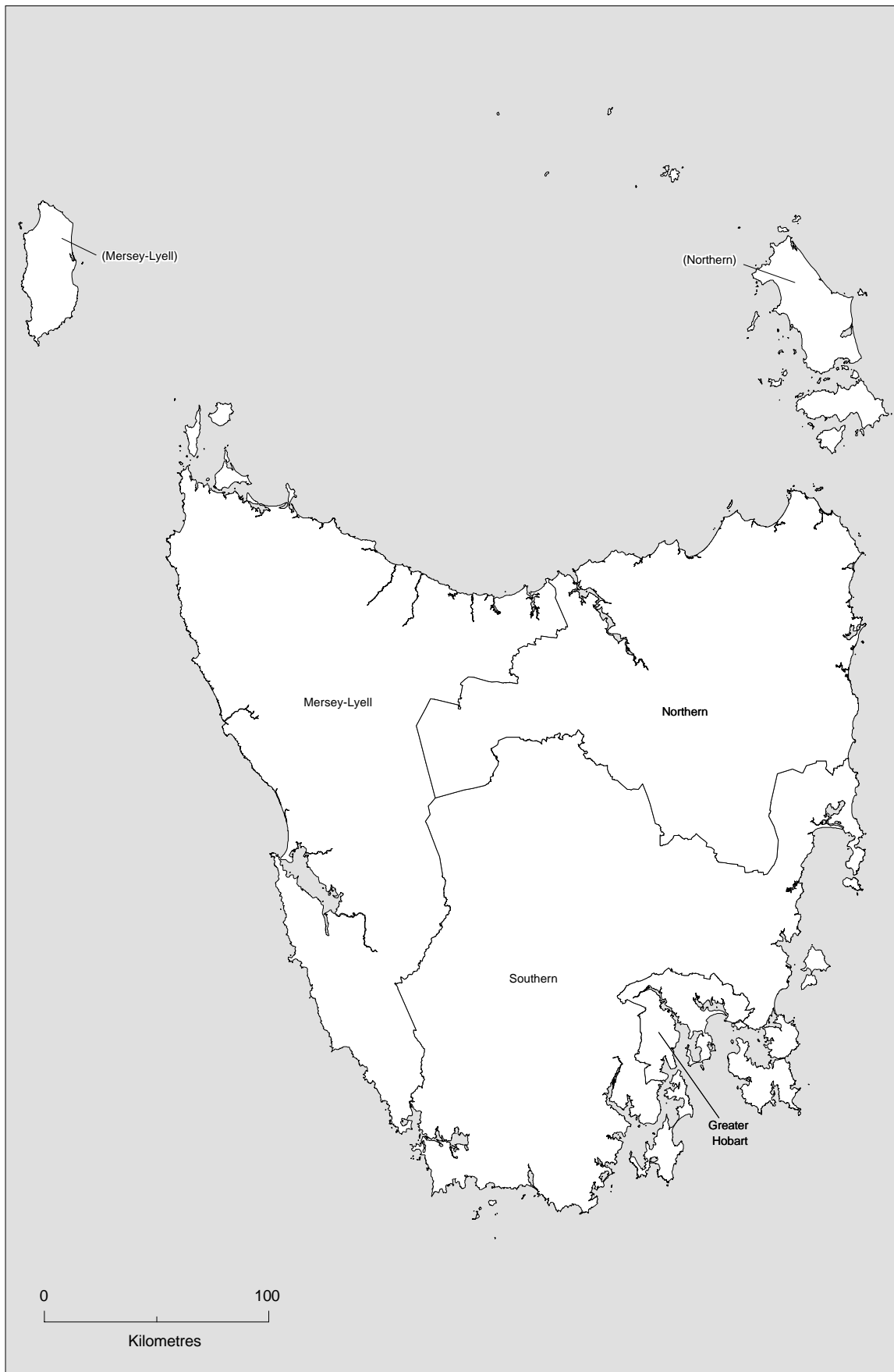
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



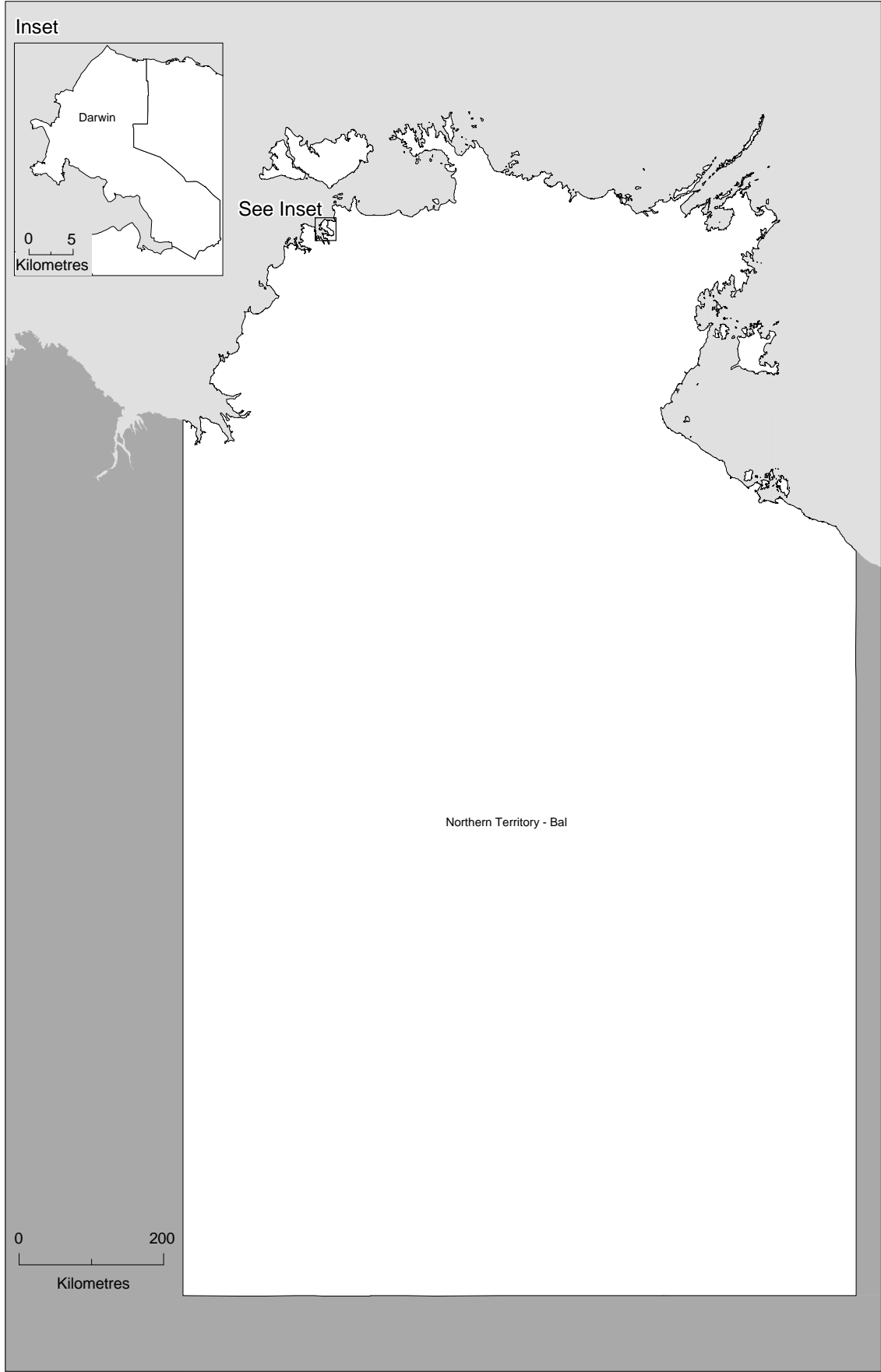
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



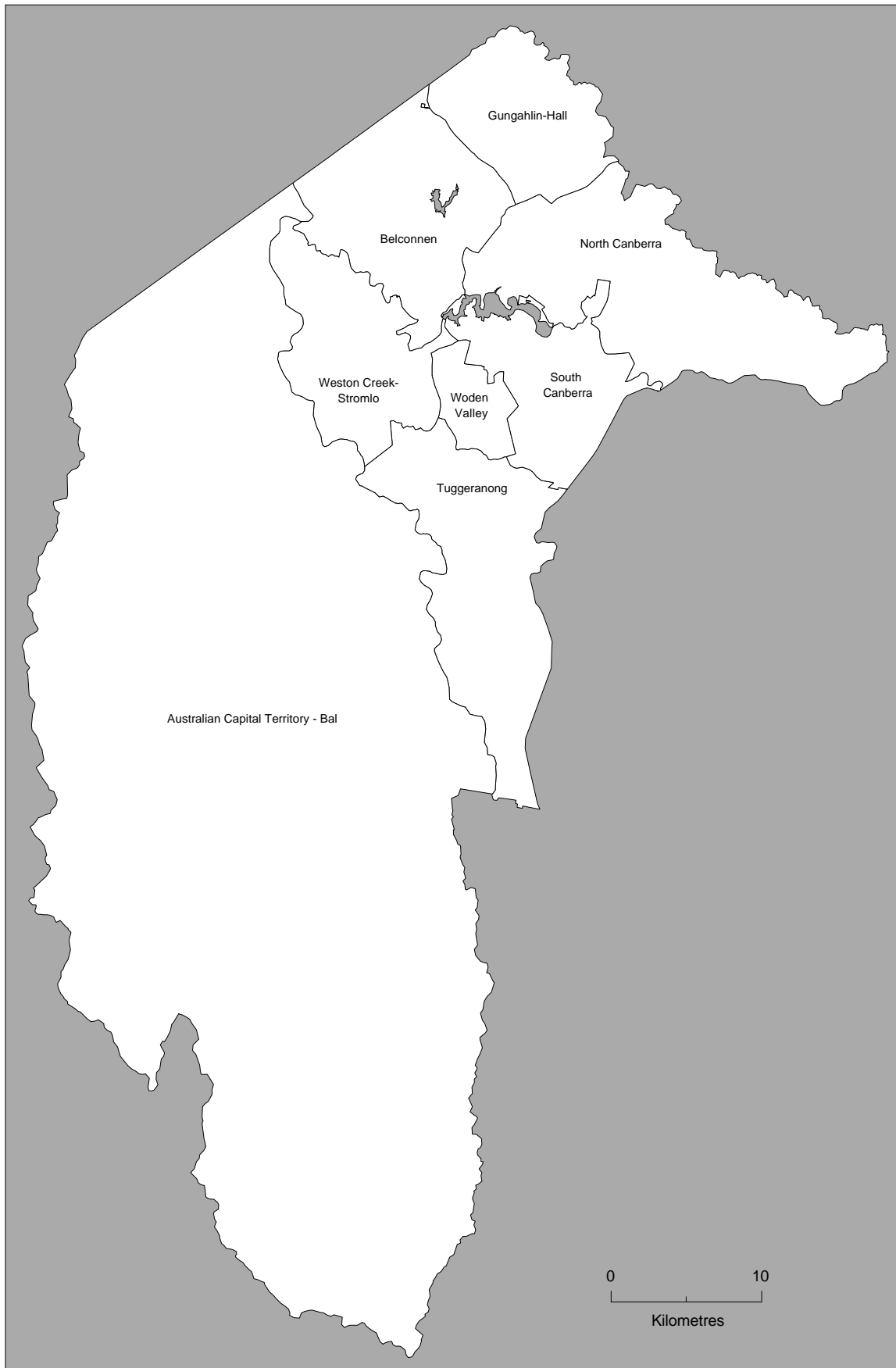
TASMANIA



NORTHERN TERRITORY



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



APPENDIX 2 CENSUS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

There is a wide range of products and services developed from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, details of which are listed in brief below. For more detailed information on the 1996 Census range of products and services, please refer to the *Directory of Census Statistics, 1996* (Cat. no. 2910.0), or call our Client Services Officers in your State or Territory (refer to the telephone numbers listed on the back page of this publication). Information is also available on the Internet, at <http://www.abs.gov.au>

CENSUS REFERENCE PRODUCTS

Census Dictionary

The *Census Dictionary, 1996* (Cat. no. 2901.0) is a comprehensive reference guide to the concepts and terms used in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. It includes a complete listing of the 1996 Census classifications and a glossary of census terms.

How Australia Takes a Census

How Australia Takes a Census, 1996 (Cat. no. 2903.0) provides information about the history of the Census, the planning process and the way in which the Census is conducted.

Geographic classifications and codes

Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 1996 (Cat. no. 1216.0) provides information about the names and codes of the geographic areas used in the 1996 Census.

1996 Census Statistical Local Area maps

These reference maps show the SLAs from the 1996 Census. Each map shows the boundary of an SLA and the Collection District (CD) boundaries contained within.

Digital Boundaries

All of the census boundaries are available electronically in industry formats through a range of secondary providers.

CENSUS DATA PRODUCTS

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The ERP is the official population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the Census to provide more accurately the numbers of people usually living in an area.

The publication series *Population by Age and Sex* (Cat. nos 3235.1–8) contains ERP data, based on 1996 Census figures.

Selected characteristics

This series of publications contains data and commentary on various characteristics from the 1996 Census at selected geographic levels. There are three sets of publications in the series:

- *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia* (Cat. no 2015.0), and *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, 1996* (Cat. nos 2015.1–8);
- *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres, Australia* (Cat. no 2016.0), and *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, 1996* (Cat. nos 2016.1–7); and
- *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics, Australia* (Cat. no 2017.0), and *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics and for Statistical Local Areas, 1996* (Cat. nos 2017.1–8).

Community Profile Series

The *Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 2020.0) provides detailed and comprehensive census characteristics of people, families and dwellings for small areas. This series is available for all standard census geographic areas, and is available in hardcopy and electronic formats.

The series comprises six community profiles:

- *Basic Community Profile (BCP)* contains 32 tables of detailed data covering dwelling, household and family topics. This profile is available for all standard census geographic areas, Commonwealth and State Electoral Divisions, Postal Areas, and Suburbs, for the States, Territories and Australia.
- *Time Series Community Profile* contains 21 tables of variables from the BCP comparing data from the 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses where the classifications are comparable.
- *Usual Residents Profile* contains 25 tables based on the usual residents of SLAs. This is the only community profile based on place of usual residence.
- *Expanded Community Profile* contains 41 tables available for SLAs and larger areas, comprising more detailed versions of some of the basic profile tables, plus new tables.
- *Working Population Profile* contains 17 tables of labour force and related characteristics of people who work and are counted in SLAs within the journey to work study areas — usually capital cities.
- *Indigenous Profile (IP)* is available in two formats. The *Summary Indigenous Profile* contains selected characteristics of Indigenous people in three tables which are available at the Indigenous Location level. The *Detailed Indigenous Profile* provides 26 tables available for Indigenous Areas, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Regions, States and Territories.

CDATA96

Census of Population and Housing: CDATA96 (Cat. nos 2019.0–8) is a CD-ROM product which provides a large volume of tabulated census data, digital boundaries and base map data. It includes software capable of producing tables, maps and graphs of the data.

KEYDATA

Census of Population and Housing: CENSUS KEYDATA (Cat. no. 2023.0.30.001) is a CD-ROM product which provides access to 1996 Census Community Profiles, Classification Counts data and Digital Boundaries, using a specially encrypted CD-ROM.

SEIFA

Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), August 1996 (Cat. no. 2033.0.30.001) is a CD-ROM product which provides lifestyle groupings of Australia's communities. It provides information and rankings for a wide range of geographic areas based on five indexes which group Australians according to their social and economic conditions.

Classification counts

Census of Population and Housing: Classification Counts, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 2022.0) provides frequency counts for 1996 Census variables in complete classificatory detail, for every State and capital city.

Census Household Sample File

The *Census of Population and Housing: Household Sample File, 1996* (Cat. no. 2037.0) is a CD-ROM product which provides a comprehensive unit record database of census characteristics, containing a sample of private households and associated persons, and persons in non-private dwellings.

Social Atlas Series

The *Social Atlas, 1996* (Cat. nos 2030.1–8) publications feature colour maps of the key social, demographic and economic characteristics of each capital city.

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The following census-specific services are available:

Thematic Profile Service

The *Thematic Profiles Service* provides profiles on request, covering the themes of the Family, Young People, Older People and Ethnicity, on a variety of media.

Customised Profile Service

The *Customised Profiles Service* provides community profile data tailored to your needs, on a variety of media.

Customised Tables Service

The *Customised Tables (Matrix) Service* provides detailed cross-classified tables tailored to your needs, on a variety of media.

Customised Geographic Data Reports Service

The *Customised Geographic Data Reports Service* provides tabular geographic data which relate specifically to the census geographic areas and their characteristics (e.g. area).

Customised Mapping Service

Through the *Customised Mapping Service* you are able to purchase both Customised Thematic Maps and Customised Reference Maps on request.

GLOSSARY

General descriptions of terms and concepts used in this publication are provided below. Tables are also footnoted where applicable for additional clarity. Detailed definitions of classifications and concepts are available in the *Census Dictionary, 1996* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

Couple family	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependants, non-dependants and other related individuals. As it is not necessary for a parent-child relationship to be formed, a couple family can consist of a couple without children. Couple families include same-sex couples.
Degree or higher qualification	A qualification that is classified as a higher degree, postgraduate diploma or bachelor degree according to the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1262.0). See also Post-school qualifications.
Dependent child	An individual who is either a child aged less than 15 years or a dependent student, which is any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years, who is a full-time student. To be regarded as a child the individual can have no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household.
Dwelling	<p>A dwelling is a building or structure in which people live. This can be a building, such as a house; part of a building, such as a flat; or it can be a caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Houses under construction, derelict houses, vacant tents, or converted garages are not counted in the Census.</p> <p>There are private and non-private dwellings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Private dwelling</i> — normally a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan or unit in a caravan park or craft in a marina; an occupied dwelling in a manufactured home estate; an occupied self-care unit in accommodation for the retired or aged; a houseboat; or tent if it is standing on its own block of land. An occupied caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a private dwelling. Private dwellings can be either occupied or unoccupied. ▪ <i>Non-private dwelling</i> — dwellings not included above, which provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. These dwellings include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Only occupied non-private dwellings are included in the Census.
Earners	People aged 15 years and over whose labour force status was 'employed' in the week prior to census night. It is assumed these people received employment income.
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Unrelated persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

Flat, unit or apartment	All occupied private dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common foyer or stairwell. Also includes flats attached to houses such as granny flats, and houses converted into two or more flats.
Full-time employed	Employed persons who worked 35 hours or more in all jobs held during the week before census night. This excludes any time off but includes any overtime or extra time worked.
Gross income	Income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received. In the 1996 Census people aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income.
Household	<p>A group of people who usually reside and eat together in the same private dwelling. In this publication, there are three main types of households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Family household</i> — a household consisting of two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. A household can contain one or more families. Thus the number of families living in occupied private dwellings may be more than the number of family households. ▪ <i>Lone person household</i> — a person who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form a multi-person household. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own or share a dwelling with another individual or family. ▪ <i>Group household</i> — a household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.
Household income per capita	Household income per capita is the gross weekly income divided by the number of people in a household, including children. This measure recognises that the economic well-being of individuals (including those with no income of their own) are affected not only by the income received by the household but also by the size of the household. Household income is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident aged 15 years or more present in the household. Persons who were temporarily absent on census night, or had nil or negative income, or did not state their income, do not contribute to household income.
Index of relative disadvantage	An ABS index which draws on a variety of personal and household characteristics available from the Census, and allows regions to be ranked in terms of their socio-economic status. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 31–42 for more information.
Indigenous family	A family where either the reference person or spouse is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous origin	The question used in the 1996 Census was 'Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?' Respondents could report Aboriginal origin, Torres Strait Islander origin, both origins or neither. Prior to the 1996 Census only one or the other Indigenous origin could be recorded.

Labour force	The labour force is made up of employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over.
Labour force participation rate	The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.
Labour force status	<p>Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.</p> <p><i>Employed</i> — includes those people who, during the week prior to census night, worked for payment or profit; who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.</p> <p><i>Unemployed</i> — includes people who, during the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.</p> <p><i>Not in the labour force</i> — includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.</p>
Language spoken at home	Language spoken at home identifies any languages other than English spoken at home.
Median value	The value (for example, age, income, housing cost) which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below this value, and half exceeding it. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs, 19 and 20.
Non-main English-speaking country	All overseas countries except the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and the United States of America.
One parent family with dependent children	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals.
Occupation skill level	<p>The formal education and/or training and previous experiences usually required for entry to an occupation as defined in the ASCO — <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997</i> (Cat. no. 1220.0).</p> <p><i>Highest skill level occupation</i> — includes managers and administrators, and professionals.</p> <p><i>Medium skill level occupation</i> — includes associate professionals, tradespersons and related workers, and advanced clerical and service workers.</p> <p><i>Lowest skill level occupation</i> — includes elementary clerical, sales and service workers, and labourers and related workers.</p>
Owner occupied dwelling	A private dwelling that is occupied by a household on census night and is owned with or without a mortgage.
Population density	The number of people in a region divided by the region's area in square kilometres.

Post-school qualification	<p>A level of educational attainment or course attendance, undertaken since leaving school and recognised as one of the following seven levels of qualification under the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1262.0).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Higher Degree</i> — includes doctorates and master degrees. The minimum entry requirements are usually a master degree or first class honours for a doctorate and first class honours for a master degree. The duration of study is a minimum of two to four years for a doctorate and two years full-time or equivalent for a master degree. ▪ <i>Postgraduate Diploma</i> — includes Graduate Certificates. The entry requirement is usually the successful completion of a bachelor degree or an undergraduate diploma. The duration of study ranges from six months (for a Graduate Certificate) to one year full-time study or its equivalent. ▪ <i>Bachelor Degree</i> — the entry requirement is the satisfactory completion of Year 12 or its equivalent. The duration of study ranges from three to six years full-time study or its equivalent. ▪ <i>Undergraduate Diploma</i> — the entry requirement is the successful completion of Year 12 or its equivalent. The duration of study is three years full-time study or its equivalent. ▪ <i>Associate Diploma</i> — the entry requirement is the completion of Year 12, or the completion of year 10 and a pre-requisite certificate course. The duration of study ranges from one to two years full-time study or its equivalent. ▪ <i>Skilled Vocational Qualifications</i> — the entry requirement is the completion of Year 10 or its equivalent. In addition, some courses may require a student to be concurrently employed in that specific field. The duration of study is two to four years, and typically involves some on-the-job training. ▪ <i>Basic Vocational Qualifications</i> — Often requires Year 10 completion, however many courses have no formal entry requirements. The duration of study ranges from one semester to one year of full-time study or its equivalent.
Production industries	<p>Production industries include the following divisions of the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1292.0): agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining; manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply; and construction.</p>
Proficiency in spoken English	<p>People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English. Response categories were very well, well, not well and not at all. Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.</p>
Recent migrants	<p>Migrants who arrived in Australia within five years of the 1996 Census (between 1991 and 1996).</p>
Reference person	<p>The person who is used as the basis for determining the familial and non-familial relationships within a household. It is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the Household Form.</p>
Semi-detached, row, terrace house or townhouse	<p>Occupied private dwellings where the dwelling has its own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below it. A key feature of these dwellings is that they are attached in some structural way to one or more dwellings, or separated from a neighbouring dwelling by less than half a metre.</p>

Service industries	Service industries include the following divisions of the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1292.0); wholesale trade; retail trade; accommodation, cafes and restaurants; transport and storage; communication services; finance and insurance; property and business services; government administration and defence; education; health and community services; cultural and recreational services; and personal and other services.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed people expressed as a proportion of the labour force in the same group.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons in a group expressed as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Vocational qualification	Vocational qualifications are classified as either basic or skilled according to the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1262.0). See also Post-school qualification.

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